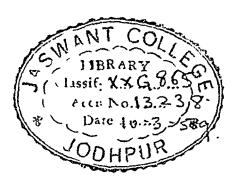


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A DescriptiveBibliography of India's Struggle for Freedom

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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

A Descriptive Bibliography of India's Struggle for Freedom

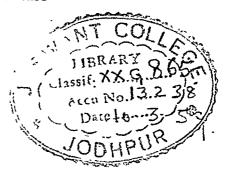
JAGDISH SARAN SHARMA
M.A., D.L.S. (Delhi); M.A. Lib. Sc. Ph. D. (Lib. Sc.) (Michigan, U.S.A.)

Foreword By

U. N. DHEBAR PRESIDENT, INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Preface By
SHRIMAN NARAYAN

Former General Secretary,
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



1959

S. CHAND & CO. DELHI - JULLUNDUR - LUCKNOW

Presented to

Shri U. N. Dhebar on the 64th Session of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur on Jan. 6th, 1959.

Works of the Author

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A Descriptive Bibliography

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Dedicated

to those martyrs who

died unknown in the cause of

India's struggle for freedom

and whose names are not traceable

to be recorded in this study

FOREWORD

The history of the Indian National Congress is, in more ways than one, a history of the Indian Nation in its struggle for freedom. Before 1947, the Indian National Congress was engaged in a life and death struggle for the achievement of India's political freedom against foreign domination. After Independence, the Congress has been engaged in the even more important task of bringing about social and economic freedom to the millions of our people. With the history of the Congress, therefore, is inter-twined the history of aspirations, sacrifices and achievements of the Indian people.

Dr. Jagdish Saran Sharma has taken pains to prepare a descriptive bibliography of all literature available regarding the activities of the Indian National Congress since its very inception. He has made an objective study of this literature with a view to furnish in a concise manner all the essential material for research work in connection with our national movement. The Descriptive Bibliography prepared by Dr. Sharma provides a detailed chronology of significant events in the evolution of the Indian National Congress and furnishes an authoritative reference source book. It can also provide ready answers to questions regarding the social, economic, political, cultural, educational and constitutional aspects of the Congress Organization.

The pages that follow show how the struggle was unfolding itself and simultaneously the mass consciousness. It also shows the evolutionary stages through which the people and their leadership has passed—from petitioning to criticism, from criticism to resistance and from resistance to revolt—to final success. And all this was achieved without hatred or contempt. It is at once a history of the organization as a history of a clean popular struggle fought peacefully, yet with signal determination and courage.

viii Indian National Congress: A Descriptive Bibliography

Dr. Sharma has rendered valuable service to the cause of Indian National Movement by preparing this Bibliography in great details. The total number of entries included in this study is 9135. All the references relating to Presidential Addresses, Resolutions, Circulars as well as Congress Publications have been carefully annotated by Dr. Sharma for the benefit of the Research Scholars. The period covered by this Bibliography extends to 73 years, *i.e.*, from December 28, 1885 to December, 1958. I congratulate Dr. Sharma on the production of this very valuable reference book.

New Delhi November 25, 1958.

r. N. Rebox

PREFACE

Dr. Jagdish Saran Sharma has taken great pains to compile a Descriptive Bibliography of the Indian National Congress from its inception on December 28, 1885 to the end of December, 1958. The Bibliography contains detailed references to all the important literature written about the Indian National Congress by its office bearers and other National leaders as well as friends and critics of India abroad. The Bibliography also provides a detailed chronology of important events in the development of the Indian National Congress during the last 73 years.

To begin with, the Indian National Congress did valuable work in creating social contacts among the educated Indians and Englishmen. Later, under the Presidentship of Dadabhoy Naoroji, the grand old man of India, the Congress placed before the Indian people the idea of Home Rule or Swaraj. This concept of Home Rule gradually developed into the proposal for the grant of Dominion Status. The idea of political freedom ultimately flowered into the poignant desire for complete independence. The Congress which started as an organisation mainly for the intellectuals and educated people gradually developed into a mass organisation under the leadership of Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi.

In the beginning, Gandhiji tried to co-operate with the Britishers during World War I in order to gain political freedom for India through the process of the conversion of the heart. But the enactment of the Rowlett Bills and the Jalianwala Bagh tragedy sorely disappointed him and the people of India. These events gave birth to the Satyagraha Movement in 1919. All the elements in Indian public life, including the Muslims, joined hands with

tinued to collect material from whatever source I could get. On my return back home fortunately enough I could get an opportunity of joining in 1955, the All-India Congress Committee Office, as their Research Officer and Librarian. This office being the nerve centre of India's struggle for freedom nearly for 73 years I got a chance of reading all the available reports of the Annual Sessions of the Congress, Reports of the General Secretaries, Welcome Addresses of the Chairmen of Reception Committees of the Annual Sessions of the Congress, Resolutions, Circulars, Books, Part of Books, Pamphlets and other related material on the National Movement. I objectively and faithfully annotated and classified them under the Subject-Headings suitable for this kind of study. It took me more than two years at the Banaras Hindu University to revise the first draft of the Manuscript and to prepare the final copy for the Press.

III. Objectives of this Study

The purpose of this highly selected and Descriptive Bibliography is fourfold:

- (i) To make an objective study of the literature written about the Indian National Congress, either by its Presidents, General Secretaries, eminent Officials and leaders or by its critics in India and abroad, between December 28, 1885, the day its First Session was held in Bombay—and December, 1958.
- (ii) To place before readers an objective analysis of the literature written on India's Struggle for Freedom, by the eminent leaders of various political parties and social institutions which either supported or criticised the stand of the Congress right from his very inception to date.
- (iii) To provide a detailed chronology of such significant events in the history of India's struggle for Freedom which might help scholars in writing a history of the various aspects of this non-violent movement for Independence.
- (iv) To furnish an authoritative and reliable Ready Reference source book compiled according to the latest bibliographical techniques which can answer questions regarding the Social, Cultural, Political, Educational and Economic aspects not only of Indian National Congress as a political party but also of the entire National Movement of India.

IV. Scope

The total number of entries included in this study is 9135. The Part I which is devoted to literature *i.e.*, books, part of Books, Treatises, Articles, Presidential Addresses, Circulars, Resolutions, Addresses of the Chairmen of Reception Committees, Reports of General Secretaries and other related material includes 4653 entries.

The Chronology which forms the Part II of the Study includes 4482 entries. Besides, the nature of literature mentioned above, it also includes books, part of books and articles written about various national movements sponsored by the Indian National Congress and other political parties. Among them the most important movements and parties, the material on which is included in this study are: Mahatma Gandhi's Constructive Programme, Congress Socialist Party, Communist Party, Radical Democrat Party, Moderates Group, Swarajist Party, Praja Socialist Party etc.

V. Period Covered

The period that this work covers is of 73 years i.e., December 28, 1885 to December, 15th 1958.

VI. Nature of Literature

The literature available on the Indian National Congress in particular and on India's struggle for Freedom in general, is in the form of Presidential Addresses of the Congress Presidents, Reports of General Secretaries, Welcome Addresses of Chairmen, Reception Committees of the Annual Congress Sessions, Resolutions, Circulars, Official Publications of the Congress itself, Learned Treatises, Books, Part of Books, Reports and Comments on Political Missions, Signed Articles, etc. The material included in this study is mainly in English language. To illustrate, I give below examples of each type of entry:—

(i) Presidential Addresses

The Presidential Addresses included in the study are of sixty-three Congress Sessions that met between December, 1885 and January, 1958. They are arranged chronologically. The Addresses from 1885 to 1939, are available in the Reports of the Annual Sessions of the Indian National Congress. They are also available in the form of books published in two series by Messrs G. A. Natesan and Co., of Madras in 1934 and 1935.

From 1940 onwards the I.N.C. stopped publishing the Annual Reports separately. The proceedings of the Annual Sessions were included in the Congress Bulletin. Hence from 1940 to date the Presidential Addresses are available in pamphlet form.

The Presidential Addresses of the Delhi (1932) and Calcutta (1933) Sessions are not available. But some account of these Sessions is given in Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's History of the Indian National Congress, Vol. I (1885-1935), p. 556-557.

All these reports are available in the A.I.C.C. Library, New Delhi.

Example:

Nehru, Motilal. Presidential Address, Thirty-fourth Congress, Amritsar, 1919. In R. 34th, 1919 I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 9-46. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934. 415-476 p.

A masterly summary of the Post-War political situation in India, comments on the Rowlett Legislation, Rowlett Bills Satyagraha, launched by Congressmen, Hunter Commission, Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Martial Law, Sir Michael O'Dwyar's responsibility, Lord Chelmsford's responsibility, Government of India Act, Powers of Governors and Governor-General, the Khilafat Question and the Swadeshi Movement. While concluding his address he declared: ".....India is entering upon a new phase of her existence and her future is in your keeping. It is for you to decide what is the best and the quickest way for us to reach our goal," He enquired from the audience saying: "But what is our ultimate goal?" We want freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom to fashion our destiny and build up an India.....suited to the genius of our people. He further added: "We do not wish to make of India, a cheap and slavish imitation of the West." Ibid. p. 46.

(ii) General Secretary's Report

According to the Article No. XXIII of the Congress Constitution as amended in 1915, 1920, 1933, 1945 and 1955, the Indian National Congress: "Report of the General Secretaries" began to be published separately from 1908. In this chapter these reports are arranged chronologically, with full bibliographical information, i.e., author, title, place of publication, publisher, year of publication, pages and size. Each entry is duly annotated.

Example:

Prasad, Rajendra, Sherwani, T. A. K. and Gopalakrishnayya. Report of the General Secretaries, Indian National Congress for 1923 Cocanada, the General Secretaries, 1923. 3, (ii) p. 8"×13".

Another edition of the same report is of only two pages. It does not include the auditor's report. It was printed and published by Rudra Mani Misra at "Swaraj" Press, Allahabad.

In this report it was again proposed "that the office should be placed on a soundly organized basis with adequate and competent staff." The proposal continues as, "A place may be fixed permanently for the office where a stationary Assistant Secretary with a clerk may be placed incharge of the permanent Records, Library, any other property of the Congress etc." With regard to the work done by the Congress the Secretaries add: "The nature and extent of development in Congress activities and the enormous output of work requires specialization through departments to ensure greater attention and quicker disposal. This is being secured by creating departments and placing them incharge of members of the Working Committee."—Ibid; p. 1.

(iii) Reception Committee's Welcome Address

In spite of reasonable efforts, some of the Welcome Addresses could not be made available. The addresses that are included in this study are in the holdings of the A.I.C.C. Library, New Delhi. They are arranged choronologically along with their full bibliographical information.

Example:

Mitra, Rajendralal. Welcome Address. In Report of the Second Indian National Congress held at Calcutta on the 27th, 29th and 30th December, 1886. London, British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1886. 160. p. 8"×12" p. 47.

Reviews the political situation of India in 1886 and comments on the scandalous and absurd charges against the Congress. He "insisted on the re-construction and reformation of the Legislative Council as the most important of all subjects to which the Congress could direct its attention, dwelt upon the notorious incapacity of too large a proportion of the elected Indian Members of these Councils, showed that already in the past the Government itself had made two distinct steps in advance in its system of enacting laws, and that there should not possibly, therefore, now be anything disloyal or unbecoming in urging Government to make, now that the country was fully ripe for it, yet a further reform in that system."—Ibid., p. 12.

(iv) Resolutions

The resolutions are classified under 150 Subject-Headings which are arranged alphabetically. References to the Congress Sessions, year, A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee meetings are given in abbreviations. The General Sources where the Congress Resolutions are available in the form of books and pamphlets are also given in the beginning under the Subject-Heading: General.

Example:

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT-1921

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 36: 1920: Nagpur; W. C.: 1921: (June): Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (July): 1921; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (November): Delhi; W. C.: 1921 (November): Bombay; 36: 1921: Ahmedabad; W. C.: 1921 (February): Bardoli; W.C.: 1922 (February): Bardoli; W.C.: 1922 (Gaya; A.I.C.C.: 1923 (February): Allahabad; 38: 1923: Delhi (Special); 39: 1923: Cocanada.

(v) Circulars

Circulars are the medium for conveying instructions of the All-India Congress Committee regarding its policy and programme to various Pradesh Congress Committees and other subordinate bodies. These circulars are printed in the *Congress Bulletin* issued by the A.I.C.C. office every month.

In this chapter under 95 alphabetically arranged Subject-Headings entries appear chronologically along with their complete, abbreviated, bibliographical details, i.e., Circular number, date, agency by which it was issued, volume number, date and page number of the Congress Bulletin it was printed in and the name of the issuing authority. Brief annotations are also given under most of the circulars summarizing the significance of the circulars. 35 Cross References are also provided to connect together the material of two or three similar Subject-Headings.

xvi

Examples:

CONGRESS SEVA DAL

Circular No. SD/6664, June 27, 1953: P.C.C. In C. B., June-July, 1953 (S.N.) p. 213-214.

Recommends the urgent need for having a strong Congress Seva Dal Organization in each and every Pradesh.

(vi) Congress Publications

Examples:

Dhebar, U. N. Towards a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 26 p. 5" × 8½".

Nanda, Gulzarilal. Progress of Land Reforms in India. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 26 p. 5"×7".

Narayan, Shriman. Towards a Socialist Economy. Rev. and enl. ed. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 142 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Nehru, Jawaharlal. India on the March, New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 14 p. 5"×7".

Pant, Govind Ballabh. Be Good so that you may be Great. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 13 p. 5½"×8½".

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee to enquire into the working of the Congress Organisation in Gujarat. Preface by Babubhai Jashhai Patel and others. New Delhi, All India Congress Committee, 1957. v. 58 p. $5\frac{1}{5} \times 8\frac{1}{5}$ ".

Sadiq Ali. Know Your Country. Foreword by U. N. Dhebar. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 36 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Sharma, Jagdish Saran. Vinoba and Bhoodan: A Descriptive Bibliography. Preface by Shriman Narayan. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. ix. 92 p. 6½"×9".

(vii) Treatises

Examples:

Andrews, Charles Freer, and Mukerji, Girija. Rise and Growth of the Congress in India. London, G. Allen, 1938. 304p. 21 cm.

Besant, Mrs. Annie (Wood). How India Wrought for Freedom, the story of the Indian National Congress told from official records. London, Theosophical Publishing House, 1915 lix, 709p. 19 cm.

De Mellow, Frederick Marion, The Indian National Congress, an historical sketch. London. Bombay, etc., Oxford University Press, 1934. 120p. 18½ cm. (Printed in India).,

Gokhale, L. R. The First Twenty Years of the Indian National Congress. Bombay, I.N.C., 1906. 188 p. illus. 21 cm.

Lovett, Sir, Harrington Verney. A History of the Indian National Movement. London, J. Murray, 1920. ix, xiv, 285 p. 22½ cm. (Full name: Sir Sackvilla Harrington Hetton Verney Lovett.).

Rudolph Sve. Indian National Congress. Ph. D. Thesis accepted at Harvard University, U.S.A. June, 1955. 350 p. (Approximately).

"This study is divided into three main sections: The Working Committee, Provincial Congress Committee, and the Congress Party in Parliamentary Affairs. The Section on the Working Committee which also includes material on the role of the President is a self-contained study on the role of the leader in the Party."

"The section on the P.C.C is concentrated on the relationship between the P.C.C.'s and the Congress Ministers. Parliamentary Affairs section gives a recent history of the Congress Party's Affairs in Parliament."

"This study is not historical as it tries to relate general political theories against the actual workings and activities of the Congress at the various levels. Part of this study was used by the Mass, Inst. of Technology's Centre for International studies. This study was based on materials in the United States plus correspondence with the A.I.C.C. Office over a two-year period."

Topa, Isvaranath. The Growth and Development of National Thought in India. Hamburg, J.J. Augustine, 1928. xiv, 16 p. 24 cm.

Ph. D. thesis submitted in the Albert-Ludwig University in Freiburg.

An objective study of the origin and growth of Nationalism in India.

Varanapillai, Mathuramuthu Samual. Nationalism in India before 1905. Urbana (Illinois, U.S.A.), the Author, 1939. 10. Illus. 233 cm.

Part of Ph. D. Thesis, submitted in the University of Illinois, U.S. A., in 1936.

(viii) Books

Examples:

(a) Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. The Story of My Experiment with Truth, translated from the original in Gujrati by Mahadev Desai. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Press, 1927-29. 2 vols. 23; cm.

American Edition published by the Public Affairs Press in 1948 under the title: "Gandhi's Autobiography, The Story of My Experiment with Truth."

(b) Mazumdar, Amvika Charan. Indian National Evolution: a brief survey of the origin and progress of the Indian National Congress and the growth of the Indian Nationalism. 2nd ed. Madras, G.A. Natesan and Co., 1917. 441, Lxxiv, xvi p. 19½ cm.

An eminent basic source on the history of the Indian National Congress and the Freedom movement.

(c) Nehru, Jawaharlal. Towards Freedom; the Autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru. New York, The John Day Company, 1941. xvii, 445 p. ports. 22½ cm.

First published in April 1936 by John Lane, the Bodley Head, London, under the title: Jawaharlal Nehru: an Autobiography.

Reflects Jawaharlal Nehru's mental outlook towards the Political, Constitutional, Social and Economic conditions of India from the day he joined Indian struggle for Freedom till 1936. "This book was written entirely in prison, except for the postscript and contains minor changes, from June, 1934 to February 1935." Preface to the original work p. vii.

(d) Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Bhogaraju. The History of the Indian National Congress; with an introduction by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Bombay, Padma Publications, 1946-1947. 2. vols. 26 cm.

Vol. I was first published in 1935 as the complete work. It was reprinted in 1946 to form Vol. I of this larger work having the same title. 1885-1935.

Vol. II was first published in 1947 by the same publishers. 1935-47.

This pionner work is the only authentic and detailed history of the Indian National Cangress.

(ix) Part of Books

Examples:

Banerjee, Sir, Surendranath. Congress; its growth and development. In Congress Presidential Addresses from Foundation to the Silver Jubilee, 1885-1910. Madras, G. A. Natesan and Co., 1935. p. 188-190.

Butler, Sir Spencer Harcount. The Simon Commission; the Round Table Conference and After. In his Insistant. London, W. Heinemann, Ltd., 1931. vii, 117 p. 19 cm. p. 7810-2.

Chintamani, Sir, Chirravoor Yajneswara. The Congress; first twenty years. In his Indian Politics since the Mutiny, being an account of the development of public life and political institutions and the prominent political personalities. Waltair, Andhra University, 1937. 179 p. 21½ cm.

British Edition published in 1940 by the G. Allen and Unwin Ltd., under the same title.

"Lectures delivered at the Andhra University on November 28, 29, 30 and December 1, 1935, under the term of the Sir Alladi Krishna Swami Endowment."

Gandhi, M. K. Mahatma Gandhi on the Cabinet Mission's Declaration, May 26, 1946. In Constituent Assembly of India; Compiled by Anil Chandra Banerjee and Dakshna Ranjan Bose. Calcutta, A. Mukherjee and Co., 1946. xviii 350 p. 23 cm. p. 78-83.

(x) Reports on Political Missions

Examples:

Andrews, Charles Freer. India and the Simon Report. London, G. Allen and Unwin Ltd., New York, The Macmillan Company, 1930. 9-191 p. 19 cm.

Dutt, Rajani Palme. Freedom for India; the truth about Cabinet Mission. London, The Communist Party, 1946. 36 p. 19 cm.

Coupland, Reginald. The Simon Report. In his The Indian Problem, 1883—1935: Report on the Constitutional Problem in India submitted to the Warden and Fellows of Nuffield College, London, New York, etc., Oxford University Press, 1942. vi, 160 p. 21½ cm. p. 97-112.

Great Britain. Cabinet Mission to India. Papers relating to the Mission to India, 1946. Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1946. 65 p. 25 cm.

An official version of the Cabinet Mission.

—. Indian Statutory Commission. Simon Report on India: an abridgement by R. W. Brock; foreword by Viscount Burnbam. London, Dent, 1930. xiv. 146 p. 21½ cm.

Simon, Sir John Allsebrook. Two Broadcast Talks on India. London, Faber and Faber, 1930. 35 p. 20 cm. (Half-title: Criterion Miscellany, No. 18).

American Edition published by Coward Mccann Incorporation, New York has title: India and the Simon Report.

(xi) Signed Articles

Examples:

534 5

Bhave, Acharya Vinoba. Congress Resolution on Socialist Pattern of Society. In A.I.C.C. Economic Review (New Delhi), Vol. VI, No. 24, April 15, 1955. p. 5.

Dhebar, U. N. New Social Order. In A.I.C.C. Economic Review (New Delhi), Vol. VII, No. 1, May 1, 1955 p. 3-5.

Durga Das. Socialist Order: the Missing Link. In The Hindustan Times (New Delhi), December 22, 1954.

Narayan, Shriman. Socialist Pattern and Social Resolutions. In A.I.C.C. Economic Review (New Delhi), Vol. VI, No. 23, April 1, 1955 p. 4.

Narendra Deva, Acharya. The Indian National Congress and Socialism. In Janata (New Delhi), Vol. X, No. 6, February 27, 1955 p. 8-10.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Socialism and Nationalism. In A.I.C.C. Economic Review (New Delhi), Vol. VII, No. 2, May 15, 1955. p. 3-5.

Shean, Vincent. Case for India. In Foreign Affairs (New York) 30: 77-90, October, 1951.

Stevenson, Adlai Ewing. Will India Turn Communist? In Look (New York), 17: 38-44, July 14, 1953.

Trumbul, Robert. Behind India's Foreign Policy. In New York Times Magazine (New York)., October 5, 1952. p. 12.

Wallbank, Thomas Walter. India: Trial Balance. In Current History (Philadelphia) ns. 16: 203-209, April, 1949.

Yukub, Muhammad. Mussalmans and the Simon Commission. In Indian Review (Madras) Vol XXIX, No. 3, March, 1928. p. 164-166.

VII. Arrangement

The Bibliography is divided into Three main parts.

PART I

SELECTED SOURCES AND CLASSIFIED LITERATURE

PART II

CHRONOLOGY (December 1885—December, 1958)

PART III

SUPPLEMENT

PART I is divided into two main sections:

Section A: SELECTED SOURCES

The SELECTED SOURCES includes references to eighty Books, Periodicals, Library printed Catalogues, Library Card Catalogues, Trade and National Bibliographies both of India and abroad. Among the sources the most important are:

(a) Books :

Annie Besant: How India Wrought for Freedom; D. Chakaravarty: Congress in Evolution; Congress Presidential Addresses, 2 Vols. from 1885-1934; Hemendranath Das Gupta: Indian National Congress: U. N. Dhebar: The New Social Order; Towards a Constructive Revolution; and Towards a Socialstic Cooperative Commonwealth; Frederick De Mello: The Indian National Congress—A historical sketch.

Indian National Congress: Reports of the Annual Sessions of the Congress 1885—1958; Resolutions from 1924 to 1940; Resolutions on Foreign, Policy 1947-57 Resolutions on Economic Policy from 1924 to 1954; Resolutions: on Goa: Resolutions of States Reorganication, 1950-1956 etc.; Julia Emily Johnson: Independence for India; Amvika Charan Mazumdar: Indian National Evolution; Shriman Narayan: Socialist Pattern of Society; Jawaharlal Nehru: Letters to the P.C.C. Presidents: Towards a New Revolution: Towards a Social Order; B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya: The History of the Indian National Congress, 2 Vols.; N. V. Raj Kumar ed., Background of India's Foreign Policy; Prabodh Chandra and

Satyapal: Sixty Years of Congress: Jagdish Saran Sharma: A.I.C.C. Circulars: A Descriptive Bibliography; Jawaharlal Nehru: A Descriptive Bibliography; Mahatma Gandhi: A Descriptive Bibliography; and Vinoba and Bhoodan: A Descriptive Bibliography:

(b) Periodicals:

The important titles are:

Harijan; India; Indian Annual Register; A.I C.C. Economic Congress Bulletin; Congress Seva Dal: Youth Congress; Indian Review; Modern Reviw; Young India, etc.

(c) Library Printed Catalogues:

Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris; British Museum: London, Subject index to the modern works added to the Library, 1881-1945; Royal Empire Library: Subject catalogue of the Library of the Royal Empire Society, 4 Vols.; U.S. Library of Congress: A catalogue of books represented by Library of Congress printed cards, with supplements etc.

(d) Library Card Catalogues:

All India Congress Committee Office Library (New Delhi); Banaras Hindu University Library (Banaras) Columbia University Library (New York); India Office Library (London); Michigan University Library (Michigan); National Library (Calcutta); New York Public Library (New York); Princeton University Library (New Jersey); etc.

Section B: CLASSIFIED LITERATURE

This is the biggest section of the Bibliography and contains 4653 entries. The annotated entries are arranged alphabetically under 185 Subject Headings which are also arranged alphabetically. The Subject-Headings fall into four categories: (i) General Subjects (ii) Indian National Congress as a subject (iii) See (iv) and See also cross reference.

(i) General Subjects: Right from the very inception of the Indian National Congress, it has been passing resolutions and issuing circulars to its members regarding the multisided problems that faced the Indian people. Among such problems the most important are political, constitutional, educational, agricultural, financial, social etc. The material on such subjects published by

the Congress organization and written by well-known leaders of other political parties is being classified under the following Subject-Headings:

Dominion Status Agriculture Drink, Drugs and Gambling Anarchism Duke of Connaught-Visit of Arms Act East Africa Asian African Conference, Education Eighteen fifty-seven Asian Relations Conference, **Emmigration Act** 1947 Bengal—Partition of **Epidemics** Famines Bhagat Singh Finance Bharat Sevak Samaj Besant, Mrs. Annie (Wood) Five Year Plan (1st) Bhoodan Movement Five Year Plan (2nd) Bose, Subhas Chandra Floods Foreign Possessions in India **Boycott Movement** Gandhi-Mohandas Karam-**British Committee of Indian** National Congress chand Gandhi, M. K .- Anniversary Buddha-Message of Cabinet Mission Celebrations of Gandhi, M. K.—Assassination Caste System Ceylon оf Chauri Chaura Gandhism Chittagong Tragedy Gandhi—Jayanti Christian Mission in India Gandhi, M. K.—Mela Civil Disobedience Move-Gandhi National Memorial ment I-(1920) Fund —. II—(1930) —. III—(1931) Goa Problem Harijan Movement ___. IV_(1940) ___. V_(1942) Health and Hygiene Hijli Detention Camp Civil Liberties—Supression Hindu-Muslim Problem of Hind Mazdoor Sevak Sangh Commerce and Industry Hindustani Seva Dal Communal Award Home Rule Movement Communalism Hyderabad Controls Independence Day Communism India Community projects India Act, 1935 Constituent Assembly India—Administration Constructive Programme India—Civilization Co-operative Societies **India**—Constitution Cottage Industries **India**—Constituent Assembly Cow Protection India—Constitutional Reforms Cripps' Mission India—Defence Defence of India Act India—Economic Conditions Displaced Persons India—Emmigration Act Disruptive Tendencies India—FlagDivide and Rule Policy India—Foreign Relations

India - Frontier Policy India-Health and Hygiene India-Judiciary India—Legislation India - Nationalism India-National Movement India—Parliament India—Parliamentary Procedure India—Partition India: Political Parties -Akali, Communist, Hindu Liberal.MahaSabha, Moderates, Swarajists India — Religious Reforms India-Social Conditions India-Poverty India - Politics & Government India-Social Reforms India-World War I India--World War II Indian National Army (I.N.A.)Indian National Congress See under (ii) as a subject Jallianwala Bagh Kashmir Question Khadi Khan, Sir Syed Ahmed Khilaft Movement Kisan Agitation Korea Labour and Labour Classes Lajpat Rai, Lala Land Reforms Language Question Law Commission Legislature Procedure Lokmanya Tilak's Centenary Malaviya, Madan Mohan Martial Law Mass Contact Meerut Conspiracy Case Middle East Minorities Moplah Revolt Nankana Tragedy Narain, J. P. National Development Plan National Loan Plan National Week

Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru-Reports Nineteen Forty-two Non-violence North-west Frontier Policy Pakistan **Panchayats** Panch Shila Patel, Sardar Vallabhbhai Peace Committee Peasants and Landlords Political Sufferers Press Act Princes and their States Prostitution Publicity and Propaganda Racial Discrimination Railway Concession Rajasthan Affairs Republic Day Celebrations Religion, Suppression of Round Table Conference, 1931 Rowlatt Act Salt Tax Servants of India Society Shuddhi Movement Simla Conference Simon Commission Socialism Socialist Pattern of Society South African Question States Reorganization Commission (S. R. C.) Strikes and Lockouts Students Movements Swadeshi Movement Swarajya Bhawan Tilak, Bal Gangadhar Tilak Swarajya Fund Taxation Tunisia Question Unemployment -United Nations Unity U. S. Military Aid to Pakis-Untouchability Village uplift

Volunteers V. P. National Memorial Fund

Youth Camps and Youth Organization

(ii) Under Second Category, i.e. Indian National Congress as a subject. The subject-headings used are:

Indian National Congress-History-Origin and Objectives Objectives—(after 1947)

Achievements Circulars Constitution Criticism of Discipline in Elections— Bye-Elections

Congress Committees Presidents Council of State Constituent Assembly

Election Manifesto Elections—General (1951) Elections—General (1957)

Delegates

Flag

General Secretary's Reports (Arranged Chronologically)

Library Manifesto

Movements Europe, in Malaya, Portugal, South Africa, U. K. etc.,

Municipalities and Local **Bodies**

Organisations Petitions

Presidential Addresses (Arranged Chronologically, (1885-1958)

Publications Reception Committees' Welcome Addresses (Arranged Chronologically)

Resolutions (Classified under 150 subject-headings)

State Legislature

Under the category (iii) and (iv) to connect the related subiects together, 150 see and see also Cross References Rare provided. There are many events in the history of the Congress and of the National Movement which bear different names but are the same. In such cases see Cross References are given. There are some subjects which are partly related to each other but for their importance are listed separately. In such cases see also references are provided.

PART II

VIII. Chronology (December, 1885—December 15, 1958)

This part includes the chronology of the main events related to the History of the Congress and of India's struggle for Independence from December 28, 1885 to December 15, 1958. is briefly explained so that it may help research scholar in his research.

PART III

Supplement

The Supplement which comes after part II includes some additional literature on India's struggle for Independence as well as on the Post-Independence period, upto December, 1958. The Subject Headings under which this literature is classified are the same as used in the main work.

X. Index

A comprehensive index compiled on Dictionary Catalogue method is given at the end and is the key to the entire study. It includes authors, editors, compilers, translators, titles, of only important books, names of places, events, subject-headings and other related information appearing in the text. References from the text are made by the entry number and not page number.

XI. Request to Readers

Since this study is a sum-total of pieces of information collected together from different sources, it is possible that some lacunae and errors might have crept in. It is also possible that while making selection of the material I might have rejected some which might be important in the learned opinion of others. Hence I shall be indebted to any one who may help me to correct information given here or to make good any omission in subsequent editions.

XII. Acknowledgement

I am deeply indebted to all my well-wishers as well as critics, who have been to me a source of great inspiration and encouragement, since I first conceived the idea of working on this bibliography on October 2, 1948. But I tender my profound gratitude to Shri U. N. Dhebar to the copious suggestions and valuable comments most helpfully given to me, and who read portions of the typescript in its final stage. I am also indebted to him for contributing a learned "Foreword" to the Bibliography.

I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to Shri Shriman Narayan who read a part of my manuscript and made numerous suggestions which were of especial value to me. I am highly obliged to him for writing a valuable "Preface" to the Bibliography and making possible for me to collect all the available material at the All-India Congress Committee Office, New Delhi, during the period he was the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.

I am grateful to Shri M.O. Mathai for his constant encouragement and keen interest in my work.

My thanks are also due to the staff of the A.I.C.C. Office. I am particularly grateful to Shri M. P. Bhargava, M.P. (former Permanent Secretary) Shri P. C. Chakravarty, Shri R. C. Pandey, Shri G. R. Kurup (now Editor, *March of India*), Shri N. Balkrishnan, Shri Menon, Shri Sunil Guha, Shri Ambika Prasad Singh, Shri Mehra, Shri Nalin Mehta and Shri M. Zaidi for their constant encouragement and co-operation.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude to Padam Sri Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, who in 1946 inspired me to take up Library Science as my subject of specialization. I am also highly indebted to my respected teacher Dr. R. L. Kilgour,

Professor of Library Science, University of Michigan, U.S.A. under whose able guidance, I had an opportunity of doing research in the field of Bibliography for many years. I also express my thanks to Prof. S. Das Gupta, Head of the Department of Library Science and the University Librarian of the University of Delhi for his advice on some technical aspects of the Bibliography. My thanks are also due to Shri B. S. Kesavan, Librarian, National Library, Calcutta, Shri S. S. Seth, Librarian, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri N. M. Kathekar, Librarian, Central Secretariat Library and many other fellow Librarians for their constant encouragement.

I also wish to thank Shri Shamlal, Gupta Proprietor Messrs S. Chand & Co., and his Assistant Shri P. N. Kapur for taking personal interest in publishing the Bibliography. To the Manager, and the staff of the Central Electric Press, Delhi, who are responsible for the better designing and neat printing of the Bibliography within the appointed time go my special thanks.

-Jagdish Saran Sharma

New Delhi, December 15, 1958

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ABBREVIATIONS

А	DUMEYIALIONS
A. I. C. C. E. R.	All-India Congress Committee Economic Review (New Delhi)
A. V.	Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar
B. M.	Shri Balvantray Mehta
B. P. S.	Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
B. V. K.	Dr. B. V. Keskar
C. B.	Congress Bulletin (New Delhi)
C. No.	Circular Number
C. P. A.	Congress Presidential Addresses, from Foundation to the Silver Jubilee, 1885-1910. First Series. Madras, G. A. Natesan & Co., 1935.
С. Р. А.	Congress Presidential Addresses, from the Silver to the Golden Jubilee, contain- ing full text of the Presidential addresses from 1911 to 1934. Second Series. Madras, G. A. Natesan & Co., 1935.
D. C. C.	District Congress Committee
G. O. C.	General Office Commander
H.	Harijan (Weekly)
H. B.	Shri Hiralal Bose
H.D.M.	Shri Harsh Dev Malaviya
J. N.	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru
J. K.	Acharya Jugal Kishore
J. B. K.	Acharya J. B. Kripalani
K. P. M. N.	Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair
K. V. R.	Kala Venkata Rao
L. B.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri
M. P. B.	Shri M. P. Bhargava
M. G.	Shri Mohanlal Gautam
M. S.	Kumari Mridula Sarabhai
Orig. Pub.	Originally Published
P. C.	Shri P. Chakravarti
P. C. C.	Pradesh Congress Committee
P. P. L.	Shri P. P. Lakshman
R.P.	Shri Ramlal Parikh
R. S. D.	Shri R. S. Dhotre
S. A.	Shri Sadiq Ali
S.D.	Shri Shankar Rao Dev
S. N.	Shri Shriman Narayan
U. N. D.	Shri U. N. Dhebar

Shri U.S. Malliah

Young India (Weekly)

U. S. M.

Y. I.

In the following are given the Abbreviations used for the Reports of the Annual Sessions of the Indian National Congress:

S. No.	Report	Session	$\dot{Y}ear$	Indian National Congress	Place
1.	${f R}$	lst	1885	I.N.C.	(Bombay)
2.	${f R}$. 2nd	1886	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
3,	${f R}$	- 3rd	1887	I.N.C.	(Madras)
4.	${f R}$	4th	1888	I.N.C.	(Allahabad)
5.	${f R}$. 5th	1889	I.N.C.	(Bombay)
6.	${f R}$	$6 \mathrm{th}$	1890	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
7.	${f R}$. 7th	1891	I.N.C.	(Nagpur)
8.	${f R}$	$8 ext{th}$	1892	I.N.C.	(Allahabad)
9.	R	. 9th	1893	I.N.C.	(Lahore)
10.	${f R}$	10th	1894	I.N.C.	(Madras)
11.	${f R}$	11th	1895	I.N.C.	(Poona)
12.	${f R}$	12th	1896	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
13.	${f R}$	13th	1897	I.N.C.	(Amraoti)
l 4 .	${f R}$	14th	1898	I.N.C.	(Madras)
5.	${f R}$. 15th	1899	I.N.C.	(Lucknow)
6.	\mathbf{R}	16th	1900	I.N.C.	(Lahore)
7.	${f R}$. 17th	1901	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
8.	${f R}$	18th	1902	I.N.C.	(Ahmedabad)
9.	${f R}$	19th	1903	I.N.C.	(Madras)
80.	${f R}$	$20 \mathrm{th}$	1904	I.N.C.	(Bombay)
1.	${f R}$	21st	1905	I.N.C.	(Banaras)
2.	${f R}$	22nd	1906	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
3.	${f R}$. 23rd	1907	I.N.C.	(Surat)
3.	${f R}$	23rd	1908	I.N.C.	(Madras)
4.	${f R}$	24th	1909	I.N.C.	(Lahore)
5.	${f R}$	25th	1910	I.N.C.	(Allahabad)
6.	${f R}$	26th	1911	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
7.	${f R}$	27th	1912	I.N.C.	(Bankipore)
8.		· 28th	1913	I.N.C.	(Karachi)
).	${f R}$	29 th	1914	I.N.C.	(Madras)
).	${f R}$	30th	1915	I.N.C.	(Bombay)
l .	${f R}$	31st	1916	I.N.C.	(Lucknow)
2.	${f R}$	32nd	1917	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
3.	R (Sept.)	33rd	1918	I.N.C.	(Bombay)
3.	R (Dec.)	33rd	1918	I.N.C.	(Delhi)
£ .	${f R}$	34th	1919	I.N.C.	(Amritsar)
5.	${f R}$	35th	1920	I.N.C.	(Nagpur)

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37.	$^{ m R}$	$37 \mathrm{th}$	1922	I.N.C.	(Gaya)
38.	$\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$.	$38 ext{th}$	1923	I.N.C.	(Cocanada)
39.	$\hat{f R}$,	$39 \mathrm{th}$	1924	I.N.C.	(Belgaum)
40.	$^{ m R}$	$40 \mathrm{th}$	1925	I.N.C-	(Cawnpore)
41.	\mathbf{R} .	41st	1926	I.N.C.	(Gauhati)
42.	${f R}$	42nd	1227	I.N.C.	(Madras)
43.	\mathbf{R}_{-t}	43rd	1928	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
44.	${ m R}$	44th	1929	I.N.C.	(Lahore)
45.	${ m R}$	$45 \mathrm{th}$	1931	INC.	(Karachi)
46.	$oldsymbol{\mathcal{B}}$.	46th	1932	L.N.C.	(Delhi)
47.	$\mathbf{R}^{\cdot \cdot}$,	$47 ext{th}$	1933	I.N.C.	(Calcutta)
48.	${f R}$,	48th	1934	I.N.C.	(Bombay)
49.	${f R}$	$49 ext{th}$	1936	I,N.C.	(Lucknow)
50.	\mathbf{R}	$50 \mathrm{th}$	1936	I.N.C.	(Faizpur)
	\$ *F		- 4		; (missing)
51.	$\cdot \mathbf{R}$,	51st	1938	I.N.C.	(Haripura)
52.	${f R}$,	52nd	1939	I.N.C.	(Tripuri)
53.	${f R}$	53rd	1940	I.N.C.	(Ramgarh)
54.	${f R}$	$54 \mathrm{th}$	1946	I.N.C.	(\mathbf{Meerut})
55.	$\mathbf R$.	55th	1948	I,N.C.	(Jaipur)
56.	${f R}$	56th	1950	I.N.C.	(Nasik)
57.	\mathbf{R} '	57th	1951	I.N.C.	(New Delhi)
58.	$R \sim$	58th	1953	I,N.C.	(Hyderabad)
59.	${}^{\dagger}\mathbf{R}$.	59th	1954	I.N.C.	(Kalyani Wes
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60.	\mathbf{R}	$60 \mathrm{th}$	1955	I.N.C.	(Satyamur-
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G1	70	61st	1956	I.N.C.	(Amritsar)
62.	$egin{array}{cccc} R_{ij} & R_{ij} & R_{ij} & R_{ij} \end{array}$	62nd	1955.	I.N.C.	(Indore)
63.	${f R}$.	63rd	1957.	-	(Gauhat)
64.	\mathbf{R}	64th	1959		(Nagpur)
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1n R. 16th, 1900, I.N.C. (Lahore). p. ? Also in C.P.A. First Series,
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INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES

ANARCHISM

Gandhi, M.K. To the revolutionary. In S.G. 1947: 159-160. Orig. pub. HI: Dec. 26, 1924; Jan. 2, 1930 and Feb. 12, 1925.

Extracts from his writings représenting his views on the violent activities of India's anarchists.

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A brief history of the anarchist movement in Bengal; their methods and ideals.

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Presents a pro-British point of view, and summarizes the history of terrorism in India.

ANDHRA PROVINCE, FORMATION OF

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ARAMS ACT

Indian National Congress Madras, 1887, Resolution VIII. In R. 3rd 1887, I.N.C. (Madras). p. 65.

Realizing the hardships caused by the Arms Act of 1878 the Government was urged to modify the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and if necessary, other portions of the said Act, to enable all persons to possess and wear arms, unless debarred therefrom, either as individuals or members of particular communities or classes, by the orders of the Government of India, for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published.

Indian National Congress, Lahore, 1893. Resolution III. In R. 9th, 1893, I.N.C. (Lahore), p. 1. 94

Confirms Resolutions passed at previous Congresses in regard to Salt Duty reduction, Income-tax, Excise Administration, Police Reform, Arms Act Modification, Military College and Volunteering.

——. Amraoti 1897. Resolution IV. In R. 13th, 1897, I.N.C. (Amraoti), p. 2.

Recommends modification in the rules of the Arms Act so as to make them equally applicable to all citizens of India without distinction of creed, caste or colour.

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Mazumdar, Amvica Charan: Arms Act. In R. 31st, 1916, I.N.C. (Lucknow), p. 26-27. Also in C.P.A. Second Series. 1934: 247-249.

Comments on the Arms Act and discusses it as "another source of irritation which has estranged the feeling between the people and the governing classes".- Ibid. p. 26

Nayar, C. Sankaran. Inequality of Laws. In R. 13th, 1897, I.N.C. (Amraoti), p. 19-20. Also in C.P.A. First Series, 1935: 328-329. 98

Protests against the principle underlying the Arms Act, i.c., no native of India may possess or carry arms without special license. There was no restriction of carrying arms for Europeans and Eurasians.

Webb, Alfred. Arms Act. In C.P.A. First Series. 1935: 167-168.

Recommends that "some modification of the rules under the $\mbox{\sc Arms}$ $\mbox{\sc Act}$ is necessary".

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE, 1955

Asian-African Conference: Live and let live in Unity in Diversity. New Delhi, Information Service Indonesia, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, 1955. 302 p. 19½ cm. illus. 100

This official publication of the Republic of Indonesia includes all the speeches and other material related to the Conference; 1. Preparation for the conference; 2. President Soekarno's speech; 3. Chairman Ali Sastroamidjojo's speech; 4. Delegations' speeches; 5. Who is who; 6. Final Communique; 7. Closing speech of delegates; 8. Closing speech of Chairman; 9. Press Opinions; 10. Bandung during the Conference; 11. The Conference in retrospect and; 12. Capital's population and area. The Chapter on "Press Opinion" at the end of the book is very useful.

Indian National Congress: Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1955 (May): Berhampur; 101

Menon, V.K. Krishna, explains Bandung Conference. In Hindustan Times (New Delhi) May 2, 1955; p. 8.

Menon in a speech that he delivered in Madras said: "Bandung has made a definite contribution to world peace and co-operation".

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Asian-African Conference, Bandung. Delhi, Publication Division, Government of India, 1955. p. 19½ cm. 103

A collection of Nehru's speeches delivered in the Asian Relations Conferencee.

—. Bandung: a symbol of hope for colonial peoples: Nehru's view in the Lok Sabha. In *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) May 1, 1955. p. 9.

"In the Bandung Declaration, on world peace and cooperation we find the full embodiment of the "five principles" or Panch Shila and the addition to them of elaborations which re-infirm those principles", said Nehru in the Lok Sabha on April 30, 1955.

ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE, 1947

Gandhi, M.K. Message to Asia. In Asian Relations Conference, Delhi, 1947. Asian relations, being report of the proceedings and documentation of the first Asian Relations Conference, New Delhi, March/April, 1947. New Delhi, Asian Relations Organsitation, 1948. 314. p. illus. p. 242-245. Also in MAHATMA V. 7: 426-442. 105

Addressing the Asian Relations Conference in the Purana Qilla, New Delhi, Gandhi said, "You will achieve a complete conquest of the West not through vergeance, because you have been exploited but with real understanding. I am sanguine that if all of you put your hearts together, not merely your heads, to understand the message the wise men of the East have left us and if we really become worthy of that great message, conquest of the West will be completed".—Ibid. p. 244.

Asian Relations Conference, Delhi, 1947. Asian relations, being report of the proceedings and documentation of the First Asian relations Conference, New Delhi, March/April, 1947. New Delhi, India, Asian Relations Organization, 1948. 314 p. illns. 26 cm. 106

Bibliography: p. 286-290.

130 Indian delegates and representatives of all the Asian countries participated in the Conference. Majority of Indian delegates directly or indirectly repeated ideas which Gandhi spoke.

BENGAL, PARTITION OF

Cotton, Henry. Proposed partion of Bengal. In R. 20th 1904, I.N.C., (Madras), p. 45-96. Also in CPA First Series, 1935: 680-681. 107

Protesting against the proposal President Henry Cotton adds, "I am convinced that a Liberal Secretary of State would never sanction such proposals, and I fervently trust that the Government of India, in the exercise of their own good sense and better feeling, will not shrink from abandoning a project so universally condemned".—Ibid. p. 46.

Ghose, Rash Behari, Partition of Bengal—A fostering sore. In R. 23rd, 1907, I.N.C. (Surat), p. ? Also in CPA First Series, 1935: 757.

Comments and suggests ".....that timely concessions alone can arrest the progress of the discontent which, though at present is a cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, may in time overshadow the whole land".—Ibid. p. 757.

Gokhale, G.K. Partition of Bengal. In R. 21st, 1905, I.N.C. (Banaras), p. 8-10. Also in CPA First Series, 1935: 691-697. 109

Protesting against the partition of Bengal Gokhale said, "The scheme of partition, concected in the dark and carried out in the face of the fiercest opposition that any Government measure has encountered during the last half a century, will always stand as a complete illustration of the worst features of the present system of bureaucratic rule—its utter contempt for public opinion, its arrogant pretensions to superior wisdom, its reckless disregard of the most cherished feelings of the people, the mockery of an appeal to its sense of justice, its cool preference of Service interests to those of the governed".—Ibid. p. 8.

Malaviya, Madan Mohan. Deportation and the partition. In R. 24th, 1909, I.N.C. (Lahore), p. ? Also in CPA First Series, 1905: Bombay; 845-848

'Views on the Bengal partition and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and a few other nationalists.

Indian National Congress: Resolution passed at 20:1904: 27:1911: Calcutta.

Sinha, Kali Kumara. A political problem; the partition of Bengal. Calcutta, 1906, 74 p. 19 cm.

See also

ANARCHISM

BHAGAT SINGH

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 46: 1931: Karachi.

BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

Indian National Congress. Circulars; issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. G-4/5377, May 18, 1953: Presidents P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1953: (S.N.) p. 171.

Urges to take personal interest in the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

BESANT, MRS. ANNIE (WOOD)

Arundale, GS. Dr. Besant: a biography. In Indian Review (Madras). 35:606. Sept., 1934.

Review of Mrs. Annie Besant: a modern prophet, by Thedore Besterman.

Besant, Annie (Wood). Mrs. Annie Besant: A sketch of her life and services to India Madras, G.A. Natesan and Co., 1908. 63 p.

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Besant, Mrs. Annie (Wood). Evolution of Mrs. Besant; being the life and public activities of Mrs. Annie Besant, secularist, societist, theosophist and politician, with sidelights on the inner workings of the Theosophical Society and the methods by which Mr. Leadbeater arrived at the threshold of divinity. By the editor of Justice, Madras. Madras, Justice Printing Works, 1919. iv, 337, exiv p.

Jinarajadass, C. Late Dr. Besant. In Indian Review (Madras). 34: 633-34. Oct. 1933.

BHOODAN MOVEMENT

Bhave, Acharya Vinoba. Bhoodan yajna; land-gift mission. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1953. xi, I34 p. 5"×7". 118

It is a collection of eighteen articles which originally were published in the *Harijan* (Ahmedabad). This is a primary source of material for Vinoba's early writings on Bhoodan from its very inception in 1951 to April 1, 1953. In the appendix is given a specimen form of the pledge for the *Sampattidan*.

Indian National Congress: Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: 119

——. C. No. P-30/5325, June, 7, 1952: P.C.C. **In** C.B., April September, 1952 (L.B.), p. 167-168.

Requests to all Congressmen to realise the significance of Vinoba's Bhoodan Yajna and urges them to work for the success of this great mission.

——. C. No. P-30/8852, September 30, 1952 P. C.C. and D.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1952 (B.M.), p. 195-197.

Urges Congressman to help the Bhoodan movement.

—. C. No. P-30/9307, October 15, 1952; P. C. C. and D.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1952 (S.N.), p. 210-211.

Urges Congressmen to work through the Provincial Bhoodan Yajna Samities.

. C. No. 7, April 5, 1955 : P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1955, (U.N.D.), p. 256.

Appeals "to all Congressmen to throw themselves body and soul in this noble and sacred task and give their utmost support to the movement"— Ibid.

p. 259. C. No. 8, April 7, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1955 (S.N.), 124

Sends a pamphlet published by the Sarva Seva Sangh on celebration of the Bhoodan Week.

(S.N.), p. 266-267. April 30, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B. April, 1955

Asks for the reports about the Congress participation in the Bhooden Week.

Indian National Congress: C. No. 32, P-28/11750, September 10, 1955; P.C.C. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (S.N.), p. 560-561.

C. No. 4, P-28/5487, March 20, 1956 : P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1956 (S.N.) p. 139-140.

——, Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1951 (July): Bangalore; 58: 1953: Hyderabad; 60: 1955: Avadi.

Misra, B.R. V for Vinoba; the economics of the Bhoodan movement. Calcutta, Orient Longmans, 1956. vi, 69 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 129

"This book is written for those who could know the story of Vinoba Bhave and the significance of his Bhoodan movement in solving the problems of the Indian agrarian economy. The author recounts the story of Vmoba's early life and the influence of Mahatma Gandhi in diverting him to a life of service to his followmen, his devotion to the Harijan cause and the enlightenment which came to him to initiate the Bhoodan crusade as a solution to the problems of the landless agriculture labourer and the wasteful inequalities of land distribution in India".

Narayan, Jayaparkash. A picture of Sarvodaya social order. Tanjore, (S. India), Sarvodaya Pracharalaya, 1955. 50 p. 5"×7". 130

This book presents a collection of eight articles and speeches of Jayarakash Narayan which originally appeared from time to time in Sarvodaya (Tanjore) during the last two years up to the Puri Sarvodaya Sammelan in March, 1955. The various aspects discussed are given under the following heads which give a comprehensive picture of the fundamentals of the Bhoodan Yajna and the ideals of the Sarvodya social order. (1) A picture of Sarvodaya Social Order; (2) Gandhij's technique of Satyagraha; (3) The logic of Sampattidan; (4) Jewandan or Dedication of life and the Political Theory of Bhoodan; (5) Man must transcend Materialism; (6) Sarvodaya order and the state; (7) Bhoodan and village industries; and (8) Guide to Jeevandan.

Radhakrishnan, S. and others. The revolutionary Bhoodan Yajna: A collection of speeches. Tanjore, Sarvodaya Prachuralaya, 1955. 32 p. 5" x 7".

A collection of speeches by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Shankarrao Dco, Sri Krishna Das Jaju and R.R. Diwakar, expounding the basic principles and philosophy underlying the Bhoodan Yajna treated from various angles.

Ramabhai, Suresh. Vinoba and his mission. Foreword by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, introduction by Jayaprakash Narayan. Sevagram (Wardha), Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, 1954. 246 p. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ " illus.

This book provides a great fund of information on Vinoba and his Bhoodan Yajna. It is divided into three parts. The first part deals with Vinoba's life and the background of his Bhoodan movement. In part II, the author has traced the origin and progress of the movement from Telenghana to Bodh-Gaya. In the Third part, the author has dwelt upon the philosophy and technique of this "non-violent revolution based on Bhoodan Yajna and with village industries as its mainstay" and also he relied upon largely on Vinoba's sayings and speeches. Besides, the author has supplemented the reader's knowledge by adding seven appendices; each though brief, will fill many gaps to be found in the book. The index at the end of the book will prove very helpful to the readers.

Sharma, Jagdish Saran. Vinoba and Bhoodan: A selected Bibliography of Bhoodan in Hindi, English and other Indian languages. New Delhi, Indian National Congress, 1956. xx, 92 p. 5½" x 7"

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"....... In these few pages a devoted and sincere attempt has been made to put before readers an objective study of the literature by and about Vinoba and his Bhoodan Yajna in Vinoba's, his admirers' and his critics' own words".Introduction.

Tandon, P.D. ed. Vinoba Bahave; the man and his mission. Bombay, Vora and Co., 19? iv, 107. p. 5" x 7\frac{1}{3}.

This book consists of fifteen articles, from Mahatma Gandhi; J.B. Kripalani, Bharatan Kumarappa, Suresh Ramabhai; George Weller, James Noyes, Robert Trumbull, Shyam Sunder, B.N. Guha, Hallan Tennyson, P.D. Tandon, Pat Macmohan, etc. These articles throw light on various aspects of his personality and achievements.

Tennyson, Hallan. Saint on the march; the story of Vinoba. London, Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1955. 223 p. 5" x 8". illus.

135

One of the first full-length biographies written on Vinoba Bhave in English. The author who was invited to re-visit India by Kamalnayan Bajaj, son of Jamnalal Bajaj (Gandhi's "ideal capitalist"), wrote these pages after having interviewed Vinoba Bhava and studied carefully the significant results of his Bhoodan movement in Bihar and other States. This is a good source on Vinoba's philosophy of Bhoodan movement.

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

Banerji, Bijoy Kumar. Indian war of independence; with special reference to I.N.A. Calcutta, Oriental Agency, 1946. 168 p. parts. 19 cm.

Discusses in general the role played by The Congress as well as by I.N.A. in the national struggle of India.

Bose, Subhas Chandra. Netaji speaks to the nation (1928-1945). A symposium of important speeches and writings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. His broadcasts addresses and orders of the day from Berlin, Rangoon, Sygon and Burma with proper introductions surveying the history of the period when they were delivered or written. Introductory notes and arrangements by the author of the "Rebel president". Lahore, The Hero publications, 1946. 336. p. parts 19 cm.

A documentary history of the Indian National Army by its founder and organiser. Reveals the difference of opinion between the Congress ideology and Subbas Chandra Bose regarding the achievement of India's independence.

—. On to Delhi; or speeches and writings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, with messages from Messrs Sarat Chandra Bose, Jayaprakash Narayan, Lt. Col. Lakshmi Swaminadhan and others. Edited G.C. Jain. Delhi, Saraswati Pustak Mandir, 1946. 155 p. illus. parts 21½ cm.

Includes his speeches and writings on the Indian National Army. Most of the material of this book is covered by "Netaji speaks to the nation (1928-1945)"

Bright, Jagat S. Subhas Bose and his ideas. Lahore, Indian Printing Works, 1946. 276 p. parts 18½. 140

Das Gupta, Hemendranath. Subhas Chandra. Calcutta, Jyoti Prokasalaya, 1946. x, 254, xii, p. 141

Gandhi, M.K. I.N.A. Men's dilemma. In NWP 1949: 37-39. Orig. pub. H., June 9, 1946.

Account of Gandhi's conversation with some senior officers of the Indian National Army who came to see him in the Harijan Colony, New Delhi. It is to be noted that Subhas Chandra Bose, the founder of the Indian National Army, was at one time President of the Indian National Congress. He resigned from the Congress, because of difference of opinion and formed the Forward Bloc in early May, 1939, as a left wing of the Congress, with the object of attaining India's independence by all legitimate means. Subhas Boso disappeared from India in January, 1941 and after having visited Germany, Russia, Japan, he organized in 1943 an army in Maleya called Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army). The Indian National Congress did not approve his plans of achieving independence by violent means.

Roy, Prabhasa Chandra. Subhas Chandra. Rajshahi, 1929.1 19 p. 19 cm. 143

Roy, Manabendra Nath. I.N.A. and the August revolution; with appendices by Kautilya (pseud). Calcutta, Renaissance publishers, 1946. 105 p. 19 cm. 144

The late author was an ex-revolutionary and a leader of the Radical Democratic Party in India, which co-operated with the British Government and 'fought against the programme of the Indian National Congress. In this book he criticises the Congress sponsored "Quit India" movement of August, 1942 and Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army

Sen Gupta, Bijoy Kumar. India's man of destiny; an exhaustive and penetrating study of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as a man, statesman and revolutionary leader. Calcutta, Oriental Agency, 1948. 224 p. plates. parts. 19 cm.

While portraying Subhas Chandra, his life and work, the author relates the story of the formation of I.N.A. Also comments on Bose's difference with Gaudhi and the Congress.

Seth, Hira Lal. Personality and political ideals and Subhas Chandra Bose. Is he fascist? Lahore, Hero Publications, 1943. 133 p. 18½ cm. 146

Singh, Durlab. The rebel president, a biographical study of Subhas Chandra Bose; with a foreword by Sardul Singh Kaveeshar. Lahore, Hero Publications, 1941. xii, 144 p. parts. 18½ cm. 147

Singh, Mohan. Leaves from my diary. Lahore, Fee World publications, 1946. 19 p. 19 cm. 148

A useful source book on the Indian National Army.

See also

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (I.N.A.)

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

Bombay Anti-non-co-operation Committee, Bombay. Boycott of British Courts Bombay, The Committee, 1920.) p. 16 cm. (Bombay Anti-non-co-operation Committee, pamphlet No. 5).

Hostile criticism of the Congress constructive programme The pamphlet was distributed free of charge to the people of all over India.

——. Commerce and politics; relation to non-co-operation. Bombay, The Committee, 1923. 9 p. 16 cm. (Bombay Anti-non-co-operation Committee, pamphlet No. 4)

150

Hostile criticism of the Swadeshi movement.

Das C.R. Boycoott of Council. In R. 37th, 1922, I.N.C. (Gaya) p. 36-43. Also in CPA Second Series 1934: 587-600.

A remarkable summary of the current political situation in India during 1921-22 and the Boycott movement started by Mahatma Gandhi.

—. Boycott of Law Courts and Lawyers. In R. 37th, 1922, I.N.C. (Gaya), p. 44. Also in CPA Second Series 1934: 602. 152

Agrees with the main recommendations of the Committee regarding the boycott of law courts and lawyers.

Gaya) p. 44. Also in CPA Second Series 1934: 602.

Supports the boycott movement and adds: "I am firmly of opinion that the boycott of schools and colleges should be carried on as effectively as before".—Ibi'l. p. 44.

Gandhi, M.K. Boycott of British goods. In TMG 1945: 39-40. Orig. pub. YI., Dec. 26, 1924 and Jan. 5, 1928.

Explains how by boycotting British goods the people of India can help the cause of India's struggle for independence.

_____. Foreign cloth boycott. In R. 39th 1924, I.N.C. (Belgaum), p. 18-22. Also in CPA Second Series 1934: 734-742.

Original source which summarizes Gandhi's ideas on boycott, foreign vs. British, Machinery, spinning, franchise etc.

—. How to boycott foreign cloth. In WF 1922: 44-49. Orig pub. YI., July 6, 1921.

Suggests ways and means and appeals to the people of India to spin daily and always put on Khadi.

_____. Social boycotts. In HD:, 1950: 184-186. Orig pub. YI., Feb. 16, 1921. Also in TMG 1945: 521-522.

A discourse on the force and philosophy of social boycotts.

Indian National Congress: Resolution passed at 24:1908: Madras; 36:1920: Nagpur; W.C.: 1921 (June): Bombay; W.C.: 1922 (February): Bardoli: 38:1922: Gaya; A.I.C.C. 1923 (May: Bombay; 38:1923: Delhi (Special); 42:1926: Gauhati; 43:1927: Madras; 44:1928: Calcutta; 46:1931: Karachi.

Muker, Biswa Nath. Fine boycotts. In Indian Review (Madras) 25:623-624 Oct., 1924.

Interprets the Boycott movement for foreign goods, British education, British courts, Service in the British Government, etc.

BRITISH COMMITTEE OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Wedderburn, W. Report of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1916-1917. London, The British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1917. 6 p. 8"×13".

A summary of the activities of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress during the years 1916-1917. A statement of receipts and payments for the year ending December 31, 1916 are also attached.

BUDDHA, MESSAGE OF

Barlingay, W.S. The Message of the Buddha. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 18 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 61: 1956: Amritsar; 162

CABINET MISSION

Ashraf, Mohammad, Comp. Cabinet Mission and After. Lahore. M. Ashraf, 1946. 431 p. 22 cm. 163

A collection of documents, articles and other related writings on the Cabinet Mission.

Banerjee, Anil Chandra and Bose, Dakshina Ranjan, Comps. The Cabinet Mission in India. Calcutta, A. Mukherjee, 1946. V, 386 p. parts. 20 cm.

Chandra, Jag Parvesh. India Steps Forward; the story of the Cabinet Mission in India in words and in pictures. Lahore, Indian Printing Works, 1946. 250 p. 165

An illustrated account, with comments by the author on the Cabinet Mission.

Dutt, Rajani Palme. Freedom for India; the truth about the Cabinet Mission. London, Communist Party, 1946. 36 p. 19 cm. 166

A communist interprets India's political problems with special reference to the Cabinet Mission.

Gandhi, M.K. Mahatma Gandhi on the Cabinet Missions' Declaration, May 26, 1946. In The Constituent Assembly of India; compiled by Anil Chandra Banerjee and Dakshina Ranjan Bose. Calcutta, A. Mukherjee and Co., 1946. xviii, 350 p. 23 cm. p. 78-83.

Gt Brit. Cabinet Mission to India. Papers relating to the Mission to India, 1946. Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1946. 65 p. 25 cm.

An official version of the Cabinet Mission.

Hopes and Fears: When, Where and What about the Cabinet Delegation's work in India. By a Journalist who met and talked to the delegation members and Indian party leaders. Foreword by B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

A journalistic study of the Cabinet Mission.

Muranjan, S.K. Economics of Cabinet Delegation's Proposals. 2nd ed. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1947. 45 p. 18 cm. 170

First edition published in 1946.

A talk which the author gave at the fortnightly meeting of the Bombay discussion group on August 19, 1946.

Parkash, Dewan Ram. Cabinet Mission in India. Lahore, Tagore Publications, 1946. 222 p. D. 171

A complete story of the Mission.

Rajput, A.B. Cabinet Mission. Lahore, Lion Press, 1946. xi, 9, 191 p. 19 cm.

An examination of the proposals of the Cabinet Mission. Comments on the stand taken by the Congress.

Zutshi, C.N. In a Free India; a timely reminder to Britain of her pledges, and to India of her mission. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1945. 108 p. 19 cm.

CASTE SYSTEM

Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji. Annihilation of Caste with a reply to Mahatma Gandhi. Bombay, Bharat Bhushan Press, 1945. xiv, 81, 28 p. 19½ cm.

A speech prepared by the late author for the Jat Pat Todak Mandal of Lahore.

Gandhi, M.K. Ambedkar and Caste. In HD 1950: 357-359.

Orig. pub. H. Feb. 11, 1933.

Reply to a letter of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar about the caste system and untouchability in India.

Caste and Varna. In TMG 1945: 70-72. Orig. pub. H., March 6, 1937.

An account of a conversation between Gandhi and an American clergyman on the caste system in India.

Mazumdar, Amvica Charan. Solicitude for the Poor, Caste System. In R. 31st, 1916, I.N.C. (Lucknow), p. 36-37. Also in CPA Second Series 1934: 267—269.

Comments on the caste system in India.

CEYLON

Indian National Congress.: Resolution passed at 58: 1953: Hyderabad.

CHAURI CHAURA

Indian National Congress: Resolution passed at W.C.: 1922 (February) Bardoli. 179

CHITTAGONG TRAGEDY

Indian National Congress: Resolution passed at W.C.: 1931 (October): Delhi; W.C.: 1931 (October): Bombay.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA

Aypassamy, Aiyadurai Jesudasen. The Christian Task in Independent India. London, S.P. C K. 1951. 149 p. 19 em. 181

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. Christian Missions, their place in India. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Press, 1941. vii, 311 p. 22 cm. 182

—. The Mahatma and the Missionary; selected writings of Mohandas K. Gandhi; edited by Clifford Manshardt. Chicago, Regnery, 1949. 140 p. 18 cm. (The Humanist Library no. 14). 183

"A systematization and condensation of a large number of articles..... published originally in Young India and Harijan between the years 1924 and 1940, and collected and published in 1941, under the title, Christian missions, their place in India".

George, P. V. The Unique Christ and the Mystic Gandhi. Tiruvalla, Travancore, S. India, The Malabar Christian Office, 1934. 240 p. 193 cm.

"First published February, 1938. Reprinted March 1931, completing 6, 500 copies".

George, S. K. Gandhi's Challenge to Christianity: Foreword by S. Radhakrishnan. London, G. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1939. 112 p. 19 cm.

Holland, William Edward Sladen: The Indian Outlook; a study in the way of service. London, Edinburgh House Press, 1927. 256 p. 19 cm. Bibliography: p. 250-252.

Mayhew, Arthur. Christianity and the Government of India. London, Faber Gwyer, 1920. xi, 260 p. 188

"An examination of the Christian forces at work in the administration of India and of the mutual relations of the British Government and Christian Missions 1600-1920."

Modak, Cyril Jenner. India's Challenge to Christians. Lucknow, Upper India Publishing House, 1940. v, 194 p. 19 cm. 189

Parkash, Dewan Ram. Cabinet Mission in India. Lahore, Tagore Publications, 1946. 222 p. 19 cm. 190

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT- I.

(Or Non-Violent Non-Co-Operation, August 1, 1920).

Andrews, Charles Freer. Letters on Non-co-operation. In his The Indian Problem. 2nd ed. Madras, G.A. Natesan, 1923. viii, 136 p. part. 19½ cm.

A collection of four letters, the author wrote to a friend in England from India on the Non-violent non-co-operation.

Argus, pseud. Gandhism cum Non-co-operation Exposed. Gauhati, the Author, 1922. vii, 173 p. 18 cm. 192

Asaf Ali, M. Constructive non-co-operation. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1921. 73 p. 18 cm. 193

A review of the Non-violent non-co-operation.

Besant, Mrs. Annie (Wood) ed. Gandhian Non-co-operation or shall India Commit Suicide? A Vademacum against non-co-operation for all Indian patriots. Madras, New India, 1920. xii, 138 p. 19½ cm.

Bhagwandas, Babu. The Philosophy of Non-co-operation. Madras, Tagore and Co., 1922. 63 p. 18 cm. 195

Chatterjee, B.C. Gandhi or Aurobindo and an Appeal to Mr. Gandhi. Foreword by The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Shastri. 2nd ed. Calcutta, The Calcutta Library, 1921. vi, 78 p. 191 cm. 196

A critical interpretation of the deeper aspects of the Non-co-operation movement of 1921.

Chirol, Sir Valentine. The Non-co-operation Movement. In his India with an introduction by The Rt. Hon. H.A.L. Fisher. London, E. Benn Ltd., 1926. 325 p. 22½ cm. (Half-title: The Modern World; a survey of historical forces, vol. V.) p. 200-224.

Summary of the origin and growth of the Non-violent non-co-operation movement.

Diwakar, Ranganath Ramachandra Non-violent Non-co-operation. In S 1946: 153-159.

Gandhi announced the inauguration of the non-violent non-co-operation movement on the 1st of August, 1920, as contemplated by the Khilafat Committee in June, 1920. The objects were declared—to get redress for the injustice done to the Punjab, the Khilafat and the establishment of Swaraj.

Das, Chittaranjan. Freedom Through Disobedience. 1922. 75 p. 19 cm. 199

From Calcutta Special to Gaya; the Development of Non-cooperation as upheld by the Indian National Congress, 1920-22. Machilipatnam, The Congress, 1923. 44 p. 19 cm. 200

A general survey of the Non-violent non-co-operation movement from the Calcutta Special Session of the Congress to the Gaya Session of the Congress, 1922.

Gandhi, M. K. Freedom's Battle; being a comprehensive collection of writings and speeches on the present situation. 2nd ed. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1922. 341, Vp. 18½ cm. 201

A useful source book on Gandhi's speeches on this movement.

—. Non-co-operation and civil disobedience. In his Satyagraha: non-violent resistance. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1951. xvi, 406 p. 21½ cm. p. 102-176. 202

Includes all his writings and speeches on the Non-violent non-co-operation movement which was started by him on August 1, 1922. This satyagraha in which about forty thousand people were arrested and jailed, brought a phenomenal awakening among the Indian masses.

- ... Non-co-operation; recent speeches and writings of Mahatma Gandhi. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1921. 97 p. 18½ cm. 203
- —. Sermon on the Sea; with an introduction by John Haynes Holmes. Edited by Haridas T. Mazumder. Chicago, Universal Publishing Co., 1924. xxiv, 25-128 p. 20½ cm. 204

Gondge J.E. cd. Questions and Answers on Present Day Problems. Allahabad, United Provinces Publicity Department, 1921. 32 p. 21½ cm. 205

In this pamphlet are collected questions and answers on the subjects such as, Non-co-operation, Hindu-Muslim question etc.

Haldar, Haridas. Rational life and non-co-operation; a reply to Lord Ronaldshay based on the teachings of Tolstoy. Calcutta, Kamla Printing Works, 1921. 32 p. 19½ cm. 206

Houghton, Bernard. The Revolt of the East. Madras, G.A. Natesan, 1921. 93 p. 18 cm. 207

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 36: 1920: Nagpur; W.C.: 1921: (June). Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (July): 1921; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (November): Delhi; W.C.: 1921 (November): Bombay; 36: 1921: Ahmedabad; W.C.: 1921 (February): Bardoli; W.C.: 1922 (June): Lucknow;

38: 1922: Gaya; A.I.C.C.: 1923 (February): Allahabad; 38: 1923: Delhi (Special): 39: 1923: Cocanada; 208

Krishandas. Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi; being an inside view of the Indian non-co-operation movement of 1921-2? Abridged by Richard B. Gregg. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1951. xii, 272 p. 209

A complete story of the Non-violent non-co-operation movement.

Lajpat Rai, Lala. Ideals of Non-co-operation and other Essays. Madras, S. Ganesan, 1924. viii, 125 p. 19½ cm. 210

This series of articles originally were published in *The Bombay Chronicle*, *The Tribune* and *The Modern Review*, explain in clear and convincing manner, the first principle and the basic ideals of the Non-co-operation movement. The author has dealt with both the positive and negative aspects of the movement, the constructive and destructive parts of the programme and answers the charges of impracticability and unsoundness levelled against it by the modern politicians of India.

—. India's Will to Freedom; writings and speeches on the present situation. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1921. 188 p. 18½ cm.

A collection of his writings and speeches on the Non-violent non-co-operation movement.

Mahmud Ahmad, Mirza. Non-co-operation and Islam. Lahore, the Author, 1921. 115 p. 19 cm. 212

An examination of the relationship between the Non-co-operation movement and the Khilafat movement in India.

Pal, Bipin Chandra. Non-co-operation. Calcutta, the Author, 1920. 113 p. 19 cm. 213

Raju, J.B. A critical study of the Non-co-operation Movement. Nagpur, the Author, 1920, 117 p. 19 cm. 214

Rau, Raja Ram. The Indian Situation. Trichinopoly, the Author, 1920. 56 p. 19 cm. 215

Reed, Sir Stanley. India's Evolution: the Triumph of British Rule. Bristal, The author, 1920. 15 p. 19 cm. 216

Roberts, W.H. Review of the Gandhi movement in India. New York, Academy of Political Science, 1923. 73 p. 19 cm. 217

Sankaran Nair, Sir, Chetur. Gandhi and Anarchy. 3rd ed. Madras, Tagore and Co., 1923. xiv. 262 p. 19 cm. 218

First published in March, 1922; 2nd edition published in July, 1922; 3rd edition in May, 1923.

A criticism of the movement.

Sarasvati, Rangacharya. India's Shackles. Banaras, the Author, 1923. 101 p. 18 cm.

Tendulkar, D.G. Satyagraha Campaigns: Non-violent non-cooperation, August 1, 1920. In his G 1944: 246. 220

Van Tyne, Claude Halstead. India in Ferment. New York London, D. Appleton and Co., 1923. xi, 242 p. 21 cm. 221

A visitor's impressions of the Non-violent non-co-operation movement during a visit to India in winter of 1921-22.

Vaswani, Thaverdas Lilaram. Creative Revolution. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1922. 87 p. 19 cm. 222

A reply to those who suspected that the Non-violent non-co-operation movement would prove a great failure.

A collection of the reprints of essays originally published in different newspapers in India.

—. Non-co-operation and National Idealism. Introduction by Shyam Sunder Chakravarty. Calcutta, Saraswati Liberary, 1921. 123 p. 19 cm. (Swaraj series no. 2). 224

Watson, Blanche, comp. Gandhi and Non-violent Resistance; the non-co-operation movement of India. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1923. xxiv, 549 p. 19½ cm. 225

A collection of comments, opinions and articles printed in the American press on the Non-violent non-co-operation movement.

—. Gandhi, Voice of the New Revolution; a study of non-violent resistance in India, with a foreword by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Calcutta, Saraswaty Library, 1922. 56 p. part. 18 cm.

226

Wellock, Wilfred. India's Awakening; its national and world wide significance. London, The Labour Publishing Co., 1922. 69 p. 18½ cm. 227

An "attempt to place before the British public facts concerning the many sided Indian home rule movement".- Preface.

What ails India; a collection of speeches and writings of eminent leaders of India on the outstanding grievances, etc. Bombay, National Publishing Co., 1922. 122 p. 21 cm. 228

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT—II, MARCH 12, 1930

(Or Salt Satyagraha)

Gandhi, M.K. Salt Satyagraha. In his Satyagraha: non-violent resistance. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1951. xvi, 406 p. 21½ cm. p. 220-270.

A complete record of his writings on the Salt Satyagraha. He launched this Satyagraha in 1930; "to rectify some of the evils of the British rule in India

and symbolically singled out the Salt Laws for violation. He regarded these laws as iniquitous as they taxed salt which was the only flavouring to a bowlful of rice or other grain which the poorest in the land could afford". *Ibid.*, p. 220.

Brailsford, Henry Noel. Why India Followed Gandhi? In his Subject India. New York, The John Day Co., 1943. viii, 274 p. illus., 19½ cm. p. 219-231.

An eye-witness description of the Civil Disolodience movement in India in 1930. This chapter is reprinted with a few additions from the author's "Rebel India".

Brockway, Archibald Fenner. The Indian Crisis. London, V. Gollanez, 1930. 280 p. 18½ cm. 231

A detailed account of the movement.

Chintamani, Sir Chirravoori Yajneswara. Non-co-operation and after. In his Indian Politics since the mutiny; being an account of the development of public life and political institutions and of prominent personalities. London, G. Allen and Unwin, 1940. 232 p. parts. 20 cm. p. 120-196.

A brief account of the political condition of India during the Civil Disobedience movement and after.

Dellbridge, John. Revolution in India. London, Morley and Kennerley, 1930. 56 p. 19 cm. 233

Diwakar, Ranganath Ramchandra. Civil Disobedience for Swaraj. In S 1946: 160-168.

A description of the civil disobedience which was launched by Gandhi for India's complete independence.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Delhi. Repesentation submitted to H.E. the Viceroy by the Committee of the Federation on the present political situation in Delhi. Delhi. F.I.C.C.I., 1930. 11 p. 19 cm. 235

Indian National Congress: Resolution passed at A.I.C.C. 1934 (May): Patna; 49:1934: Bombay; 46:1931: Karachi; 236

Lex, pseud. India at the Cross Roads. London, India publications, 1930, 32 p. 19 cm.

Masoji, Vinayak. Midnight Arrest. In G 1944: 219-220. 238

Illustrated account of Gandhi's arrest at 2 A.M. in connection with his breaking of the Salt Law of the Government of India.

Mukerji, Dhan Gopal. Breakers of the Salt Law. In his Disillusioned India. New York, E.P. Dutton and Co., 1930. 224 p. 21½ cm. p. 173-179.

Mazumdar, Haridas Thakordas. India's Non-violent Revolution. New York City, India to-day and tomorrow series, 1930 63 p. 19 cm. (India to-day and tomorrow series No. 1). 249

An account of the Salt Satyagraha,

O'Donnell, Charles James. Why India is Rebellious? London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1930. 10 p. 18 cm. 241

Comments on the Civil Disobedience movement.

Osburn, Arthur Carr. Must England Lose India? The Nemesis of Empire. London and New York, A.A. Knoff, 1930. vii, 280 p. 2012 cm. 242

"First published May, 1930; second edition June, 1930"

"This—at once a criticism, a confession, and an appeal, to suggest what are the two reasons for our growing difficulties in India, and by drawing attention to the causes of the present discontent...delay or prevent the demand in India for independence or Home Rule"—Ibid.

Pradhan, R.G. India's Struggle for Swaraj. Madras, Natesan and Co., 1930. xi, 311 p. 19 cm. 243

Ranga Iyer, C.S. India Peace or War. London, G.G. Harrap and Co., 1930. 255 p. 21 cm. 244

A commentary on the political condition in India with reference to Gandhi's Civil Disobedience movement.

Shafi, Sir Muhammad. Some important Indian problems. Lahore, The author, 1930. 260 p. 19 cm. 245

While commenting on the political situation in India also mentions the Salt Satyagraha.

Tendulkar, D.G. Satyagraha campaigns: Civil Disobedience. In his G. 1944: 246—247.

Civil Disobedience is the third All-India Satyagrah campaign which Gandhi himself launched. It is also called the Salt Satyagraha. It resulted in the Gandhi--Irwin Pact, signed on March 5, 1931, by Gandhi and the Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

Woolacott, John Evans. India on Trial; a study of present conditions. London, Macmillan and Co., 1929. xv, 257 p. 22 cm.

247

A British interpretation of the Civil Disobedience movement of India. The author in the foreword to the book concludes, ".....India has derived inestimable benefits from the British connection; that the administration of India to-day is inspired by honesty of purpose and high ideals of duty".—Foreword.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT—III DECEMBER 31, 1931

Barns, Mrs. Margerita. Civil Disobedience versus Constitutional Agitation. In her The Indian press; a history of the growth of public opinion in India. London, G. Allen and Unwin, 1940. xv, 491 p. 19½ cm.

A study of Civil Disobedience in the light of constitutional reforms offered by the British Government.

Diwakar, Ranganath Ramachandra. Civil Disobedience Again. In S 1946: 169—176.

An account of the Civil Disobedience movement of 1931 in which several millions of India's men and women took part.

Gandhi, M.K. Stab in the Back. In Mahatma, Vol. 3:185—202.

Includes extracts from Gandhi's writings and speeches on the Third Civi Disobedience movement, which was started on December, 31, 1931 and continued till July, 1934, when the movement was suspended by the All-India Congress Committee on the recommendation made by Gandhi.

Gray, R.M. The Present Deadlock in India. London, Student Christian Movement, 1932. 15 p. 19 cm. 251

Greenwall, Harry James. Storm Over India. London, Hurst and Blackett, 1933. x, 287 p. 22 cm. 252

A criticism of the Civil Disobedience movement of 1931.

Indian National Congress: Resolution passed at W.C.: 1940 (September): Bombay. 253

Mazumdar, Haridas Thakordas. Gandhi comes to grip with the Raj (Government). In his Gandhi versus the Empire; with a foreword by Will Durant. New York, Universal Publishing Co., 1932. xii, 352 p. parts. 23½ cm. p. 93-136.

A complete history of Civil Disobedience up to the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on March 5, 1931, in New Delhi. The full text of the Pact is reproduced.

Pole, David Graham. India in Transition; with a foreword by *Rt. Hon.* Wedgwood Benn. London, L. and Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press, 1932. xii, 395 p. 19 cm.

Ruthnaswamy, M. Gandhi's Non-violent Non-co-operation, In his Making of the state. London, Williams and Norgate, 1932. 503 p. 19½ cm. p. 223—224.

A brief account of the Civil Disobedience Movement 1930-31.

Stokes, Robert Henry Cyril. The Moral Issued in India; with an introduction by the Right Hon. Lord Meston. London, J. Murray, 1931. xi, 40 p. $22\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

An account of the movement.

Strabolgi, Josep Montague Kenworthy. baron. India; a Warning. London, E. Mathews and Mariot, 1931. vii, 117 p. illus. 181 cm. 258

Whately, M. Condition of India; report of the delegation sent to India by the India League in 1932. London, India League, 1934, 534 p. 19 cm. 259

Wilson, F.W. The Indian Chaos. London, Dyre and Spottiswoode, 1932. 285 p. 19 cm. 260

Wood, E.F.L., Viscount Halifax. Indian Problems: Speeches. London. Allen and Unwin, 1932. 376 p. 21½ cm. 261

Wood, E.F.L. Viscount Halifax. Some Aspects of the Indian problem. London, Oxford University Press, 1932. 31 p. 19 cm. 262

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Swadeshi Movement. Madras, Natesan and Co., 1931. 323, viii p. 19 cm. 263

Tendulkar, D.G. Satyagraha Campaigns: Civil Disobedience. In his G. 1944: 247 p. 264

Gandhi was forced to launch this Civil Disobedience campaign because of the failure of negotiations at the Round Table Conference of 1931.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT—IV

(Or Individual Satyagraha, October, 1940):

Gandhi, M.K. Individual Satyagraha against War. In his Satyagraha; non-violent resistance. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1951. xvi, 406 p. 21½ cm. p. 300-309

265

A collection of six articles on the Individual Satyagraha expressing his views on World War II. Individual Satyagraha is called Individual because Gandhi "gave the right to individuals chosen by himself for their character, public work and belief in non-violence to offer civil disobedience by preaching against war and courting imprisonment".—Ibid. p. 300.

Diwakar, Ranganath Ramachandra. Individual Satyagraha. In bis S 1946: 175-179.

Explaining the meaning of the Satyagraha the author adds, "It is called 'Individual Satyagraha', because only individuals were responsible for each act of satyagraha. It may be called 'Quality Satyagraha', because chosenmen and women with certain definite qualifications alone were eligible to offer Satyagraha'. During this satyagraha about 30,000 selected people of India courted jail and six lakhs (six hundred thousand) rupees were levied as fines by the Government of India.

Tendulkar, D.G. Satyagraha Campaigns: Individual Satyagraha. In his G 1944: 247-248.

Gandhi offered the Individual Satyagraha to win the right of freedom of speech and to express his views regarding World War II.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT—V

(Or "Quit India", Movement, August 9, 1942).

The "Quit India" movement started when, on August 9, 1942, the Government of India arrested Gandhi, Nehru and other national leaders because the Indian National Congress "passed the "Quit India" resolution, in its Bombay Session on August 8, 1942. "The aim of the "Quit India" resolution was to bring about conditions under which India could effectively participate in the War effort of the Allies".—Gandhiji's correspondence with the Government, 1942-44, p. xvii.

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Surendranath Banerjea is probably the first President of the Congress who paid so much attention for the improvement of Education in India. In his Presidential address he particularly spoke on the following topics: Constitution of the University Commission which was appointed in January, 1902, Contract between the education Commission of 1882 and the Universities Commission of 1902, Report of the Commission, Rate of College fees, How efficiency is best, secured, Craming, Teaching of English, Teaching Universities and Constitution of the Universities. A good source on the educational conditions in India in 1902.

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An account of the Poona plague of 1897.

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Chandavarkar, N.G. Famine of 1899. In R. 16th, 1900, I.N.C. (Lahore), Also in CPA First Series, 1935: 426-446. 579

Commenting on the famine of 1899 explains the "State famine policy; rigidity of the land revenue system; Lord Curzon on famine; alleged causes of famine; money lenders and law courts; land alienation bill; land revenue settlement; and a sympathetic agricultural policy."

Dutt, N.R. Famines of 1897 and 1899. In **R.** 15th 1899, I.N.C. (Lucknow), p. 10-18. Also in **CPA**, First Series, 1935: 395—413.

Gives causes and consequences of famines of 1897 and 1899. Also suggests remedy of famines in India.

Gandhi, M.K. Famine. In **FSA** 1949: 7-8. Orig. pub. **H.**, Feb. 17, 1946.

With reference to his visits to the famine-striken area in Bengal, Assam and Madras, Gandhi relates the pitiable condition of the people due to the scarcity of food and deplores the incapability of the Government of India in handling the situation wisely. He suggests that "the mercantile community should be competent to crub such greed." He further adds, "Let them not add to the distress caused by Government mistake or incompetence."—Ibid., p. 8.

—. Food Shortage and Agriculture. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1949. xii, 227 p. 22 cm. 582

"The aim of this book is to bring together Gandhiji's writings and the writings also of others published in this Weekly the Harijan, on how we should cope with the food shortage, and in this connection also, on what should be done to improve our agriculture."— Editor's note, p. iii.

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".....prays that the scope of the Famine Commission appointed by the Government of India be extended so as to include an enquiry into the causes of periodical famines and the remedies for the prevention of the same".—

Ibid. p. 7.

——. Nagpur, 1891. Resolution III. In R. 7th, 1891, I.N.C., 1891. p. xv-xvi. 584

The resolution points out the following three main reasons for the starving conditions of about fifty millions of the population in India: (a) The exclusion of the people of India from a due participation in the administration, and all control over the finances, of their own country; (b) The extravagant cost of the present administration, Military and Civil, but especially the former; (c) A short-sighted system of land Revenue Administration whereby not only is all improvement in the agriculture of the country, on which nine-tenths of the population depend for existence, rendered impossible, but the gradual deterioration of that agriculture assumed.

—. Calcutta, 1896. Resolution XXI. In R. 12th, 1896, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. 4.

".....deplores the out-break of famine in a more or less acute form throughout India and holds that this and other famines are due to the great proverty of the people, brought on by the drain of the wealth of the country which has been going on for years together, and by the excessive taxation and over assessment, consequent on a policy of extravagance followed by the Government of India in the Civil and Military departments..."—Ibid. p. 4—5.

—. 1897, Amraoti. Resolution X. In R. 13th. 1877, I.N.C. (Amraoti), p. 5.

The resolution adds: "That this Congress expresses its heart-felt gratitude to the British public and to the peoples of the British Colonies, the United States of America and other foreign countries for the generous aid afforded by them to the starving millions of the country during the late dreadful visitation of famine, and also wishes to place on record its high appreciation of the services which many men and women—English and Indian—residing in this country rendered, and help they gave for the relief of those afflicted by that calamity". The resolution also recommends for a Famine Memorial in London.

—. 1897, Amraoti. Resolution IX. In R. 13th, 1897, I.N.C. (Amraoti), p. 5.

Suggests that "the true remedy against the recurrence of famine lies in the adoption of a policy which would enforce economy, husband the resources of the State, foster the development of indigenous and local arts and industries, which have practically been extinguished, and help forward the introduction of modern arts and industries"—Ibid. p. 5.

Circular: issued by the All-India Congress Committee C. No. 16, G-8/6022, August 10, 1949: P.C.C. In CB., September-October 1949 (K.V.R.) p. 33.

Appeals to co-operate with the Commissioner for Food Production.

—. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1946 (March): Bombay; A.I.C.C. 1952 (March): Calcutta.

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Kumarappa, Bharatan. Editor's note. In FSA 1949: iii-v. 590

A remarkable summary of the food shortage problem in India. The editor wrote this note as an introduction to Gandhi's "Food Shortage and Agriculture", published in 1949 by the Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

Nayar, C. Shankaran. Famine and Poverty of India. In R. 13th 1897, I. N. C. (Amnaoti), p. 17—19. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 325—327.

Analyses the reasons and suggests the remedies of famine and poverty in India.

Sayani, R. M. Famine. In R. 12th, 1896, I. N. C. (Calcutta), p. 56—60. Also in CPA. First Series, 1935: 305—310. 592

Account of famine of 1896 which took thousands of lives in Bihar, North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, many districts of Bombay, Madras and Mysore. He also mentions the famine of 1877-78 in which over 50 lakhs Indians had perished.

Wacha, D. E. Famine Slowly Passes Away... In R. 17th, 1901, I. N. C. (Calcutta), p. 27—40. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 452-479.

In his Presidential address President Wacha gives a detailed account of the famine conditions in India, its effects and remedies. Appeals to the Government that the recommendations of the Commission should be carried out in their full spirit.

See also

AGRICULTURE

FIFTEENTH AUGUST

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FINANCE

Banerjea, Surendranath. India's Financial Position. In CPA; First Series, 1935: 204-205.

Summarizes the financial history of the sixty years from 1834—1894,—He revealed that during this period. India had 34 years of deficit amounting in round numbers to 83 erores of rupees and 26 years of surplus amounting to 42 crores of rupees, in round numbers, with the net result that you have a net deficit of about 41 crores of rupees, which makes an average of deficits of something over sixty-five lakhs of rupees per year.

R. 18th, 1902, I. N. C. (Ahmedabad), p. 45-53. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 556-660.

Gives an account of the financial conditions of the Government and of the people.

Indian National Congress, Allahabad, 1892. Resolution IV. In R. 8th, 1892, I. N. C. (Allahabad), p. 2.

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—. Amraoti, 1897. Resolution III. In R. 13th 1897, I. N. C. (Amraoti), p. 1.

Comments on the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure and makes three recommendations.

—. Amraoti, 1897. Resolution IV. In R. 13th, 1897, I. N. C. (Amraoti) p. 2. 598

Advocates for efficient excise duty.

- ----. Circulars; issued by the All India Congress Committee. 599
- ____. C. No. F-42/996, June 10, 1940 : P. C. C. In C.B. July, 1940 (J. B. K.). p. 14, 152.
- —. C. No. 16 P-1/462, August 9, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1940 (J. B. K.), p. 16, 153.
- —. C. No. 12: P-1/4127: August 20, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1946. (S.A.), p. 22, 154.
- —. C. No. 24, P-1/30: October 2, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., October, 1946 (S. A.), p. 22, 155.

Regarding the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. about provincial quotas to the A. I. C. C.

—. C. No. 8, P-24/2002, February 23, 1949; P. C. C. In C.B., March—May, 1949 (K. V. R.), p. 18.

Refers to the controversy raised by Shri Ashok Mehta, a Socialist Leader, about the Congress accounts.

—. C. No. 3, P-27/766, November 10, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (L. B.), p. 220. 157.

Requests the P. C. C.s to deposit all the funds available in the Committee's bank accounts.

- —. C. No. P-27/7284, July 17, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (B. M.), p. 218. 158.
- C. Nos. PG 2/16/3054, April 9, 1954: All the Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties: Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Ministry of Law, Government of India. In C.B., April 1954 (B. M.), p. 139-140. 159.

Informs regarding a non-official resolution at Kalyani Congress, suggesting that the Budget Session of the Parliament and of the State Legislatures be convened in rainy season.

—. C. No. PG-2/23/2325, April 19, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1954 (B. M.), p. 148-149, 160.

Explains the implications of "Call to the Nation", a resolution adopted at the Kalyani Session of the Congress.

Indian National Congress, C. No. PG-2/26/2962, May 3, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1954 (S. N.), p. 196, 161.

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Sayani, R.M. Royal Commission on Expenditure. In R. 12th, 1896, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. 60-61. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 311-313.

Comments on the growing expenditure of the Administration, both in it: Civil and Military branch.

See also

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FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

See also

PLANNING

FIVE-YEAR PLAN—(1st)

Dey, S.K. Providing Motive Force to Peoples' Endeavour. In Amrit Bazar Patrika (Calcutta) Sept. 16, 1954.

Report of S.K. Dey's address on September 13, 1954 to the delegates from Burma, Coylon, Indonesia and Philippines who visited India in September, 1954 for a study tour of her Community Projects.

Indian National Congress. Circulars; issued by the All-India Congress Committee: 617

—. C.No. ED/EP, February 20, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S.D.), p. 75.

Informs about the appointment of the Congress Economic Planning Sub-Committee by the Working Committee on February 17, 1950.

State Governments and P.C.C.s. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S.D.) p. 76.

Refers to C.No. ED/EP dated February 20, 1950, and sends a memorandum of issues discussed by the Congress Economic Planning Sub-Committee in its last session on 18th and 19th February, 1950.

—. C.No. ED/EP/27, March 15, 1950: Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S.D.) p. 80—82, Also C.No. Ed/ED/28, March 15, 1950: P.C.C. p. 83—86.

Refers to C.No. ED/EP dated February 20th, 1950 and C.No. ED/EP/6 dated February 22, 1950. Here the idea of the First Five-Year Plan was first conceived.

- —. C.No. ED/EP/51, March 20, 1950: Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S.D.), p. 87-88.
- —. C.No. ED/EP/52, March 20, 1950, p. 80. A copy of the immediate Programme is also reprinted.

Refers to C.No. ED/EP/27 of March 15, 1950 and encloses herewith the Immediate Programme of the Constructive Organisations as discussed and finalised in a Conference at the Government House.

—. C.No. ED/EP/86, March 29, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (B.P.S.), p 95. Also C.No. ED/EP/87, dated March 30, 1950 and C. No. ED/EP 89 dated March 30, 1950.

All the circulars deal with the development of the Congress Planning Sub-Committee.

—. C.No. ED/EP/182, May, 18, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., June 1950 (S.D.) p. 146

It is a report of the last Conference of Chief Ministers and Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees.

—. C.No. ED/EP/186, May 19, 1950: Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., June, 1950 (S.D.), p. 147-48.

Refers to C.No. S.Ed/EP/133, dated April 28, ED/EP/141 dated May 1 and ED/EP/147 of May 1, 1950 and adds that except the Governments of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra, no Government has, so far even acknowledged the receipt of these circulars.

—. C.No. ED/EP/449, September 1, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1951 (H.D.M.), p. 169.

Request the P.C.C.s. to send their suggestions and comments about the Draft Report of the First Five-Year Plan issued by the Planning Commission.

- Indian National Congress, Circulars, C.No. G. 45/5389, May 19, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1953 (S.N.), p. 172. 627
- —. C.No. G. 62/8980, September, 1, 1953: All Chief Ministers. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (S.N.), p. 268. 628
- —. C No. 65, P-27/1615, December 10, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., December, 1953 (S.N.), p. 372-373.
- —. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1950 (January): New Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer; 630
- —. **Resolution** passed at 58: 1953: Hyderabad; A.I.C.C. 1954 (June): Ajmer; 61: 1956: Amritsar. 631
- Nehru, Jawaharlal. Economic Democracy. In J N S 1954: 91-101. 632

Speaking in Parliament, New Delhi on December 15, 1952, regarding the Five-Year Plan Nehru said, "The Five-Year Plan will, therefore, be over in another three years. We must remember that this Plan is, if I may say so, essentially a preparatory venture fer greater and more rapid progress in future. As I said, the Second Five-Year Plan, if we build our foundations well, will proceed at a much faster rate of progress than is indicated in the present one"——Ibid. p. 99.

In Times of India (Delhi) Nov., 10, 1954. Creditable.

Addressing the National Development Council in New Delhi on November 9, 1954, Nehru emphasized the need for looking at planning in a "dynamic way, looking at any respect of it and keeping specially the final picture in view."

- —. On the Five-Year Plan. In J N S 1954: 85—108. 634
 - A collection of three speeches on First Five-Year-Plan.

sion Service and the Community Development areas. In Hindustan Standard (Delhi). August 29, 1954.

Report of a Circular to States' Chief Ministers, in which Nehru directed that at least 25 per cent of all expenditure of development must be incurred in the National Extension area and the Community Development areas of the State. —Ibid.

Stevenson, William. Community Projects are Potent Weapons. In Tribune (Ambala) April 4, 1954.

"At a mela" in the Punjab, this Canadian writer found not a religious festival, but an exhibition for 200 villages designed to show how by organised Community effort they could slowly but surely drag themselves out of their dustbowl existence".

Verghese, B.G. Improvement in working of Community Projects; suggestions of evaluation body implemented. In Times of India (Delhi) July 14, 1954.

In this article the author implements most of the recommendations regarding the working of the Community Projects, contained in the first report of the Programme, Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission. The report was presented to Parliament on May 19, 1954.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN-(2nd)

Birla, G.D. Second Five Year Plan Too Ambitious. In Hindustan Times (New Delhi) July 30, 1955, p. 1and 12.

Speaking on July 29, 1955 under the joint auspices of the Commerce Graduate Association and the Democratic Group, Bombay, Birla said that India had neither personnel needed for the purpose envisaged in the "too ambitious programme nor the necessary foreign exchange. The planning he said must be limited to the extent of available personnel and foreign exchange. He also commented that the talk of investing Rs. 5,000 erore in the Second Five-Year Plan seemed impossible".

Dhebar, U.N. Paper circulated to the members of the All-India Congress Committee. In Congress Bulletin (New Delhi) No. 6, August-September, 1955, p. 478-492.

This 33-paragraph letter Dhebar wrote on August 14, 1955 about the Second Five-Year Plan. Gives a complete interpretation of the Congress view.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Objectives of Second Five-Year Plan. In Hindustan Times (New Delhi), March 28, 1955. p. 7. 640

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in draft note on the proposed Second Five-Year Plan has emphasized that the plan should have two main objectives, namely, raising the living standard of the people and the creation of productive employment.

Ghosh, A. New Horizons in Planning; a study of planning technique with special reference to India's first and second 5 year plans, Calcutta, World Press, 1956. 154 p.

641

Indian National Congress. Circulars; issued by the All-India Congress Committee. 642

- —. C.No. G-79/10176, August 12, 1955: All Chief Ministers. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (K.P.M.N.) p. 553-554. 644

Also C.No. G-79/10174, August 12, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 553-554 Also C.No. G-79/10174, August 12, 1955 (K.P.M.N.) p. 554-555.

- C.B., March, 1956 (S.N.) p. 127-129.
- —. C.No. II. P/28/11386, June, 21, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (S.N.), p. 340—342.

Indian National Congress, Resolution passed at W.C; 1954 (May): New Delhi; 61: 1956: Amritsar; A.I.C.C.: 1956 (May) Berhampur; 647

Krishnamachari, T.T. Heavy Industry in the Second Five-Year Plan. In A.I.C.C. Economic Review (New Delhi) 7: 8-9 August 15, 1955. p. 7. 648

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Floods 63

Deals briefly with the place assigned in the draft-frame to heavy industries.

Mehta, Vaikunth Lal. Village Industries in the Second Five-Year Plan and Village Industries and Cooperatives. In Congress Bulletin, (New Delhi) No. 6, August-September, 1955. p. 527-535. 649

In these two reports are summarized two current important topics: place of village industries and cooperatives in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Nanda, Gulzarilal. Approach to the Second Five-Year Plan: some basic considerations. In Congress Bulletin, No. 6, August-September, 1955, p. 493-514.

Discusses points such as: General objectives, Socialistic Pattern of Society; Economic and financial background; Priorities in allocating resources; Employment and small industries; Public cooperation and Economic development.

Report of the Committee on "Plan-Frame and its Resources", as adopted by the informal meeting of the A.I.C.C. In Congress Bulletin, New Delhi, No. 6, August-September 1955, p. 436-441.

Gulzarilal Nanda being the Chairman of the Committee on "Plan-Frame and its resources" submitted this report of the two sessions the Committee held, one in the morning and another in the afternoon on Sunday the 4th September, 1955. Shri U.N. Dhebar presided the Committee Meeting held at Constitution Club, New Delhi.

Narasimham, N.V.A. Short Term Planning Model for India. Voorbungwal, Amsterdam, North-Holland Publishing Co., 1956, 93. p. (Contribution to economic analysis, V. 12). 652

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Better Life for Common Man; Nehru explains the Second-Plan. In Hindustan Times (New Delhi) March 23, 1955, p. 1 and 5.

Addressing a public meeting at Machli Sahar in his constituency 50 miles from Allahabad he said that the Second Five-Year Plan would be a people's plan aiming to provide employment, adequate food, cloth and housing to the common man. Over 60,000 villagers gathered to hear him.

FLAG

See

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS-FLAG

FLOODS

Indian National Congress. Circular; issued by the All-India Congress Committee. 654

Departments of P. C. Cs. and Convenors of Women's Departments of P. C. Cs. August, 1954 (S. N.), p. 318-20, 165. 655

W.C;. 1955: (October): New Delhi, 60:1955: Avadi;

FOOD SHORTAGE

See

FAMINES

FOREIGN POLICY

See

INDIA-FOREIGN POLICY

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 55:1948: Jaipur; 56:1950: Nasik; A. I. C.C:1954 (June): Ajmer; 60:1955: Avadi.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

See

INDIA-NATIONAL MOVEMENT

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND*

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Agnihotri, Satyananda. Mr. Gandhi in the Light of Truth. Lahore, the Author, 1922. 28 p. 19 cm. 659

Akkad, B. J. Mahatma Gandhi, 2nd ed. Bombay, Vora Co., 1947, 96 p. 19 cm. illus. 660

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Summarizes the political issues in the midst of which Mahatma Gandhi entered the scene. Compares Gandhi with Jesus, explains his philosophy of Satyagraha and non-violence, etc.

Andley, Chaturviharilal. Gandhi the Saviour. Delhi, Andley Brothers, 1933, iv, 192 p. 19 cm. 663

Andresco, Victor. Mohandas Karamehand Gandhi, el gran politico indio. Madrid, Casa Goni, 1948. 126 p. 20 em. 664

Andrews, Charles Freer. Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas, including selections from his writings. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1930, 382 p. ports. 20½ cm. Bibliography: 377-378.

^{*} Please see also the Supplement.

Athalye, D. V. The Life of Mahatma Gandhi. Poona, Swadeshi Publishing Co., 1923. iii, 311 p. 18 cm. 666

Banerji, Nripendra Chandra. Gandhism in Theory and Practice. Madras, the Author, 1923, 175 p. 19 cm.

Baros, Jan. ed. Mahatma Gandhi; Pictorial History of a Great Life. Collected, compiled and published by Jan Bros., 2nd enl. ed. Calcutta, printed by Grossain and Co., 1949, 206 p. ports, 28 cm.

Begg, N. E. Pen Sketch of Gandhi. In Indian Review (Madras), 33:8. Jan., 1932.

Bose, Bimal Chandra. Gandhi-gita. Bombay, Thacker, 1948. 173 p. illus. 19 cm. 670

Bose, Nirmal Kumar. Studies in Gandhism. 2d. ed. Calcutta, Indian Associated Publishing Company, 1947, 358 p. 22 cm. 671

Includes extensive quotations from Gandhi's writings.

Bright, Jagat S. The Himalayan Blunders of Mahatma Gandhi. Lahore, Northern India Publishers, 1945, 181 p. 18½ cm. 672

—. The Women Behind Gandhi. Lahore, Paramount Publications, 1944. vi 160 p. 18½ cm. 673

Includes selections from Gandhi's writings.

Buber, Martin. Two Letters to Gandhi from Martin Buber and J. L. Magnes. Jerusalem, R. Mass, 1939. 44 p. 19½ cm. (The Bond; pamphlets on the group "The Bond", Jerusalem 1). 674

Chakravarty, Amiya. Mahatma Gandhi and Modern World. Calcutta, Book House, 1945, 13 p. 675

An interpretation and appreciation of Mahatma Gandh's philosophy.

Chandra. Jag Parvesh, Ed. Unseen Power. 4th enl. edn-Lahore, Indian Printing Works, 1944, 99. p. 676

It contains Mahatma Gandhi's ideas about God, prayer and idol-worship.

Chatterjee, Bijoy Lall. Gandhi: Champion of the Proletariate. Introduction by Syama Prasad Mookerjee. Calcutta, Prakashami, 1944. 72 p. 677

A collection of essays and tributes to Gandhiji and an appraisal of Gandhism.

Chitambar, Jashwant Rao. Mahatma Gandhi; His Life, Work, and Influence; foreword by John R. Mott. Philadelphia, Chicago, etc. The John C. Winston Company, 1933. xvii, 266 p. front, illus., ports. 20½ cm.

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Crozier, Frank Percy. A Word to Gandhi; the lesson of Ireland. London, Williams and Norgate Ltd., 1931. 142 p. 18½ cm. 680

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Das, C. R. Mahatma Gandhi. In **R. 37th**, 1922, I. N. C. (Gaya), p. 20. Also in **CPA**, Second Series 1934: 557-558. 682

Comments on the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and imprisonment.

Das, Frieda Mathilda (Hauswirth). Gandhi: a Portrait from Life. New York, The Vanguard Press, 1931. 27 p. 21 cm. 683

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—. C.No. 29, P-24/2134, January 20, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 31. 168.

Instructs how the Congress Committee should observe the 30th January.

Indian National Congress Circular. C. No. 3, P-27/4881, January 11, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B, January-February, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 48. 169.

Issues instructions to observe the third death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

GANDHI, M. K.—ASSASSINATION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1948 (February): New Delhi; W.C.: 1950 (January): New Delhi; 830

GANDHISM

Indian National Congress. Circulars; issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. P-24/1365, April 29, 1949: Premiers of all provinces and states. In C.B., June-July, 1949. (K.V.R.,) p. 44. 174.

Requests for a list of Ashrams and other institutions run on the Gandhian ideologies. The list was required by the World Pacific Conference which met in India in 1949.

GANDHI, M. K.—JAYANTI

Indian National Congress. Circulars; issued by the All-India Congress Committee; C No. 19, P-1/4558: September 12, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1946. (B.V.K.), p. 28. 170. 832

Issues instructions regarding the celebration of Gandhi's birthday which falls on October 2.

—. C. No. 33 (a), September 16, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., November, 1947, (S.D.), p. 25-26, 171

This circular which was issued on the first Gandhi Jayanti in 1947, summarises the political issues India faced in 1947.

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GANDHI, M. K.-MELA

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GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Indian National Congress: Resolution passed at W.C.: 1948 (January): Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1948 (February): New Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer; 836

GOA PROBLEM

Dheber, U.N. Congress President's statement. In Congress Bulletin, (New Delhi) No. 6, August-September, 1955. p. 557-560. 837

This statement President Dhebar issued on September 8, 1955 in reply to "the statement issued by the eleven leaders, most of whom are members of Parliament", on Goa satyagraha.

—. Nehru's stand on Goa supported. In Hindustan Times (New Delhi) June 3, 1955. p. 5.

Dhebar, who was inaugurating a political Conference organised by the Nagpur Pradesh Congress Committee, supported a resolution on Goa which expressed the confidence in the stand taken by Nehru on the issue.

Gandhi, M.K. Goa's Freedom Battle and Gandhiji. In A I.C.C. Economic Review (New Delhi) 7: 8-9 August 15, 1955. p. 127. 839

This report of an interview the two representatives of the Goan Youth League had with Gandhiji on July 3, 1946 summarises his views on the Goa issue which has become an important national and international issue at present.

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Regarding concerns some necessary directions about the observance of the Independence Day.

P.G.), p. 25-26. July 27, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1948

Explains the importance of the first anniversary of the Independence Day, due on 15th August, 1948. Includes Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President's statement on "Independence Day".

Urges chalking out a definite programme for celebrating the Independence Week.

Explains the significance of August 15 and instructs how to celebrate this great day in India's history.

---: C. No. 31 (a) July 30. 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., November 1947 (J.B.K.), p. 15. Also C. No. 31 (b) August 1, 1947.

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Urges that "August 15th, the third anniversary of India's attainment of Independence, should be observed with solemn thanksgiving and in spirit of service of the nation".

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---, Resolution IV. In R. 1st 1885, I.N.C. (Bombay) p. 1. 947

This resolution proposed by the Dadabhai Naoroji (Bombay); seconded by Vir Raghavacharyar (Madras); and supported by D. S. White (Madras) recommended that competitive examinations, for first appointments in various civil departments of the public service should be held simultaneously in England and in India.

—, Allahabad, 1888. Resolution II. In R. 4th 1888, I.N.C. (Allahabad), p. 61.

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Urges the Government to appoint a Commission, consisting of official and non-official members, to investigate highly unsatisfactory police administration in India.

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Makes the following five recommendations to improve the unsatisfactory character, in many respects, of the Judicial and Police Administration:

- (a) The complete separation of Executive and Judicial functions;
- (b) The extension of the system of trial by jury;
- (c) The withdrawal from High Courts of the powers, first vested in them in 1872, of the setting aside verdicts of acquittals by juries;

- (d) The introduction, into the Code of Criminal procedure, of a provision enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that instead of being tried by the Magistrate they be committed to the Court of Sessions;
- (c) The fundamental reform of the police Administration, by a reduction in the members and an increase in the salaries.

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- (b) By establishing Military Colleges in India, whereat natives of India, as defined by statute, may be educated and trained for a military career, as commissioned or un-commissioned officers of the Indian Army;
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Resolutions on the Communist Party, on Non-violence and on the Constitution Committee of the A.I.C.C. which met at Calcutta are enclosed with this circular. It also observes that provincial and subordinate committees are not functioning satisfactorily. It urges that our pre-occupation with Assembly elections should not prevent us from attending to urgent organisational work. J. B. Kripalani finally adds: "It is time we recognised this fact and organised our various offices and made them efficient instruments for all Congress work.

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- (c) A short-sighted system of Land Revenue Administration, whereby not only is all improvement in the agriculture of the country, on which nine-tenths of the population depend for subsistence, rendered impossible, but the gradual deterioration of that agriculture assured.

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Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Bhogaraju. History of the Indian National Congress (1885-1935) with an introduction by Rajendra Prasad. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1938. xxii, 1035, c iv p. illus. O. 2618

Rai Ganpat. Congress Struggle. With a foreword by Shriyut K. M. Munshi and introduction by Sardul Singh Caveeshar. Lahore, The National Publishers and Stationers; Ltd. 1946. viii 328 p. Ports 18½ cm. 2619

Rudoph Sue. Indian National Congress. Ph. D. accepted at-Harvard University, June 1955 about 350 p. 2620

This study is divided into three main sections: The Working Committee, Provincial Congress Committee, and the Congress Party in Parliamentary affairs. The section on the Working Committee which also includes material on the role of the President is a self-contained study on the role of the leader in the party.

The section on the PCC's is concentrated on the relationship between the PCC's and the Congress ministers. Parliamentary Affairs section gives a recent history of the Congress Party's affairs in Parliament.

This study is not historical as it tries to relate general political theories against the actual workings and activities of the Congress at the various levels. Part of the study-first two sections was used by the Mass. Inst. of Technology's Centre for International Studies. This study was based on materials in the United States plus correspondence with the AICC office over a two-year period.

S. C. The Indian National Congress; Madras, the Author 1901. 120 p. 8°. 2621

Satyapal and Prabodh Chandra. Sixty Years of Congress: India lost; India gained, a detailed record of its struggle for freedom. Foreword by Dewan Chaman Lal. Lahore, Lion Press, 1946, viii, 38 p. ports. 25 cm. 2622

A history of Indian National Congress.

- Sayani, R. M. Address of R. M. Sayani, President, Twelfth Indian National Congress, Calcutta; 1897. 2 pt. 8°. 2623
- —. Growth of the Congress. In CPA First Series 1935: 262-265.

A brief historical survey of the growth and development of the Congress.

—. Origin of the Congress. In CPA, First Series 1935: 256-259.

A brief historical sketch of the origin and development of the Congress.

Sen, Dhirendranath. Revolution by Consent. Calcutta, Saraswati Library, 1947. viii, 345 p. 2626

Sinha, Sir Satyendra Prasanna. The Future of India; presidential address to the Indian National Congress, on the 27th December, 1915. London, J. Truscott, 1916. 45 p. 18 cm. 2627

Sitaramayya, B. Pattabhi. Gauhati Session, of the I. N. C. In Indian Review (Madras) XXVIII: 1 Jan. 1927 p. 10-13. 2628

History of the Indian National Congress. Vol. II, 1935-1947. Introduction by Rajendra Prasad. Bombay, Padma Publications, 1947. xv, 826, cc 1xxi, p. (see also Entry No. 2618).

"A faithful record of the country's march towards its cherished goal of Purna Swaraj".

32 p. Sixty Years of Congress. Bombay, B. P. C. C., 1945. iv, 2630

Srinivasan, M. N. Congress Ministries in Action. In Indian Review. (Madras) 41: 97-98. Feb., 1940. 2631

Sultan Muhammad Shah, The Agha Khan. India in Transition, a study in political evolution. Bombay and Calcutta, Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., 1918.

"First printed May, 1918; reprinted August, 1918".

Thompson, Edward John. Enlist India for Freedom. London, V. Gollanez, Ltd. 1940. 120 p. 19 cm. (Victory Books, No. 5).

Topa, Isvaranath. The Growth and Development of National Thought in India. Hamburg, 1930. 176 p. 19 cm. 2634

Vairanapillai, Mathuramuthu Samual. Nationalism in India before 1905. Urbana; 1936. 10 p. Illus. 23½ cm. Part of thesis (Ph. D.)—University of Illinois, 1936. 2635

Vandyopadhyaya, Sir Surendranath. A Nation in Making: being the reminiscences of fifty years of public life. 2d. impression. London, New York etc; Oxford University Press, 1925 xv, 420 p. pront. (port) $21\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Van Tyne, Claude Halstead. India in Furment, New York, London, D. Appleton and Company, 1923. xi, 252 p. 21 cm. 2637

Vasu, Pramathanath. The Illusions of New India. Calcutta, Newman and Co., 1916. 259 p. 19½ cm. 2638

—. Swaraj, Cultural and Political. Calcutta, the Author, 1929. 2639

Varma, V. P. ed. Verdict on India Analysed; contributions V.P. Verma, H. L. Prasher, Roop Krishna...and others. Lahore, The New India Publications, 1945. 48 p 20½ cm. 2640

A reply to Beverley Nichole's "Verdict on India".

Vasvani, Thaverdas Lilaram. Creative Resolution. Madras, Ganesh & Co., 1922. 166 p. 19 cm. 2641

—... India Arisen. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1922. 114 p. 19 cm. 2642

Venkayya, P. A National Flag for India. Masulipatam, 1916. 69 p. 2643

Weisbord, Albert. Conquest of Power; Liberalism, anarchism syndicalism, socialism, fascism and communism. London, Martin Secker and Warburg, 1938. Vol, I and II. viii, 1208 p. 2644

References to the National Movement and the Indian National Congress are given.

Wiston, F. W. Some Indian Problems; essays addressed to patriots with the "Congress mentality" with a foreword by Jawaharlal Nehru. Allahabad, Ram Narain Lal, 1929. 108 p. 19 cm. 2645

Zetland, Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, 2d marquis of. Steps towards India Home Rule. London, Hutchinsons, 1935. 7-128 p. 2246

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—OBJECTIVES

Indian National Congress Objectives. All India Congress Committee, Allahabad. Indian National Demand. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1937. 12 p. ps. 2647

Ahmed, Zainul A. Indian Federation. Allahabad, All India Congress Committee; political and economic department, 1937. 28 p. 19 cm. 2648

Ansari, M. A. Congress Policies. In R. 42nd, 1927, I. N. C. (Madras) p. 3-6. Also in CPA Second Series 1934: 825-829. 2649

Explains and comments on the Congress objectives.

Ansari, Murtaza Ahmed. True Swaiaj; or golden advise to India. Calcutta, 1922. 11 p. 19 cm. 2650

Asaf Ali, M. Constructive Non-co-operation. Madras, Ganesh & Co., 1921. 73 p. 18 cm. 2651

Banerjea, Surendranath. Congress—its Mission. In R. 18th, 1902. I.N.C. (Ahmedabad), p. 59-60. Also in CPA First series, 1935; 610-613.

Surveys the progress made by the Congress during the last 17 years and explains its mission.

Besant, Mrs. Annie (Wood). India—a Nation, a plea for self government; with a foreword by C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer...London, T.C. and E.C. Jack: New York, Dodge Publishing Co., 1916. xi, 13-94 p. 16½ cm. (The People's Books No. 127).

—. The New Era; an epoch making Congress, 1918. Adyar, Commonweal Office, 1919. 18 p. 19 cm. 2654

Bombay. District Congress Committees. The Bombay Political Reformer; organ of the committees. Bombay, D. C. C. 1917. v. 1
2655

Bose, Subhas Chandra. Through Congress Eyes. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1939. vi, 243 D. (Collection of Essays). 2656

Chandra, Jag Parvesh. Congress Case. Lahore, Free India Publications, 1943. xii, 124 p. 2657

Chandavarkar, N. G. Congress—the Political Conscience of the Country. In R 16th, 1900, I. N. C. (Lahore), Also in CPA First Series, 1935; 425-426.

Explaining the objectives of the Congress, President Chandavarkar said ".....Congress, having outlined the stage of active opposition, entered on the era of achievement when the Legislative Councils were expanded, and the Welly Commission was appointed and now it has arrived at a period when more than ever it can justify its existence as the political conscience of the country." Ibid p. 426.

Congressmen. In R. 16th 1900, I. N. C. Also in CPA First Series, 1935: 446-447.

In an appeal to Congressmen President Chandavarkar, said: "We have, as member of this Congress, taken upon ourselves a sacred duty-and be it ours to go on in the discharge of it with faith in our mission, hope for the future, and loyal trust in the sense of justice and righteouseness of the loyal Government of Her Majesty the Queen Empress".—Ibid p. 447.

Cotton, Henry. Character of the Congress. In R. 20th, 1904, I. N. C. (Bombay), p. 26-27. Also in CPA First Series, 1935: 660-662. 2660

A brief account of the character of the Indian National Congress.

Dadachanji, B. K. "Indian National Congress, and Indians overseas; with special reference to Indians in Burma; a letter addressed

to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Bombay, Hamara Hindustan, 1916 62 p. D. 2661

Deo, Shankarrao. Search Light Inwards. In Congress Bulletin. (New Delhi). No. 4 June-July, 1949. p. 15-23. 2662

Dutt, R. C. Creed of the Congress: In R. 15th 1899, I. N. C. (Lucknow) p. 9-10. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 393-595.

While explaining the creed of the Congress President Dutt said, "..... Congress is the only body in India which seeks to represent the views and aspirations of the people of India as a whole in the large and important..... Imperial questions of administration". He highly recommended the Congress literature as published in a handy volume by the enterprising publisher Natesan.

Ghose, Rash Behari. Congress Demands. In R. 23rd, 1907, I. N. C. (Surat) p. ? Also in CPA, First Series 1935: 762-764.

2664

An account of Dr. Ghoso's conception of the objects of the Congress. He says "What we'do demand is that our Rulers should introduce reform as steps towards giving us that self-government which is now the aspiration of a people cducated for three generations in the political ideas of the West".—Ibid. p. 763.

——. Why Congress Exists. In R. 23rd, 1907, I. N. C. (Surat), p. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 770-771.

"The congress exists" Dr. Ghose says "to draw us together and not to divide us". He adds further "It stands pledged as ever to the larger employment of the people of this country in Public Services so as to gradually dispose with the present expensive administration. It stands pledged as ever to our larger representation in the Legislative Councils. It stands pledged as ever to the education of the enormous military expenditure and to a more equal division of the burden between England and India....."—Ibid.

Gokhale, G. K. Our Aims and Aspirations. In R. 21st 1905, I. N. C. (Banaras) p. 13-18. Also in CPA First Serise, 1935. 704-716. 2666

Defining the object of the Congress Gokhale adds, "that goal of the Congress is that India should be governed in the interests of the Indians themselves, and that in course of time a form of Government should be attained in this country similar to what exists in the self-governing colonies of the British Empire". He also puts forward nine immediate demands.

Indian Crisis, 1930; London, Daily Mail Blue Book, 1930.48 p. 2667

A collection of O' Dryer's articles on the Indian political conditions.

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.; 1942 (July): Wardha, A.I.C.C. 1945 September; Bombay. 2668

Kumarappa, Bharaten, ed.: Indian Struggle for Freedom through Western Eyes. Andhra, Hindustan, 1938. 192 p. 19 cm. (India To-day Series). 2669

Kripalani, Acharya Jiwatram Bhagwandas. Our Struggle for Freedom and Democracy, Bombay, B.P.C.C., 1941. 13 p. 2670

Kripalani, Acharya Jiwatram Bhagwandas. Politics of Charkha. Bombay, Vora & Co. 1946. 100 p. 19 cm. 2671

Lajpat Rai, Lala. Ideals of Non-co-operation. Madras, S. Ganesan, 1924. viii. 125 p. 19½ cm. 2672

Malaviya, Madan Mohan. National Ideal. In R. 24th, 1909, I.N.C. (Lahore), p. Also in CPA First Series, 1935: 854-858.

Explaining that the main object of the Congress is unity, Pandit Malaviya adds "I have no doubt that the policy of the preferential treatment of one community over another and all other obstacles which keep the great communities of India from acting together, will shortly but stendily disappear, and that under the guidance of a benign Providence feelings of patriotism and brotherliness will continue to increase among Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians and Parsis, until they shall flow like a smooth but mighty view welding the people of all communities into a great United Nation which shall realize a glorious future for India and secure to it, a place of honour among the nations of the world". —Ibid.

Majumdar, Parkash Chandra. A Defence of the Congress-League Scheme. Calcutta, the Author, 1918. 136 p. 2674

Muzumdar, Amvika Charan. Our Demands. In R. 31st, 1916 I.N.C. (Luenkow), p. 43-44. Also in CPA Second Series 1934 282-286. 2675

Proposes 15 demands which aim social, political, economic and educational development of our society. $\dot{}$

Nehru, Motilal. Report of all Parties Conference. Allahabad, All India Congress Committee, 1928. 155 p. 2676

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Peace and India. London, The India League, 1938. 31 p. 18½ cm. 2677

Text of the resolution of the Indian National Congress on Foreign policy and war danger, passed at the annual session at Haripura, February, 1938.

V. K. Krishna Menon, New York, The John Day Company, London, Drummond, 1941 and 1942. viii, 11—432 p. maps. 2678

Non-Cooperation and Students. 2d ed. Calcutta, Saraswati Library, 1921. (Swaraj Series No. 1).

Includes a few speeches and writings of Mahatma Gandhi on the non-cooperation and students.

Rai, Ganpat. Congress Struggle. With a foreword by Shriyut K.M. Munshi, and an introduction by S. Sardul Singh Caveeshar. Lahore, The National Publishers and Stationers Ltd. 1946. viii, 328 p. ports. 19½ cm. 2680

Rajagopalachari, C. Ambedkar Refuted. 2nd. ed. 1946. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1946. 39 p. 2681

A criticism of B.R. Ambedkar's book "What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables",

Rajagopalachari, C. Congress Campaign. In Indian Review (Madras) 35: 511-12. Aug., 1934. 2682

Sankara-Krishna, K. C. India's Demands; speeches delivered on the platforms of the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League. Madras, the Author, 1917. 152 p. 2683

Santhanam, K. Ambedkar's Attack: A critical examination of Ambedkar's book, "What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables". New Delhi, The Hindustan Times, 1946. vi 114 p. 2684

Satyamurty, S. Congress Decisions. In Indian Review (Madras) 32: 231-32. April and May, 1931.

Sayani, R. M. Declarations of the Congress Leaders. In CPA First Series, 1935: 259-261.

An account of nine declarations of the Congress. The names of the Presidents and the places where the sessions were held are also given.

Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna. What the Congress Wants and One Goal, One Path. In R. 30th 1915; I.N.C. (Bombay), p. 25-31. Also in CPA Second Series 1934: 194-202. 2687

Explains the objectives of the Congress and suggests the ways and means of achieving them.

Thompson, E. J. Enlist India for Freedom. London, V. Gollancz, 1940. 120 p. D. (Victory Books). 2688

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—OBJECTIVES—(After 1947).

Chaudhary, M. L. Congress in Power. Lahore, Lion Press, 1947. 146 p. D. 2689

Deo, Shankarrao. Future Role of the Congress. In Congress Bulletin, No. 5, page 16-21. November 7, 1947. 2690

This being an enclosure of Circular No. 31 (c) sent by Shankarrao Deo to the Presidents and Secretaries of various States discusses questions like: Should the Congress continue to serve the Indian people in free India or should it be dissolved. If it is to continue what should be its objective and programme? Is it not necessary to make fundamental changes in the constitutional structure of the Congress?

Desai, Mahadev. Congress Represents the Masses. In NV 1947. 161-162. 2691

Desai, Valji Govindji. Haripura Congress Guide. Vithalnagar Reception Committee of the Congress, 1938. viii, 168 p. 24½ cm. 2692

Gandhi, M. K. Congress. **In** *TMG* 1945. 107-114. **In** *SG* 1948. p. 98-108.

A collection of extracts from Gandhi's writings and speeches on the aim and ideals of the Indian National Congress. Gandhi was its virtual leader, up to the last moment of his life. Even after his death not many radical changes have been made in the creed of the congress.

Indian National Congress. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th-year freedom. New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1948. 2694

Circulars; issued by the All-India Congresss Committee .-

____. C. No. 13, P-i/1104, June 24, 1940: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 14-15.

—. C. No. 18, P-/G-T, September 19, 1940 : P.C.C In C.B., October, 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 32-35.

C. No. P-27/723. November 10, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1953 (S.N.), p. 330.

____. C. No. 1, P-27/3180, January 29. 1954 : P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1954 (S.N.), p. 40-1. 2698

Summarises the resolutions passed at the Kalyani Congress.

(B.M.) p. 75. C. No. 56, January 11, 1955 : P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1955 2699

Informs about the programme of the Avadi Session.

—. C. No. 1, P-28/4266m. March 2, 1956. P.C.C. In C.B., March. 1956 (M.P.B.), p. 124-126. 2700

—. Allahabad. Congress Hand Book. Allahabad, The All India Congress Committee, 1946. 1v, 294 p. 21½ cm. 2701

Resolution passed at A.I.C.C. 1947 (November). Delhi, 55. 1948. Jaipur. 2702

Kripalani, Acharya Jiwatram Bhagwandas. Fateful Year; being the speeches and writings during the years of Presidentship of the Congress. Bombay, Vora and Co., 1948. 150 p. 18 cm. 2703

In the eventful 'year of 1947 India won her freedom, at the cost of its partition. During this critical year the author was the President of the Indian National Congress, the only party in the country which shouldered the formidable task of grappling with all the problems that arose. Hence his writings and speeches have not only an historical importance but are very revealing to all those interested in Indian politics.

The Future of the Congress. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1948. p. 2704

The question of the future of the Indian National Congress is discussed in this book, in the light of Gandhi's views on the problems.

The Indian National Congress. Bombay, Vora and Co. 1946. 2705

Collection of five articles on the reorganisation of the Congress.

Mookerjee, H. C. Some Non-political Achievements of the Congress. Bombay, Hamara Hindustan, 1949. 2706

Muzumdar, Haridas Thakordas. The Congress. In his Gandhi yersus the Empire; with a foreword by Will Durant. New York,

Universal Publishing Company, 1932. xii, 352 p ports. 42-92. p. 23½ cm. 2707

A summary of the history, nature and character of the Indian National Congress. India's declaration of Independence, adopted and passed at the Lahore Congress on January 26, 1930, is reproduced.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. President's Address at Tamilnad Political Conference. In Congress Bulletin Nos. 10 and 11, October-November. 1953, p. 307-313.

Addressing the Political Conference of Tamilnad Congress Workers at Madras on the 3rd October 1953, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President said: "...And, above all, remember; that the congress desires its strength from the people of India, and the moment you lose touch with your people, you are weak. You cannot live on past capital for all time. You have to derive strength from day to day from the people and the people should derive strength from you. You should mark with them. It is only then that you can achieve something substantial and you can go ahead".—Ibid p. 312.

—. Selected Writings; selected statements and pick-of-the basket quotations...1946-1950, dealing with the shape of things to come in India and the World. Edited by Jagat S. Bright. New Delhi. Indian Printing Works, 1950. viii, 353 p. ports. 21 cm. 2709

Patil, Sadashiv Kanoji. Indian National Congress, a case for its re-organization. Bombay, Padma Publications, 1945. 71 p. D. 2710

Rajkumar, N. V. One Year of Freedom; foreword by Acharya Jugal Kishore. New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1948. x. 179 p. maps. (Indian National Congress Publication). 2711

Shankarrao Deo. New Congress; foreword by Pattabhi Sitarammayya. New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1949. 49 p. 19 cm. (Indian National Congress Publication). 2712

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ACHIEVEMENTS

Bonnerjee, W. C. Review of the Congress work done. In CPA First Series, 1935, 96-98.

W.C. Bonnerjee who also presided the First Session of the Indian National Congress reviews the achievements of the Congress during eight years.

Charlu, P. Ananda. Congress Achievements. In CPA First Series, 1935. 86-87.

In his Presidential Address to the Seventh Session of the Indian National Congress, held at Nagpur in 1891, President Charlu explains some of the achievements of the Congress. He mentioned the Government of India's opinion about the Congress according to which Congress was labelled as an established Constitutional party, carrying on a legitimate work with legitimate instruments and according to acknowledged methods.

Webb, Alfred. Past Work of the Congress In CPA First Series, 1935. 161-162. 2715

Surveys the work done by the Congress during the past nine years.

Webb, Alfred. Congress Achievements. In CPA, First Series 1935. 2716

Surveys the achievements of the Congress and says ".....this future depends more upon yourselves than upon any political or financial changes. Before all, you must cultivate a spirit of generous toleration and of charity between class and class, and creed and creed."—Ibid. p. 177.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—CIRCULARS

Note.—Circulars are the media for conveying instructions of the All-India Congress Committee regarding its policy and programmes to various Pradesh Congress Committees and other subordinate bodies. These circulars are printed in the Congress Bulletin issued by the A. I. C. C. office every month.

In this chapter under 95 alphabetically arranged Subject-Headings entries appear chronologically along with their complete, abbreviated, bibliographical details, i.e. Circular number, date, agency to which it was issued, volume number, date, and page number of Congress Bulletin it was printed in and the name of the issuing authority. Brief annotations are also given under most of the circulars summarizing the significance of the circulars. 35 Cross References are also provided to connect together the material of two or three similar Subject-Headings.

AMBAR CHARKHA

See

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

AUGUST 9, 1942

Indian National Congress. C. No. 2, P-1/3046, July 19, 1946. President and Secretaries of P. C. Cs. In C.B., August, 1946, p. 20-21 (J. N.)

An account of Jawaharlal Nehru's view on August 9, 1942. He says: "The day is a solemn day for us and it should be observed with all dignity and solemnity. Items of constructive work should be especially taken up." Ibid. p. 21.

AUGUST 15, 1947

Indian National Congress C. No. 28(a), July 21, 1947: P. C. C. In C.B., November, 1947 (S. D.) p. 10. 2718

Explains the significance of August 15 and instructs how to celebrate this great day in India's history.

Der 1947 (J. B. K.), p. 15. Also C. No 31(b) August 1, 1947. 2719

With this circular was sent a message to all P. C. Cs. to be read in public meetings.

July-August, 1950 (M. P. B.), p. 189.

P. C. C. In C.B., 2720

Urges that "August 15th, the third anniversary of India's attainment o Independence, should be observed with solemn thanksgiving and in spirit o service to the nation,"

BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

Indian National Congress. C. No. G-4/5377, May 18, 1953: Presidents P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1953: (S. N.) p. 171. 2721

Urges to take personal interest in the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

BHOODAN MOVEMENT

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-30/5325, June 7, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (L. B.), p. 167-168. 2722

Requests to all Congressmen to realise the significance of Vinoba's Bhoodan Yajna and urges them to work for the success of this great mission.

—. C. No. P-30/8852, September 30, 1952: P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1952 (B. M.), p. 195-197. 2723

Urges Congressmen to help the Bhoodan movement.

—. C. No. P-30/9307, October 15, 1952: P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1952 (S. N.), p. 210-211. 2724

Urges Congressmen to work through the Provincial Bhoodan Yajna Samities.

. C. No. 7, April 5 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1955 (U. N. D.), p. 256.

Appeals "to all Congressmen to throw themselves body and soul in this noble and sacred task and give their utmost support to the movement"—Ibid.

—. C. No. 8, April 7, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1955 (S. N.) p. 259.

Sends a pamphlet published by the Sarva Seva Sangh on celebration of the Bhoodan Week.

____. C. No. 14, April 30, 1955 : P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1955 (S. N.), p. 266-267.

Asks for the reports about the Congress participation in the Bhoodan Week.

—. C. No. 32. P-28/11750, September 10, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (S. N.), p. 560-561.

—. C. No. 4, P-28/5487, March 20, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1956 (S. N.), p. 139-140.

CIVIL LIBERTIES—SUPPRESSION OF

Indian National Congress. C. No. 9, P-/561, May 3, 1940 : P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1940 (J. B. K.) p. 7.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
See

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

COMMUNALISM

Indian National Congress. C. No. 33 (b), September 27, 1947. In C.B., November, 1947, (J. B. K.), p. 26-27. 2731

Comments on the resolution on communal situation passed by the Working Committee, A copy of the resolution is attached herewith.

____. C. No. 39, September 29, 1954: Leaders of Congress Legislative Parties. In C.B., September, 1954 (B. M.), p. 342-343. 2732

____. C. No. 41, September 29, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1954 (B. M.), p. 344.

CONGRESS AND PANCHAYATS

See

PANCHAYATS

CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-27/2949, March 10, 1953: Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., March, 1953, (B.M.), p. 95.

Sends a copy of the letter in which the Congress President wrote to Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya, Chief Minister, Government of Ajmer, about the question of consultation between the P.C.C. and the Ministry.

—. C. No. PG-2/41/4633, April 28, 1953: P. C. C. and Leaders, Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., May, 1953 (B. M.) p. 167-168.

It is a continuation of the circular issued on February 26, 1953.

- —. C No. PG-2/50/8419, August 17, 1953: Leaders and Secretarics of all the Legislature Congress Parties. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (B.M.), p. 261-263.
- —. C. No. 2/22/2228, April 19, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., April, 1954 (B. M.), p. 147-148.
- —. C. No. PG-2/22/2675, April 6, 1955 : P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1955, (K. R. M. N.) p. 258-259.

Considers the question of the relationship between the Congress Organisation and the Congress Government.

CONGRESS—AIM AND IDEOLOGY

Indian National Congress. C. No. 13, P-1/1104, June 24, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1940 (J. B. K.), p. 14-15.

C.B., October, 1940. (J.B.K.), p. 32-35.

Congress, Economic Policy of

See

ECONOMIC POLICY OF CONGRESS

CONGRESS FLAG

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-27/7972, August 5, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (S. N.), p. 259-260.

Draws attention towards Article XXVII of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress regarding the Congress Flag.

CONGRESS ORGANISATION

See

ORGANISATION (GENERAL)

CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

—. C. No. 20, P-1/4574, September, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., September 12, 1946 (B. V. K.), p. 13-14.

Asks P.C.C.s to furnish the necessary information for handbook of the Congress proposed to be brought out by the time of the annual session at Meerut.

——. C. No. 14, P-1/1499, March 13, 1947: P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1947 (S. A.), p. 14-16. Also C. No. G-45/1503, March 13, 1947, p. 16.

Proposes publication of monthly journal which would be a review of Congress activities and appeals to the P.C.C.'s for co-operation. Explains the aims and objectives of the journal.

—. C. No. 16, P-1/1625, March 19, 1947: P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1947 (J. K.), p. 18-19.

Appeals for books on subjects of national importance published in different languages of the various provinces. The A.I.C.C. sent this circular with a view to compile a list of useful works for the information of the public and the P.C.C.s.

—. C. No. 17, P-1/2200, April 15, 1947 : P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1947, P. 12-13 (J. K.).

In the Circular, Acharya Jugal Kishore has thanked those P.C.C.s which sent useful information on response to C. No. 16, P-1/1625 dated March 19, 1947. He also appeals to those P.C.C.'s who have not sent the required information to expedite.

——. C. No. P-24/3396, April 22, 1949: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1949 (K. V. R.), p. 44.

Appeals for any publications issued by P.C.C.s.

Indian National Congress. C. No. C-14/P-1/1297, February 15, 1950: P. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K. V. R.), p. 38.

Refers to C. No. G-59/5068 dated July 4, 1949 and requests P. C. Cs. to send monthly report of the activities of P. C. Cs. to publish them in the Congress Bulletin. C. No. P. G. 2/5430, June 10, 1950: P. C. C. In C.B., June, 1950 (P. C.), p. 160-161.

Requests for material for "Third Year of Freedom".

____. C. No. PG-2/5474, June 12, 1950: Premiers of all States (K. V. R.), p. 161.

Requests articles for a Special Number on the occasion of the annua session of the Indian National Congress held at Nasik in August, 1950.

—. C. No. 27/4168, December 26, 1950 : P. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (M.G.), p. 43.

Requests P. C. Cs. to send material to write the proposed History of the Freedom Movement.

—. P-27/5279, January 18, 1951: Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 49-50. 2750

Recommends to the Chief Ministers and all the P. C. Cs. to buy the Hindi version of the History of the Congress by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and published by Sasta Sahitya Mandal.

—. C. No. P-27/2872, March 10, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1953 (S. N.), p. 94-95.

It is about the publication of "Constructive Programme for Congressmen" by the A. I. C. C.

C. No. ED/ER, 2186, May 18, 1953 : All Chief Ministers. In C.B., May, 1953 (S. N.), p. 170.

Requests material for a book surveying the progress made in agrarian reforms in the various_States of the Indian Union after Independence.

- C. No. 8, March 27, 1954: P.C.C. and Secretaries of Congress Legislature Parties (B. M.), p. 109.
- . C. No. 16, April 29, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1954 (S. N), p. 136-137.

Suggests that those Congressmen who cannot make both ends meet, should take up the work of selling the Congress literature.

____. C. No. PG-2/27/3172, May 8, 1954: Secretaries of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., May, 1954 (B. M.) p. 197-198 2755

October, 1955. (S. N.); p. 594-595.

CONGRESS SESSIONS*-KALYANI

October-November, 1953 (S. N.), p. 330.

C. No. P-27/723, November 10, 1953 : P. C. C. In C.B., 2757

^{*} See also under Presidential Addresses.

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Indian National Congress. C. No. 1, P-27/3180, January 29, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1954 (S.N.), p. 40-41. 2758

Summarises the resolutions passed at the Kalyani Congress.

CONGRESS SESSION—AVADI

Indian National Congress. C. No. 56, January 11, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1955 (B. M.) p. 75. 2759

Informs about the programme of the Avadi Session.

CONGRESS SESSION—AMRITSAR

Indian National Congress. C. No. 1, P-28/4266, March 2, 1956: P. C. C., March 2, 1956 (M. P. B.), p. 124-126. 2760

CONGRESS SEVA DAL

See

SEVA DAL

CONGRESS YOUTH WORKERS

See

YOUTH ORGANIZATION

CONSTITUTION

Indian National Congress. C. No. 32, P-1/3279: May 29, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., August, 1946 (J.B.K.) p. 10-12. 2761

Includes a Summary of a preliminary draft prepared by the Constitution Committee of the A. I. C. C. suggesting a few changes which the Committee thinks should be introduced in the present Constitution of the Congress. Changes are concerned with the renewal of membership, qualifications of the members and the A. I. C. C. Elections.

—. C. No. 1, P-1/1085, December 6, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., January. 1947. (S.A.), p. 35-36.

Reviews the achievements of the Meerut Congress session and points out the changes made in the Congress Constitution.

——. C. No. 23, P-1/3461, June 23, 1947: P. C. C. In C. B., July, 1947 (S.A.), p. 30-31.

Views on the activities of Constitution Committee.

C. No. 25, July 5, 1947 : In C.B., November, 1947 (S.A.), p. 5-7.

Re: the question of Congress re-organisation and some changes in the Constitution.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 50, May 7, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1948 (S.D.), p. 23-25.

Advises regarding the new Constitution for the Congress in a free and independent India.

—. C. No. 53, May 18, 1948 : P.C.C. In C.B., July 1948 (S.A.), p. 28-29.

Deals with the Provncial Credentials Committee and a Provincial Tribunal in terms of the new Congress Constitution.

- —. C. No. 39, November 25, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., December 1947, (S. A), p. 24-25.
- —. C. No. 9, P-24/2806, March 26, 1949: P. C. C. In C.B., March-May, 1949, (A. V.), p. 17-19.

Refers to a Constitutional point raised by the Kerala P. C. C. The point is: "What would be the position of the cx-officio members of the district and other Congress Committees who do not attend three consecutive meetings of a Committee?"

—. C. No. P-27/974, October 26, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., November-December 1950 (M.G.), p. 250. 2769

Points out certain difficulties experienced in the new Constitution.

—. C. No. 2, P.27/4362, January 2, 1951: P.C.C. and Provincial Election Tribunals. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (K.V.R.) p. 41-45.

In this circular attention is drawn of all Provincial Congress Committees and Provincial Election Tribunals to Articles XXI and XXIII of the Congress Constitution and the rules framed by the Working Committee under the said Articles which have already been communicated to the P.C.Cs.

—. C. No. 8, P-27/8645, April 19, 1951: P.C.C. In March-April, 1951 (M.G.) p. 70-71. Also C. No. 9, P-27/8768, April 21, 1951.

Informs that under Article XXV of the new Congress Constitution the Pradesh Congress Committees are exepected to elect Pradesh Election Committees for recommending candidates for Central and State Legislatures to the Central Election Committee for the ensuring General Elections.

April, 1951 (M.G.), p. 72. April 26, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., March-2772

In the light of the changes in the "A.I.C.C. Constitution" the constitution of P.C.Cs. should be changed.

September, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 170-171 P.C.C. In C.B., 2773

Invites attention to article VII (a) of the Congress Constitution. The Article $_{\rm IS}$ quoted.

April-September, 1952 (B.M.), p. 182-183.

Informs the decisions taken in the A.I.C.C. meeting at Indore regarding changes in the Constitution.

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-30/11599, December 9, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., December 9, 1952 (S.N.), p. 241-242. 2775

Explains Article XII of the Congress Constitution.

—. C. No. P-30/11659, December 10, 1952. Congress Members of Parliament In C.B., December 10, 1952 (B.M.), p. 244-245. Also P-30/11660 December 10, 1952. (B.M.). 2776

Draws attention to article XX (e) of the Congress Constitution.

Announces the appointment of Eleven-Man Sub-Committee to consider the changes proposed in the Congress Constitution in the Hyderabad Congress, on March 8, 1953.

—. C. No. P-27/4682, April 29, 1953 : P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1953. (B.M.), p. 137.

Further clarification of Article No. XX (e) of the Congress Constitution.

—. C. No. P-27/7597, July 27, 1953 : P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (S.N.), p. 226-239.

Conveys decision taken by the A.I.C.C. meeting at Agra on 6th and 7th July 1953.

- —. C. No. P-27/9935, September 23, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (B.M.) p. 279-280. 2780
- —. C. N. 6/9891, September 23, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1953, (B.M.). p. 322-323. Also P-27/10962, October 20, 1953 (S.N.), p. 325-326.
- ——. C. No. P-27/826, November 12, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1953 (B.M.), p. 331-332. Also P-27/1011, November 14, 1953 (S.N.), p. 332-333.
- —. C. No. 66, P-27/1657, December 11, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B. December, 1953 (S.N.), p. 378, Also C. No. 67, P-27/1721, December 12, 1953 (S.N.), p. 379-380.

Explains clause IV (b) (VII) of the Congress Constitution about conditions of Active Membership.

C. No. PG-2/15/3053, April 9, 1954: P.C.C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., April, 1954 (B.M.), p. 138.

Announces appointment of a Sub-Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as the chairman to study the Indian Constitution and the Representation of the People Act and suggest necessary amendments.

----. C. No. PG-2/18/3053, April 9, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1954 (B.M.), p. 141-143.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 22, May 25, 1954. Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of States and P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1954 (S.N.), p.209-210. 2787

—. C. No. 30, July 31, 1954: P.C.C. and D.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1954 (B.N.), p. 271-275.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Indian National Congress. C. No. 1, P-1/8, March 23, 1940: P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 21-22. 2789

(J.B.K.), p. 25-31. (A.B., March 24, 1942 : P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1942 2790

(M.S.) p. 15. C. No. 1, September 30, 1946 : C.O. In C.B., September, 1946. 2791

Asks all the Constructive Organisations to help P.C.C's activities.

March, 1947 (J.K.), p. 10-11. Also C. No. 13, P-1/1470, March 12, 1947, p. 11-13.

Comments on the resolution on the Constructive Programme passed by the Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s which met in Allahabad on February 2, 1947.

Constructive Programme Committees. In C.B., July 1947, (R.S.D.) p. 18-26.

Detailed Programme of the Constructive Work Plan of the A.I.C.C.

(J.K.) p. 7-8. C. No. 27, July 9, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., November, 1947

Views on the question which was raised by some Congressmen regarding the relationship between the Constructive Programme Committee of the A. I. C. C. and the Congress Government.

- A. I. C. C. members. In C.B., January 31, 1953: P. C. C., D. C. C. and 2795
- March, 1958 (S. N.), p. 100-101. P. C. C. In C.B., February-2796
- 1954. (S. N.) p. 259-261. June 3, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July. 2797
- (8. N.), p. 297-298. August 5, 1954 : P. C. C. In C.B., August, 1954 2798
- A.I. C. C. Zonal Organisation. In C.B., January, 1956 (S. N.), p. 18-19.
- In C.B., December, 1955 (S. N.), p. 716.

 C. No. 20-1/17620, December 8, 1955 : P. C. C. Gauhati. 2800

Indian National Congress. C. No. CD/Cir/619, December 27, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., December, 1955: (S. N.), p. 718. 2801

- —. C. No. CD/Cir/1485, January 10, 1956: P. C. C. and Convenors of P. C. C. Constructive Work Committees. In C.B., January, 1956 (S. N.), p. 21.
- January (S. N.), p. 31-32. January 21, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., 2803
- January, 1956 (S. N.), p. 33-34.

 C. No. 51 P-28/2509, January 28, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., 2804

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Indian National Congress C. No. 17, April 29, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., April 1954 (S. N.), p. 137.

Urges the P. C. Cs' to use handmade paper.

- C. No. 42, September 29, 1954: Members of the Working Committee and special invitees. In C.B., September, 1954 (B. M.) p. 345.
- —. C. No. 6, March 31, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., February-March, 1955 (S. N.), p. 211.
- —. C. No. G-24/10175. August 12, 1955 : All India Congress Committee members. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (K. P. M. N.) p. 552-553.
- —. C. No. 34, September 13, 1955 : P. C. C. In C.B., August-September 1955 (K. P. M. N.), p. 562-563.
- —. C. No. 43. P-28/1015, January 3, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1956 (S. N.), p. 16-17.
- C. No. 3, YD/PR/3439, February 13, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., February, 1956 (S. N.), p. 55-56.

D. C. C's' ELECTIONS

See

ELECTIONS ... D. C. Cs.

DELEGATES' ELECTIONS

See

ELECTIONS, DELEGATES

DISCIPLINE

Indian National Congress. C. No. 55, May 25, 1948: P. C. C. In C.B., August, 1948 (S. D.) p. 14.

Invites attention to a matter connected with disciplinary rules framed by the Working Committee and now in force.

____. C. No. 63, September, 1948: P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1948 (J. K.), p. 21-23. 2813

Includes a copy of the Disciplinary Rules which the Working Committee passed in a meeting in supersession of the previous rules.

____. C. No. 11, April 30, 1949: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1949 (K. V. R.), p. 45.

Request to forward all representations regarding disciplinary action to the A. I. C. C. Office

—. C. No. P-20/3010. March 19, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1952 (L. B.), p. 87.

Views on disciplinary action against those Congressmen who stood or worked against official Congress candidates in the General Elections of 1951.

- —. C. No. P-30/8539, September 20, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B. M. and U. S. M.), p. 184-185. 2816
- —. C. No. P-30/9730, October 25, 1952: P. C. C. Also P-30/9763, October 27, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1952 (S. N.), p. 215-217.
- —. C. No. PG-2/48/7512, July 23, 1953: Leader of the Legislative Parties and Presidents of the P. C. C. In C.B., June-July 1953 (B. M.), p. 225-226. 2818
- —. C. No. PG-2/52/9167. September 5, 1953: P. C. C. and Leaders of the Legislative Congress Parties. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (B. M.), p. 269-270.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Indian National Congress. C. No. R-2/3388, December 5, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., November-December, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 251. 2820

Informs that Lala Achint Ram, M. P. has been appointed in-charge of the Department of Rehabilitation of the A. I. C. C.

ECONOMIC POLICY CONGRESS

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/3013730. May 25, 1954: All the Chief Ministers. In C.B., May, 1954 (S. N.), p. 203-205. 2821

EDUCATION

Indian National Congress. C. No. 7, March 25, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., February March, 1954 (S. N.), p. 107-109. 2822,

3.1

EIGHTEEN FIFTY-SEVEN CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Indian National Congress. C. No. 6-61/13023. October 4, 1955: P. C. C. and Chief Ministers. In C.B., October, 1955 (K. P. M. N.), p. 394.

ELECTIONS, 1951

See

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1951

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, 1957

See

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957

ELECTION (General)

Indian National Congress. C. No. 8, P-1/1183, December 19, 1945: P. C. C. In C.B., January 1945: (J. B. K.), p. 10-11. 2824

Urges to adhere to the enclosed revised Time Table for elections of delegates, the President and the members of the A.I.C.C. The time-table covers the period between December 15, 1945 to January 7, 1946. It was also notified that the Annual Session of the Congress was to be held at Delhi in the first week of April.

____. C. No. 49, May 3, 1948 : P.C. C. In C.B., July, 1948 (J.K.). p. 21-22. 2825

Deals with instructions for the purposes of interim elections. The instructions were approved by the A.I.C.C. in one of its resolutions.

ELECTIONS—BY-ELECTIONS

- Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/47/7445, July 22, 1953: P. C. C. and Chief Ministers. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (B.M.), p. 222-223.
- —. C. No. PG-2/51/8696, August 26, 1953: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Legislature Congress Parties. In C.B., August-September 1953 (B.M.), p. 265-266.
- —. C. No. PG-2/53/9168, September 5, 1953: P.C.C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (B.M.), p. 270-272.
- —. C. No. PG-2/33/4903, June 24, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1954 (B. M.), p. 262.

ELECTIONS—CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Indian National Congress. C. No. 10, August, 14, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1946: (M.S.), p. 19-20.

Replies to the complaints received regarding the A.I.C.C.—elections Explaining the objects of election tribunals Miss Mandula Sarabhai says "The object of appointing a tribunal is to have trained impartial body for

considering and deciding disputes. It is therefore desirable that persons appointed to the tribunal are persons who have not taken part in active party politics or engaged in the executive work of Congress Committees." Ibid p. 20.

ELECTIONS - COUNCIL OF STATE

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/3/552, February 17, 1954: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., February-March 1954 (B. M.), p. 80-81.

- C. No. 2/7/1274, March 4, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B.M.) p 97.
- —. C. No. PG-2/13/2561, March 29, 1954: Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B.M.).
- —. C. No. PG-2/9/2000, January 19, 1956: P. C. C. and the Leaders of the Congess Legislature Parties. In C. B., January, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 24.

ELECTIONS—D.C.Cs.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 49, P-24/5485, June 12, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (K.V.R.) p. 162. 2835

Informs that D. C. Cs. elections will be held after the new P. C. Cs. are formed.

ELECTIONS—DELEGATES

Indian National Congress. C. No. 12, P-k/957, June 6, 1940: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1940 (J.B.K.) p. 9-10. 2836

Communicates the following decision of the Working Committee with regard to the Congress Session, election of delegates, the members of the A.I.C.C. and the President. The decision of the W. C. reads; "The Committee considered the question of holding the next session of the Congress. It was of opinion that in view of the vital importance of the issues before the country and the fact that the full session had not been held for many years, it was desirable to hold it as early as possible after the election of the delegates and the President according to the time table already announced by the A.I.C.C. Office. In view, however, of the food situation and other impending developments, the time and venue of the session should be decided later by the Working Committee". Ibid. p. 9.

—. C. No. 22, P-1/3771, April 10, 1946 : P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1946 : (S. A.), p. 15.

Includes a chart giving the maximum number of delegates each province was entitled to return in 1946. The figures given are calculated on the basis of the 1941 census. The circular also adds; "The actual number of delegates provinces are entitled to return may be less than the maximum number if conditions laid down in the Constitution and our A.I.C.C. Circulars are not fulfilled." Ibid. p. 9.

Indian Nationl Congress. C. No. 24-P1/—, April 27, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1946: (S. A.), p. 13-14.

Comments about the complaints received in the A.I.C.C. regarding the delogates' elections.

(J.B.K.), p. 12-13. May 19, 1946 : P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1946 : 2839

Clarifies the position of the A. I. C. C. with regard to the delegates' elections.

—. C. No. 31, P-24/2137, January 20, 1950 : P. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K. V. R.), p. 33.

Instructs that P. C.Cs. cannot change any constituency, which elected delegates in 1946, without approval of our office in terms of Article 9 clause (d) of the new Constitution.

—. C. No. 33, P-24/2260, January 28, 1950: P. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 36-37.

Issues instructions regarding enrolment, scrutiny and conduct of elections to Congress Committees and Congress delegates.

. C. No. 40, April 4, 1950 : P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1950 (K V.R.), p. 116.

Requests for lists of delegates' constituencies which existed since 1946.

June, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 149. May 21, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., 2843

Refers to C.No. 40, dated 4th April, 1950 and reminds to send the list of delegate constituencies.

—. C. No. 45, P-24/5002, May 27, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (M.P.B.). p. 150-153.

With this circular was enclosed Rules for the conduct of Elections of Delogates to the Indian National Congress.

—. C. No. 47, P-24/5139, June 1, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 156-157. Also C. No. 48, P-24/5190, dated June 3, 1950, p. 157.

Includes the programme for the Election of Delegates to the Indian National Congress.

. C. No. 50, June 12, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 162.

Requests to conduct elections in the delegate constituencies as soon as possible.

—. C. No. P-30/4047, April 21, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September 1952 (L.B.) p. 166-167.

Informs the Working Committee's decision regarding the Delegate Elections that they should take place in September, 1952.

December, 1952. (S.N.), p. 239. Also P-35/11340, December 4, 1952 (B.M.) p. 240.

- Indian National Congress. C. No. 37, September 17, 1954: Convenors of the Pradesh Scrutiny Committees. In C.B., September, 1954 (S.N.). p. 329-331.
- C. No. 44, October 14, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., October and November, 1954 (S.N.), p. 378-379.
- ____. C. No. 55, December 27, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., December, 1954 (B.M.). p. 424.

ELECTIONS—MUNICIPALITIES & LOCAL BOARDS

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-27/7488, July 23, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July. 1953 (B.M.), p. 223-225. 2852

ELECTIONS—PETITIONS

Indian National Congress. C. No. 50, November 30, 1954: Pradesh Election Tribunal In C.B., October-November (B.M.), p. 388-389.

2853

ELECTIONS—PRESIDENT

Indian National Congress. C. No. 62, September 16, 1948 : P.C.C. In C.B., September. 1948 (J.K.), p. 20-21 2854

Informs that the Working Committee at its meeting on 5th September, 1948 has according to Article XVI of the Congress Constitution, fixed the dates for election of the President of the Indian National Congress.

August 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 187. Also C. No. 52, P-24/6497, July 19, 1950.

Includes the programme for the election of the Congress President.

—. C. No. 54 P-24/7188, August 9, 1950: Presidents, P.C.C. In C.B., July-August, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 192-193.

Invites attention of the Pre-idents of all Provincial Congress Committees to Article XVI of the Congress Constitution regarding the election of Congress President.

—. C. No. 56, No. P-24/7370, August 17, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., July-August, 1950 (K.V.Rt), p. 196.

Informs about the changes in the dates of the Presidential election.

—. C. No. 57, P-24/7408, August 19, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., July-August, 1950 (K.V.R) p. 197-201.

Includes rules for the election of the Congress President.

—. C. No. 47, November 13, 1952, P.C.C. In C.B., October-November. 1952 (B.M.), p. 223. Also P-35/10874, November 25, 1952 (S.N.) p. 224.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 46, November 17, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B. October-November, 1954 (B.M.), p. 383. 2860

ELECTIONS-STATE LEGISLATURES

Indian National Congress. C. No. 19, B-1/2238: February 21, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., March 1946: p. 8-9 (S.A.). 2861

Clarifies misunderstanding with regard to the delegates' seats allotted to Indian States, attached to provinces. The Circular continues: "The Indian States like the provinces are entitled to return delegates at the rate of one delegate for every one lac of the inhabitants. These delegates are reserved for the people of the States. If in any State a sufficient number of Congress members are not enrolled seats allotted to the State or such of them as may be found necessary will not be filled. These seats cannot be allotted to non-States areas in the province."—Ibid. p. 8-9.

- —. C. No. PG-2/12/2188, March 22, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., Feb. ruary-March, 1954 (B.M.), p. 107.
- ——. C. No. PG-2/14/3564, March 29, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of the Legislature Congress Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (S.N.) p. 112-114.
- —. C. No. PG-24/3137, April 16, 1956: Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. *In* C.B., April 1955, (K. P. M. N.), p. 264-265. 2864

ELECTIONS—TRIBUNALS, 1940

Indian National Congress. C. No. 7, April 16, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1940 (J. B. K.), p. 5-6.

ELECTIONS—VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Indian National Congress. C. No. 20, June 1, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1955 (K. P. M. N.) p. 342-343.

FIFTEENTH AUGUST

See

AUGUST 15TH.

FINANCE

- Indian National Congress. C. No. F-42/996, June 10, 1940 P.C.C.: In C.B., July, 1940. J. B. K., p. 14.
- —. F. C. No. 16, P-1/462, August 9, 1940 : P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1910 (J. B. K.), p 16.
- —. C. No. 12. P-1/4127, August 20, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., September 1946. (S.A.), p. 22.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 24, P-1/30. October 2, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., October 1946 (S.A.), p. 22. 2870

Re: the resolution passed by the AIC.C. about provincial quotas to the A.I.C.C.

—. C. No. 8, P-24/2002, February 23, 1949 : P.C.C. In C.B., March-May, 1949 (K.V.R.), p. 18.

Refers to the controversy raised by Ashok Mehta, a Socialist Leader about the Congress accounts.

——. C. No. 3, P-27/766, November 10, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (L.B.), p. 220.

Requests the P.C.Cs to deposit all the funds available in the Committee's bank accounts.

- —. C. No. P-27/7284, July 17, 1957: P.C.C. *In C.B.*, June-July 1953 (B.M.), p. 218.
- ——. C. No. PG-2/16/3054, April 9, 1954: All the Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties; Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Ministry of Law, Government of India. In C.B., April, 1954 (B.M.) p. 139-140.

Informs regarding a non-official resolution at Kalyani Congress, suggesting that the Budget Session of the Parliament and of the State Legislatures be convened in ramy season.

—. C. No. PG-2/23/2325, April 19, 1954 : In C.B., April, 1954 (B.M.), p. 148-149.

Explains the implications of "Call to the Nation", a resolution adopted at the Kalyam Session of the Congress.

- —. C. No. PG-2/26/2962, May 3, 1954 : P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1954 (S.N.), p. 196.
- —. C. No. 36, September 7, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1954 (B M.), p. 328.
- —. C. No. 38, September 24, 1954 : P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1954 (B.M.) 338-339
- —. C. No. 53, P-28/2749, February 1, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., February, 1956 (M.P.B.), p. 95.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sec .

PLANNING—FIRST FIVE YEARS

FLAG

See

CONGRESS FLAG

FLOODS

Indian National Congress. C. No. 35, August 31, 1954: P.C.C., Convenors of Youth Departments of P.C.Cs. and Convenors of Women's Departments of P.C.Cs. In C.B., August, 1954 (S.N.), p. 318-320.

FOOD SHORTAGE

Indian National Congress. C. No. 16, G-8/6022, August 10, 1949: P. C. C. In C.B. September-October, 1949 (K.V.R.), p. 33.

Appeals to co-operate with the Commissioner for Food Production.

FOREIGN POLICY

Indian National Congress. Foreign Department, May 6, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., March-May 1949 (K.V.R.), p. 31. 2882

Requests to make Peter Koinangi's visit a great success. Koinangi is a prominent and influential leader of the Africans in East Africa. He came to India as a guest of the Government of India.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

See

HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

GANDHI, M. K. — ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Indian National Congress. C. No. 29, P-24/2134, January 20, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 31. 2883

Instructs how the Congress Committees should observe the 30th January.

—. C. No. 3, P-7/4881, January 11, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 48.

Issues instructions to observe the third death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Indian National Congress. C. No. 19, P-1/4558, September 12, 1946: P.C.C. In C. B., September, 1946. (B.V.K.), p. 28. 2885

Issues instructions regarding the celebrations of Gandhi's birthday which falls on October 2.

—. C. No. 33 (a), September 16, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., November, 1947, (S.D.), p. 25-26.

This circular which was issued on the first Gandhi Jayanti in 1947, summarises the political issues India faced in 1947,

Indian National Congress. C. No. 61, September 10, 1948: P.C.C., In C.B., September 1948 (J.K.), p. 19-20 2887

Includes a copy of the resolution of the Working Committee relating to the celebrating of Gandhi Jayanti in 1948.

GANDHI MELA

Indian National Congress. C. No. 52, P-28/2510, January 28, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1956 (S.N.), p. 34-35.

GANDHISM

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-24/3665, April £9, 1949: Premiers of all provinces and States. In C.B., June-July, 1949. (K.V.R.), p. 44.

Requests for a list of Ashrams and other institutions run on the Gandhian ideologies. The list was required by the World Pacific Conference which met in India in 1949.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1951

Indian National Congress. C. No. PB-/C/1/3770, December 14, 1950. P.C.C. In C.B., November-December, 1950 (M.G.), p. 253-254. 2890

Recommends re-organisation of the Parliamentary Section of the Congress Organisation both in its headquarters and in the States to make the General Elections a success.

C. No. PB-/G-3/3877, December 18, 1950, P. C. C. In C.B., November-December, 1950 (M. G.), p. 256.

Advises P. C. Cs to invite applications from the Congressmen who wish to contest for the Central and State Legislatures.

C.B., November-December, 1950 (M. G.), p. 255. 2892

Forwards a copy of C. No. P.B./C-3/3877 addressed to P. C. Cs regarding the approval of candidates recommended by the P. C. Cs.

—. C. No. 10, P-27/8933. April 26, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., March-April, 1951 (M. G.), p. 72.

Informs that to create better atmosphere for the General Elections it is absolutely necessary that all the elections to Congress Committees are completed at an early date.

—. C. No. 14, P-27/9992, May 30, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 110.

Requests to elect Pradesh Election Committees.

May-June, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 112-113.

Informs the appointment of the Central Election Tribunal.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 19, PD-25/564, June 18, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (M. G.), p. 114. 2896

Sends rules and procedures relating to the Election Tribunal and the Central Credentials Committees.

—-. C. No. 22 P-27/1030, June 30, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 117. Also C. No. 1, PD-26(a)/710, June 21, 1951: P. C. C. 2897

Further information regarding the activities of the Central Credential Committee.

—. No. 23, P-27/1641, July 28, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., July-August, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 152.

Asks P. C. C. Presidents as to how many copies of Hindi editions of the Congress Manifesto they need.

—. C. No. CEC-2, August 13, 1951 P. C. C. In C.B., July-August, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 154-155.

Includes (1) programme of dates for inviting applications, etc.; (2) Members' Application Form, Pledge Form and Information Form and (3) Instructions to Pradesh Congress Election Committees regarding selection of canidates.

—. C. No. 24/2509, P-27, August, 22, 1951 P.C.C. In C.B., July-August, 1951 (M. G.), p. 152-153.

Informs that the Election Commission, India has decided that the Indian National Congress should be assigned the symbol depicting "two bulls with yoke on" for the General Elections.

—. C. No. CEC 8/3153, September 19, 1951: Chief Ministers of all States (J. N.), p. 171. Also C. No. CEC-7/3152 September 19, 1951 and C. No. CEC-6/3151, 2901

All the four circulars deal with the various aspects of the General Elections.

—. C. No. 28, P-27/3881, October 1, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (L. B.), p. 212.

Informs regarding an appeal for funds issued by the Congress President. Urges to get receipt books containing receipts for Re. 1, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100.

—. C. No. 29, P-27/4089, October 4, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (U. S. M.), p. 213.

Informs that the Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru is thinking of visiting the Pradeshas during the months of November and December, 1951.

—. C. Nos. CEC-14/4090, October 4, 1951: C. E. C. 15/4215, October 8, C.E.C. 16/4216, C.E.C. 17/4231; C.E.C. 18/4302, October 9, 1951; C.E.C. 19/386, October 13, 1951: C.E.C. 20/640, October 26, 1951; C.E.C. 21, November 3, 1951; C.E.C. 22, November 2, 1951 C.E.C. 24/4856, November 5, 1951; C.E.C. 25, November 10, 1951 and C.E.C. 26, November 10, 1951. In C.B., October-November, 1951.

These circulars were issued to All Pradesh Election Committees by U.S. Malliah and Lal Bahadur Shastri, General Secretaries,

Indian National Congress. C. No. 30, P. 27/4232, October 8, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (L.B.), p. 213-214. Also C. No. 31 P-27/4233 October 8, 1951.

This circular accompanies the Congress Election Bulletin No. 1 on qualifications and disqualifications of candidates for their guidance and the instructions for nomination.

Informs regarding printing receipts for Rs. 100, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Re. 1 for the Mass Collection Drive purposes.

C. No. 4, P-27/887, November 13, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (L. B.), p. 220-222. Also C. No. 5, P-27/897, November, 13, 1951.

Informs that the Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru will shortly undertake a countrywide tour in connection with the coming elections.

December, 1951 (M. P. B.), p. 243.

This circular is regarding the suspension of those Congressmen who filed their nomination papers without having been selected by the Central Election Committee.

C. Nos. CEC-1/5952, December 26, 1951; C.E.C. 1/5965. C.E.C. 1/5968, C.E.C. 1/5969, December 26, 1951; P. C. C.s. and D. C. Cs. In C.B., December, 1951 (L. B. and M. P. B.) p. 243-251.

These circulars were issued by the Central Election Committee.

C. No. P-30/6707, July 22, 1952: Members of Working Committee. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B.M.), p. 175-176. 2910

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1951—FINANCE

Indian National Congress. C. No. CEC-33/2277. February 29, 1952: P.C.C. and D. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1952 (L. B.) p.28-29. 2911

Announces the appointment of a Sub-Committee to study the question of filing of Returns of Election Expenses and to prepare instructions for the guidance of Congress candidates.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1951—PETITIONS

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-30/8549, September 20, 1952: P.C.C. In C. B., April-September, 1952 (B.M.), p. 187-188. 2912

—. C. No. P-30/8960, October 4, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November 1952 (B.M.), p. 198-199.

C. No. P-30/9147, October 11, 1952 and P-30/9189, October 13, 1952 : In C.B., October-November, 1952 (B.M. and S.N.), p. 201-203.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1951—PUBLICITY

Indian National Congress. C. No. PB /C-5/5280, January 18, 1951: Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., January-February, 1951, (K.V.R.), p. 48-49.

Asks for information from Chief Ministers concerning their respective States to use it for publicity in the General Elections.

—. C. No. 1, February 6, 1951: All G. Os. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (S.V. Inamdar), p. 50.

This circular is regarding prices of badges, whistles etc.

—. C. Nos. CPB/15, January 3, 1952: P. C. C. and C. P. B./16, January 26, 1952 P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1952 (K.V.R.). 2917

Inquiries about the expenses and other activities of the Central Publicity Board.

GENERAL ELECTIONS—STATE AND CENTRAL LEGISLATURES

Indian National Congress. C. No. PB-4/4781, January 4, 1951. P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 464. 2918

P.C. Cs. are requested to take proper and requisite care in selecting candidates for the State and Central Legislatures.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1951—SYMBOLS

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/36/2513, February 27, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., February, 1953 (B.M.), p. 57-58. 2919

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957

- Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-9/9226, May 16, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June 1956 (S.N.), p. 325-326.
- —. C. No. PG-9/9789, May 25, 1956: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., May-June, 1956, (K.P.M.N.), p. 329-330.
- —. C. No. CEC 3-/2, June 15, 1956: P. C. C. and Leaders of all Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., July 1956 (S. N.), p. 380-381.
- C. No. 3/2/12166, July 3, 1956, P. C. C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., July, 1956 (L.B.), p. 385-386.
- of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., July, 1956 (L.B.), p. 388-389.

Indian National Congress. C. No. CEC-3/4/12806, July 9, 1956: P. C. C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., July, 1956 (L. B.), p. 390-391.

____. C. No. CEC-3/6/13614, July 20, 1956 : P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1956 (L.B.), p. 392-393.

____. C. No. CEC-3/9/13895, July 24, 1956 : P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1956 (L.B.), p. 394.

GOA SATYAGRAHA

Indian National Congress.. C. No. 24, June 20, 1955 : P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (S.N.), p. 348-351. 2928

—. C. No. 25, July 4, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (M.P.B.) p. 352-353.

C. No. 29, July 26, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (S. N.) p. 364-365.

—. C. No. 33, September 10, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September 1955 (S.N.), p. 561-562. 2931

—. C. No. 39, P-28/14273, October 22, 1955 : P.C.C. In C.B., October, 1955 (S.N.), p. 598.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP WITH CONGRESS

See

CONGRESS-GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP

HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-27/1604, February 2, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., February 1953. (B. M.), p. 50-52. 2933

Requests informations from the State Congress Committees for the Board of Editors for writing a History of the Freedom Movement in India.

___. C. No. 2, February 19, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., February, March 1954, (B.M.), p. 81-83.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Indian National Congress. C. No. 11, P-1/1477, January 7, 1946; P.C.C. In C.B., January 1946; (J.B.K.) p. 13. 2935

Includes the text of the pledge that was administered and was taken on January 26, 1946, the Independence Day (now the Republic Day). The pledge was administered both in Hindi and in the language of the province. Also suggests the programme for the *i.e.*, *Prabhat Pheries*, flag salutations, public meetings at about 5 p. m. etc.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 4, P-1/130, January 8, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., February, 1947, (S.D.), p. 9. 2936

 $\ensuremath{\mathrm{Re}}$: some necessary directions about the $\ensuremath{\mathrm{observance}}$ of the Independence Day.

—. C. No, 59, July 27, 1948 : P. C. C. In C.B., August, 1948 (P.C.) p. 25-26.

Explains the importance of the first anniversary of the Independence Day, due on 15th August 1948. Includes Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President's statement on "Independence Day".

____. C. No. 27/7444, July 22, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (B. M.), p. 221-222. 2938

Urges chalking out a definite programme for celebrating the Independence Week.

See also

REPUBLIC DAY

INDIA—PARTITION

Indian National Congress. C. No. 23, P-1/20, October 1, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., October, 1946. (M.S.), p. 9.

Re: Communal disturbances in Calcutta.

INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS

Indian National Congress. C. No. IYC/2962, February 24, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S.D.), p. 69-70.

Informs about the appointment of a Central Board for the Organisation of Indian Youth Congress. The Central Board was previously appointed by the Sub-Committee of the Working Committee to finalise the scheme for the Indian Youth Congress.

—. C. No. IYD/3436, March 20, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., March-April, 1950, (S.D.), p. 71-72.

These are proceedings of the first meeting of the Central Board of the Indian Youth Congress held on 14th and 15th March in New Delhi.

—. C. No. P-30/5530, June 10, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September 1952 (U.S.M.P.), p. 169-170.

Invites attention to a resolution passed by the Working Committee regarding the Central Youth Board, on June 2, 1952.

See also

Youth Organisation

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA, 1940 41

Indian National Congress. C. No. 4, P-1/87, March 29, 1940. P.C.C. In C.B., April 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 25-29. Pledge is attached herewith.

- Indian National Congress. C. No. 5, P-1/210, April 5, 1940 In C.B., 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 33-34.
- (J.B.K.), p. 4-5. April 10, 1910: In C.B., May 1940 2945
- ----. C. No. 8, P-1/446, April 23, 1940 : P.C.C. In C.B., April 23, 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 6
- (J.B.K.) p. 9-10. (April 2014) (L.B., May 1940) (L.B.K.) P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1940 (2014) (2014)
- —. C. No. 17, P-1/1576, August 27, 1940: In C.B., September, 1940, (J.B.K.), p. 17.
- —. C. No. 20, P-1/1984, October 19, 1940 : P.C.C. In C.B., October, 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 36-37.
- —. C. No. 21, P-1/1994, October 21, 1940: P.C.C. In C.B., October 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 38-39.
- January, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 83-84. November, 4, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., 2951
- (J.B.K.), p. 85. November 7, 1940 : In C.B., January 1942 2952
- 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 86. November 8, 1940 : P.C.C. In C.B., January, 2953
- —. C. No. 26-A, November 9, 1940 : P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 86-87.
- (J.B.K.), p. 90. January 11, 1941: P.C.C. In C.B., January 1942 2955
- (J.B.K.), p. 93-94. January 21, 1941 : P.C.C. In C.B., January 1942 2956
- C. No. 33, P-1/135, January 24, 1941: P.C.C. In C.B., January 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 95-96.
- ary, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 96-97. 2958
- January, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 98. February 26, 1941 : P.C.C. In C.B., 2959
- 1942, (J.B.K.), p. 99. March 14, 1941: P.C.C. In C.B., January 2960
- January, 1942, (J.B.K.). p. 102-104.
- (J.B.K.) p. 104-107. (J.B.K.) p. 104-107. (J.B.K.)

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Indian National Congress. C. No. 48, October, 1941: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 108-109. 2963

C. No. 5, P-1/114, February 7, 1942: P.C.C. In C.B., May 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 19-20.

KALYANI

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CONGRESS SESSION - KALYANI

KASHMIR QUESTION

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-27/10/2608, February 28, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., February, 1953 (B.M.), p. 58-59. 2965

Requests to organize public meetings and explains to the people the great danger of following a wrong lead by supporting agitations started by communal organisations.

KHADI

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/49/8024, August 6, 1953: Leaders 'of all Congress Legislature Parties In C.B., August-September, 1953, (B.M.), p. 260.

Deals with the question of habitual wearing of Khaddar.

KISANS

Indian National Congress. C. No. 30, July 26, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (S.N.) p. 365-366. 2967

—. C. No. 6, P-28/6225, March 31, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B., March 1956 (S.N.), p. 151.

LABOUR AND LABOUR CLASSES

Indian National Congress. C. No. 14, P-1/4206, August 26, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1946 (M.S.), p. 23. 2969

Regarding labour policy.

—. C. No. 12, P-1/3199, June 5, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., July 1947, (P.P.L.) p. 28-29.

Clarifies about C. No. 18, April 15, 1947, and requests information on the condition of the labour classes in India.

Provincial Governments. In C.B., August 1948, (S.D.) p. 7. 2971

Explains the stand of the Congress towards the Labour classes. With this circular was enclosed a copy of Gulzarilal Nanda's note to the Working Committee.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 1, September 18, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1948, (S.D.), p: 25.

Considers the labour situation in the country and reviews the work done in the labour field by Congre-smen.

—. C. No. 7, PF-24/1902, February 2, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., Ma ch-May, 1949 (K.V.R.) p. 19.

Appeals to the Congressmen to support the proposed All India Strike by the Postmen.

- .___. Labour Department, LD-1705, February 17, 1949. P.C.C. In C.B., March-May, 1949 (S.D.) p. 20-24. 2974
- In C.B., March-May 1919 (S.D.) p. 16-17. 2975

Reviews the progress made by the Indian National Trade Union Congress during a short period of less than two years.

- (S.D.) p. 33-34. July 9, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1949 2976
- November-December, 1949. (S D.) p. 41.

 C. No. LD-1/222, October 22, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., 2977

Appeals that all the Congressmen who are working in the labour field should work through the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, a specialized Organization for labour work.

LAJPAT RAI, Lala, DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-30/9764, October 27, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November 1952 (S.N.), p. 217. 2978

LANGUAGE

Sec

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

LAGISLATION

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/39/4037, April 8, 1953: Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., April 1953 (B.M.), p. 134.

Requests material for reference regarding the Representation of the People Act ,

C. No. PG-2/40/4371, April 18, 1953: P.C.C. And leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., May, 1953 (P.C.), p. 167.

Deals with the Representation of the People Act.

Legislature Parties. In C.B., September, 1954 (B.M.), p. 341-342.

2981

Indian National Congress. C. No. 19, May 26, 1955 Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties and Presidents of Pradesh Congress Committees. In C.B., May 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 318-319. 2982

LEGISLATURES, ELECTIONS

See

ELECTIONS-STATE—LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATURES - PROCEDURE

Indian National Congress. C. No. GE-35/2311, March 1, 1952: Presidents of all P.C.Cs and Leaders of all Congress Legislature In C.B., Parties, March 1952. (L.B.) p. 86.

Suggests that the election of a Speaker should be unanimous.

LIBRARY

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-5/1898. Government of India. In C.B., March-May 1949 (K.V.R.), p. 19-20. 2984

Appeals for all the Government publications issued from time to time in various provinces and the Centre.

LOKMANYA TILAK'S CENTENARY

Indian National Congress. C. No. G-61/12924, July 10, 1956. P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1956 (K.P.M.N.), p. 391-392. 2985

MEMBERSHIP—ENROLMENT OF

- Indian National Congress. C. No. 22, P-1/2023, October 25, 1940: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 83.
- —. C. No. 27, P-1/2213, November 28, 1940. In C.B., January, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 89-90.
- —. C. No. 46, July 28, 1941: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J.B.K.) p. 107.
- —. C. No. 2, PI/38, January 27, 1942. P.C.C. In C.B., February, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 29-30.
- No. 2, P-1/1610, December 24, 1946. P.C.C. In C.B., January 1947. (S.A.), p. 37-38.

Re: enrolment of members according to the changes in Constitution made at the Meerut Session.

C. No. 25, P-24/233, October 24, 1949. P.C.C. In C.B., November-December, 1949 (K.V.R.) p. 42. Also C. No. 26, P-24/914, November 23, 1949.

The date, namely October 31, 1949, already fixed by the Working Committee for enrolment of Members cannot be extended.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 37, November, 1947. In C.B., December, 1949. (S. A.), p. 22.

Instructions regarding enrolment of members.

____. C. No. 5, March 1, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., March-April, 1951. (K. V. R.), p. 65.

Urges to start enrolment of members quickly.

- —. C. No. P-27/5550, December 11, 1951. Members of Working Committee. In C.B., December, 1951. (U. S. M.), p. 243-244. C. No. P-27/5549, December 11, 1951.
- —. C. No. P-30/5325, June 5, 1952. P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952. (L. B.). p. 166-167.

Refers to Article IV (C) of the Congress Constitution which provides for the distribution of the annual fee paid by a Primary Member.

—. C. No. P-30/5529, June 10, 1952, P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (U. S. M.), p. 168-169.

Informs that the last date of enrolment of Primary and Active Members is fixed for the 30th June, 1952 by the Working Committee.

—. C. No. P-30/6061, July 1, 1952, P. C. C. In C.B., April-September 1952 (U.S.M.), p. 170-172.

Informs regarding the extension of time-limit for the enrolment of Primary Members.

- September, 1952. (B. M.), p. 173-174.

 C. No. P-30/6396, July 14, 1952. P. C. C. In C.B., April-2998
- C. No. P-30/7601, August 21, 1952. P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952. (U. S. M.), p. 180. Also P-30/8145, September 4, 1952. P. C. C. (B. M.), p. 181.
- October-November, 1952 (B.M.), p. 197.
- —. C. No. P-30/11656, December 10, 1952: P.C.C. In C. B., December, 1952 (B.M.), p. 242.

This circular was issued regarding the enrolment of Associate members.

July, 1953 (S.N.), p. 214. July 16, 1953 : P.C.C. In C.B., June-3002

Draws attention to Article IV (b) (IV) about Active Members.

- C. No. P-27/8112, August 8, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (S.N.), p. 261.
- -—. C. No. P-27/560, November 5, 1953 : P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1953 (S.N.), p. 329-330.

- Indian Nacional Congress. C. No. 10, April 6, 1954; P.C.C. In **C.B.** April 1954 (B.M.) p. 129. 3006 Urges the renewal of primary and active membership for 1954. C. No. 19, May 7, 1954 : P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1954 (B.M.)p. 197. 3007 ---. C. No. 25, June 22, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1954 (B.M.) p. 262. 3008 —. C. No. 32, August 4, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., August 1954 3009 (S.N.), p. 296. 1954 C. No. 34, August 24, 1954 : P.C.C. In C.B., August, 3010 (B.M.) p. 306. —. C. No. 40, September 29, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., September 3011 1954 (B.M.), p. 343. —. C. No. 49, November 30, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1954 (S.N.), p. 387-388. . C. No. 52, December 10, 1954 : P.C.C. In C.B., December, 3013 1951 (S.N.), p. 420. C. No. 5, March 31, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., February-March 1955 (S.N.) p. 210-211. 3014 Considers Gen. Mohan Singh's proposal that "the members of the Forward Bloc wanted to join the Congress." —. C. No. 23, June 18, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 3015 (K.P.M.N.), p. 346. 1955 --. C. No. 26, July 21, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, (K.P.M.N.), p. 356-359. 3016 C. No. G-25 (a)/9190, July 25, 1955: P.C.C. and Working Committee Members. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (K. P. M. N.), 3017 p. 362-363. ---. C. No. 35, P-28/11896, September 14, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., 3018 August-September, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 565-566. C. No. F-16/14718, November 3, 1955 : P.C.C. C.B., In3019 November, 1955 (S.N.), p. 679. C.B., C. No. 41, P.28/243, December 19, 1955: P.C.C. In3020 December, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 717-718. -. C. No. 48, P-28/2275, January 23, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B.,
- —. C. No. 5, P-28/5345, March 24, 1956; P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1956 (K.P.M.N.), p. 144.

January, 1956 (M.P.B.), p. 32-33.

3021

Indian National Congress. C. No. 9, P-28/9260, May 16, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (S.N.) p. 326-327. 3023

MILITARY AID TO PARISTAN

See

U.S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

MINORITIES

Indian National Congress. C. No. P G-2/24/2663, April 26, 1954: Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties and Presidents of P.C.Cs. In C.B., April, 1954 (B.M.) p. 150-151.

Urges to give adequate representation to minorities such as Muslims and Christians in organisational, social and other public utility agencies.

—. C. No. 47, November 22, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November 1954 (B.M.), p. 387-388.

—. C. No. 17, May 25, 1955: P.C.C. and D.C.C. In C.B., May, 1953, (K.P.M.N.), p. 314-315.

MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS, ELECTIONS

See

ELECTIONS-MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS

NATIONAL FLAG

Indian National Congress. C. No. 31, July 28, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., November, 1947 (S.A.), p. 12. 3027

Clarifies the Congress stand on the National Flag, Includes a copy of Acharya Kripalani, Congress President's statement which he had issued to the Press.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Indian National Congress. C. No. 13, April 9, 1954: Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., April, 1954, (B.M.), p. 132.

3028

NATIONAL WEEK

Indian National Congress. C. No. 3, P-1/18, March 25, 1940: P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1940 (J.B.K.), P. 24-25. 3029

January, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 100-102.

C. No. 42, P-1/210, March 24, 1941: P.C.C. In C.B., 3030

. C. No. 15, P-1/1624, March 19, 1947 : P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1947 (S.D.) p. 17-18.

Explains the importance of the National Week which begins from April 6 and ends on April 13 every year,

Indian National Congress. C. No. 48, April 6, 1948 : P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1948 (S.A.), p. 17.

This circular which deals with the celebration of National Week accompanied an appeal issued by the Congress President in connection with the observance of the National Week.

—. C. No. 10, P-24/2858, March 29, 1949 : P. C. C. In C.B., March-May 1949 (K.V.R.), p. 11.

Appeals to distribute widely the Congress President's statement on the National Week.

—. C. No. P-30/3322, April 2, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1952 (L.B.), p. 88-89.

Urges that the National Week should be a week of intense constructive and political activity.

—. C. No. 16/P-27/3082, March 14, 1953: P.C.C. and D.C.C. In C.B., March, 1953 (S.N.), p. 98-100.

Explains the importance of the National Week and suggests ways and means to celebrate it.

NINTH AUGUST

See

AUGUST 9

ORGANIZATION

Indian National Congress. C. No. 10, P-1/562, May 3, 1940: P.C.C. In C.B. May, 1940 (J.B.K.). p. 8. 3036

—. C. No. 1, P-1/21, January 21, 1942: P.C.C. and D.C.C. In C.B., February 21, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 26-29.

—. C. No. 6, P-1/223, February 23, 1942 : P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1942 (J.B.K.), p. 22-23.

C. No. 1, P-1/145, Oct. 5, 1945: P.C.C. In C.B., November, 1945: (J.B.K.) p. 37-40.

Summary of five resolutions passed by the W.C. and the A.I.C.C. at their meetings held in Poona and Bombay. The resolutions lay down the policy and programme of the Congress and express the considered opinion of the W.C. and the A.I.C.C. on some of the problems, national and international which confronted the Congress during the post-war period. The resolutions are on the (1) "Struggle of 1942 and after", (2) Congress policy; (3) "New proposals of the British Government and the Elections", (4) resolution appointing a committee to recommend changes in the constitution; (5) and Constructive Programme. A 19-point questionnaire is also attached herewith, seeking information about activities before and after 1912.

____. C. No. 3, P-1/379, Oct. 25, 1945: P.C.C. In C.B., Nov. 1945; (J.B.K.) p. 7-9.

After having surveyed the political issues confronting the Congress, draws attention to the attitude of the Government towards prisoners of the I.N.A.,

how Indian Soldiers were being used by the British against patriots in Indo-China and Indonesia to reinforce in these Asiatic lands the rule of France and Holland.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 15, P-1/1852, Jan. 30, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1946: (J.B.K.) p. 6-8.

Expresses the common feeling among Congressmen in 1946: "our organisation needs to be made more efficient, disciplined and compact if it is to serve its purpose in the present political context". The circular continues: "For all these years the emphasis has been on education, agitation and propaganda. Day to day field work has occupied a subordinate place in the minds of Congressmen. If in the future field work has to be assigned its proper place and the organization made more efficient and if our electoral machinery has to run smoothly suitable changes in the present Constitution are necessary".—Ibid. p. 6. A questionnaire is also attached herewith.

. C. No. 21, P-1/3735, April 6, 1946 : P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1946 : (J.B.K.) p. 18-19.

Seeks cooperation from P.C.Cs. to make the Information Department of the A.I.C.C. more effective. Suggests that every P.C.C. should have a responsible Information Officer who can keep the Head Office regularly informed of what is happening in the province, with special reference to the activities of the Congress.

C. No. 1, P-1/3042, July 18, 1946: President and Secretaries of P.C.Cs. In C.B., August, 1946: (J.N.) p. 19-20.

This circular was issued by Jawaharlal Nehru to the President and Secretaries of P.C.Cs. after change of Congress Presidentship. He appealed: "We have many problems to face, many questions to answer, many knots to unravel and yet the basic problem is the strengthening and reorganization of the Congress so as to make it more than ever before the embodiment and organized expression of the People's will as the way to disciplined service in the cause of the country's freedom. While our strength and popular backing have grown greatly, organizationally we have become weaker and inner conflicts and narrow party issues have often diverted us from the straight path. I trust you will immediately address yourself to this situation and avoiding this party rivalry work for the consolidation of the Congress organization. We must make it reach every village and it would be desirable to have a Congress respected in each village apart from the members we may have then". Ibid. p. 19-20.

C. No. 3, P-1/3048, July 20, 1946. Presidents and Secretaries of P. C. Cs. In C.B., August, 1946 (M. S. and B. V. K.)
 p. 22.

Invites suggestions regarding two questions. (1) Difficulties in strengthening and expanding the Congress machinery and the ways and means of removing them. (2) New problems that may have arisen in recent months and ways suggested for solving them.

August, 1946: (S. A), p. 25-27. P. C. C. In C.B., 3045

Issues five directives and appeals to reorganise P. C. C. offices and increase the staff. One of the directives asks for the necessary material about "Who's who" in the Congress.

September, 1946: (S. A.), p. 27.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 6, P-1/200, January 11, 1947. P.C.C. In C.B., February, 1947: (S.D.), p. 10-15. 3047

Emphasises urgency of revitalising the Congress organisation.

—. C. No. 9, P-1/534, January 30, 1947. Presidents and Secretaries, P. C. Cs. In C.B., February, 1947 (S. A.) p. 18-20.

Re: the Conference of Secretaries of All Provincial Congress Committees, which met in Allahabad on February 2, 1947 to consider ways and means to re-organise the Congress.

- —. C. No. 10(a), February 2, 1947: P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1947. (J. B. K.), p. 8-9.
- —. C. No. 19, P-1/2431, April 25, 1947: P. C. Cs. and D. C. Cs. In C.B., July 1947. (S. A.), p. 15-16.
- —. C. No. 25, July 5, 1947. P. C. C. In C.B., November, 1947. (S. A.) p. 5-7.

Re: the question of Congress re-organisation and some changes in the constitution.

C. No. 31(c), July 1947: P. C. C. In C.B., November, 1947. (S. D.) p. 16-21.

Re: future role of the Congress.

- (S. A.), p. 29-31. October 17, 1947: In C.B., November, 1947.
- —. C. No. PG-2/6198, August 18, 1949: Leaders of all Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., September-October, 1949. (K. V. R.), p. 35-36.

Urges that new groups can be formed within the Congress Party in any Legislature, whether territorial, linguistic or ideological.

—. C. No. 24, P-24/7099, September 21, 1949. P. C. C. In C.B., September-October, 1949. (K. V. R.), p. 40.

Urges that Congressmen are expected to express their grievances, if any, through the Congress organisation only and not through other party or non-party organisations.

—. C. No. PG-2/5265, June 3, 1950. All States Premiers. In C.B., June, 1950. (P. C.), p. 159-160.

This circular was issued in connection with the reorganisation of the A. I. C. C. Parliamentary Department.

- —. C. No. P-30/3771, April 15, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952. (U. S. M.), p. 156.
- —. C. No. P-30/6371, July 12, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952. (B. M.), p. 172-173.
- —. C. No. P-30/9072, October 7, 1952: In C.B., October November, 1952. (B. M.), p. 201-202, 3059

1.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 30/840, January 3, 1953. P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1953. (B. M.), p. 33-34. 3060

Informs regarding some resolutions on organisation passed by the Working Committee.

—. C. No. G-1/1262, January 22, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1953. (J. L. N.), p. 34-35.

Surveys the decisions taken at the Hyderabad Congress regarding reorganisation of the Congress.

- —. C. No. P-27/11102, October 22, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1953. (S. N.), p. 326-328.
- —. C. No. 63, P-27/1353, December 1, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., December, 1953. (S. N.), p. 369-370.
- —. C. No. PG-2/1/349, February 12, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., February-March, 1954. (B. M.), p. 78. Also PG-2/2/553, February, 17, 1954. (B. M.), p. 78-81.
- —. C. No. 2/6/1234, March 2, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954. (B. M.). p. 93-94.
- —. C. No. PG-2/5/1235, March 2, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954. (B. M.), p. 94-95.
- —. C. No. PG-2/8/1290, March 5, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., February-March, 1954. (B. M.), p. 97-99.
- of Parliament. In C.B., February-March, 1954. (B. M.), p. 105-107.
- In C. No. PG-2/28/3308, May 12, 1954. All Chief Ministers. 3069
- of all Congress Legislature Parties. In CB., May, 1954. (B. M.), p. 200-201.
- —. C. No. 29, July 12, 1954: P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1954. (S. N.), p. 267-270.
- ---- C. No. 31, August 2, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., August 1954. (S. N.), p. 295-296.
- Discusses Shri Ram Saran's non-official resolution moved at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Ajmer.
- C. No. PG-2/35/8399, September 24, 1954. Congress Members of the Parliament. In C.B., September, 1954. (B. M.), p. 337-338, 3073

- Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/39/11161, December 7, 1954. P. C. C. In C.B., December, 1954. (B. M.), p. 420. 3074
- —. C. No. 4, March 28, 1955. P. C. C. In C.B., February-March, 1955. (U. N. D.), p. 202-210.

Studies on some organisational problems that the Congress faced in 1955.

—. C. No. 9, April 8, 1955. P.C.C. In C.B., 1955 (S.N.), p. 259-60.

Sends a syllabus for the organisation of Training Camps for Congress Workers.

- —. C. No. 13, P-28/3840, April 28, 1955. P.C.C. In C.B., April 1955 (S.N.), p. 265-266.
- —. C. No. 15, May 3, 1955 : P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1955 (S.N.) 3078
- —. C. No. 18, May 25, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., May 1953 (S.N.), p. 316-318.

Invites attention to the resolution about Organisational Affairs adopted by A.I.C.C. meeting at Berhampur.

- . C. No. 22, June 9, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July 1955 (K.P.M.N.) p. 344-345.
- —. C. No. 31, P-28/9982, August 9, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (S.N.), p. 550-551.
- —. C. No. G-79/10177, August 12, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., August-September 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 551-552,
- —. C. No. 38, P-28/13096, October 5, 1955: P.C.C. In C B., October, 1955 (S.N.), p. 595-597.

PARISTAN, U. S. AID TO

See-

U. S. AID TO PARISTAN

PANCHAYATS

Indian National Congress. C. No. 30, P-24/2135, January 20, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 32. 3084

Includes instructions regarding conducting elections of the village Panchayats.

____. C. No. 32, P-24/2240, January 25, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 33-36.

Further clarifies the rules for election to Congress Primary Panchayats.

—. C. No. 27/4265, May 2, 1950: Certain Individuals. In C.B., June, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 138, 3086

Indian National Congress. C. No. 42, PP-25/4733, May 6, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 139-140. 3087

Issues general instructions regarding the Panchayat Elections.

This urgent circular informs that persons who hold permits and to whom notices of disciplinary action have been issued should not be accepted as candidates to the Primary Panchayat Elections.

Requests to dispose of Panchayat Election matters as early as possible.

- C. No. PG-2/31/3804, All Chief Ministers. In C.B., 1945 (S.N.), p. 206.

Announces the appointment of a Panchayat Sub-Committee to study the system of Panchayats in all its aspects and submit its report in about two months time.

Self-Government. In C.B., June-July, 1954: State Ministers for Local No. PG-65/4013, June-July, 1954 (P.C.), p. 258-259. 3092

PARLIAMENT

Indian National Congress. C. No. 5, P-1/196, January, 1947: Leaders of the Congress Assembly Parties and P.C.Cs: In C.B., February, 1947 (S.D.), p. 10.

Re: appointment of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee consisting of the following members. (1) Acharya J.B. Kripalam (Chairman), (2) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, (4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and (5) Shri Shankarrao Deo.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/37/8992, October 11, 1954: Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., October-November, 1954 (S.N.), p. 376-377.

PARTITION. T.

Sce

INDIA—PARTITION

PATEL NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

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V. P. NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

PEACE COMMITTEE

Indian National Congress. C. No. 9, March 27, 1954: Congress Members of the Parliament. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B.M.), p. 110-111.

PETITIONS

See

ELECTIONS—PETITIONS

PLANNING-FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

Indian National Congress. C. No. ED/EP, February 20, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S. D.), p. 75.

Informs about the appointment of the Congress Economic Planning Sub-Committee by the Working Committee on February 17, 1950.

—. C. No. ED/EP/6, February 22, 1950: Chief Ministers of State Governments and P. C. Cs. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S. D.), p. 76.

Refers to C. No. ED/EP dated February 20, 1950, and sends a memorandum of issues discussed by the Congress Economic Planning Sub-Committee in its last session on 18th and 19th February 1950.

—. C. No. ED/EP/27, March 15, 1950: Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S. D.) p. 80-82. Also C. No. ED/EP/28, March 15, 1950: P. C. C. p. 83-86.

Refers to C. No. ED/EP dated February 20th, 1950 and C. No. ED/EP/6 dated February 22, 1950. Here the idea of the First Five-Year Plan was first conceived.

- C. No. ED/EP/51, March 20, 1950: Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (S. D.) p. 87-88.
- —. C. No. ED/EP/52, March 20, 1950: p. 88. A copy of the Immediate Programme is also reprinted. 3100

Refers to C. No. ED/EP/27 of March 15, 1950 and encloses herewith the Immediate Programme of the Constructive Organisations as discussed and finalised in a Conference at the Government House.

—. C. No. ED/EP/86, March 29, 1950: P. C. C. In C.B., March-April, 1950 (B. P. S.), p. 95. Also C. No. ED/EP/87, dated March 30, 1950 Also C. No. ED/EP/89, dated March 30, 1950.

All the circulars deal with the development of the Congress Planning Sub-Committee.

—, C. No. ED/EP/182, May 18, 1950 :: P. C. C. In C.B., June 1950 (S. D.) p. 146.

It is a report of the last Conference of Chief Ministers and Presiden's of Provincial Congress Committees. Indian National Congress. C. No. ED/EP/186, May 19, 1950: Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., June, 1950 (S.D.), p. 147-148.

Refers to C. No. ED/EP/133, dated April 28, ED/EP/141 dated May 1, and ED/EP/147 of May 1, 1950 and adds that except the Government of Bombay, Utter Pradesh and Saurashtra, no Government has so far even acknowledged the receipt of these circulars.

—. C. No. ED/449, September 1, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1951 (H. D. M.), p. 169.

Requests the P. C. Cs. to send their suggestions and comments about the Draft Report of the First Five-Year Plan issued by the Planning Commission.

——. C. No. G-45/5389, May 19, 1953 : P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1953 (S. N.), p. 172.

. C. No. G-62/8980, September 1, 1953: All Chief Ministers. In C. B., August-September, 1953 (S. N.) p. 268. 3106

—. C. No. 65, P-27/1615, December 10, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., December, 1953 (S. N.), p. 372-373.

PLANNING-SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Indian National Congress. C. No. 16, May 16, 1955 : P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1955 (S. N.) p. 306-309. 3108

C. No. G-79/10176, August 12, 1955. All Chief Ministers. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (K.P.M.N.) p. 553-554. 3109

Also C. No. G-79/10174, August 12, 1955 (K.P.M.N.) p. 553-554.

Also C. No. G-79/10174, August 12, 1955 (K.P.M.N.) p. 554-555.

C. No. 3, F-28/4780, March 9, 1956: P.C.C., and D.C.C. In C.B., March, 1956, (S.N.) p. 127-129.

—. C. No. 11, P/28/11386, June 21, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (S.N.), p. 340-342.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Indian National Congress. C. No. 10, P-1/1187, Dec. 19, 1945: P.C C. In C.B., Jan., 1945; p. 11-12 (J.B.K.)

Resolutions on the Communist Party, on Non-violence and on the Constitution Committee of the A.I.C.C. which met at Calcutta are enclosed withthis circular. It also observes that Provincial and subordinate committees are not functioning satisfactorily. It urges that our pre-occupation with Assembly elections should not prevent us from attending to urgent organisational work. J.B. Kripalani finally adds: "It is time we recognised this fact and organised our various offices and made them efficient instruments for all Congress Work."

POLITICAL SUFFERERS

Indian National Congress. C. No. 65, P-27/1376, December 2, 1953: P.C.C. and Committees of "B" and "C" States. In C.B., December, 1953 (B.M.), p. 371.

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/1/2660, April 6, 1955. Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In CB., April, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 257. 3114

PRESIDENT, ELECTION OF

See

ELECTION—PRESIDENT

PROHIBITION

Indian National Congress. C. No. 12, April 7, 1954: P.C.C. In 3115 CB., April, 1954, (S.N.), 130-132.

Explains and analyses the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee on the policy of Prohibition.

Publications

See

Congress—Publications

Publicity—General Elections, 1951

See

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1951—Publicity

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

P.C.C. In Indian National Congress. C. No. 18, May 1, 1954: 3116 C.B., May 1954 (S.N.), p. 195.

Appeals to make popular A.I.C.C. Economic Review and "Arthik Samceksha".

RAILWAY CONCESSION

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-27/4110, April 14, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1953 (B.M.), p. 136.

Notifies that the Railway Board, Ministry of Railways, has agreed to offer concession for persons in parties of not less than ten taking part in Voluntary Service on Community Projects.

REFUGEES

Sce

DISPLACED PERSONS

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-24/2096, January 18, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 30-31.

Instructs how to celebrate the Republic Day on the 26th of January 1950. "It was decided by the Congress Working Committee that at the public meetings held in connection with the inauguration of the Republic of India, the preamble to the new Indian Constitution may be read out and explained if necessary".

—. C. No. 4, P-27/4886, January 11, 1951 : P. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 47.

Instructs that on the first anniversary of the Republic Day which falls on 26th January, 1951 public meetings should be held to re-affirm the preamble of the Indian Constitution.

—. C. No. G-35/8342, September 23, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1954 (B.M.), p. 332.

SAMPATTIDAN

See

BHOODAN MOVEMENT

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN Sec

PLANNING-SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

SEVA DAL ORGANISATION

Indian National Congress. C. No. 4. P-1/3049, July 20, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., August 1946: (M.S. and B.V.K.) p. 23-25. 3121

Defines the aims of the Congress Volunteer Corps and announces the opening of the National Volunteer Corps Department at the A. I. C. C. office under Major General Shah Nawaz Khan. Directs that all provincial organisations should communicate directly with Major General Shah Nawaz, Explaining the aims of the National Volunteer Corps the General Secretaries add: "...will mevitably work for national unity and for the raising of the physical and other standards of the nation. In times of emergency it should net us peace and relief brigade to project the life, honour and property of the people. It will have to be remembered always that the Congress works through peaceful methods. Its work therefore, will be not of compulsion or coercion but of friendly cooperation with all elements in the population and of winning them over through service." Ibid. p. 24.

Re: Resignation of Major General Shah Nawaz who was appointed to take charge of the Volunteer Department of the A.L.C.C.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 56, June 8, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1948 (S. D.) p. 15.

Deals with the discussion that took place in a G.Os. Conference in Bombay, that our Seva Dal Organisation was not sufficiently active in several Provinces.

—. C. No. SD/8229, April 6, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., March-April 1951 (K.V.R.) p. 69.

Informs that Dr. N.S. Hardikar has been requested by the Congress President to guide the activities of the Congress Seva Dal.

. C. No. 20, June 21, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (M.G.) p. 114-116.

Explains relationship between Congress Seva Dal vis a vis the Congress Committee to ensure smooth working of the Seva Dal Organisation.

C. No. P-27/2394, February 24, 1953: P.C.C. and D.C.C. In C.B., February, 1953 (B.M.), p. 56-57.

Reports decisions taken in the Conference of Presidents and Secretaries at Hyderabad on Seva Dal Organisation among other subjects.

. C. No. SD/6664, June 27, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (S.N.), p. 213-214.

Recommends the urgent need for having a strong Congress Seva Dal Organisation in each and every Pradesh.

Urges to keep in touch with the programme of the Seva Dal Organisation.

C. No. 14, April 13, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1954 (S.N.), p. 132-134.

Urges to take a personal interest in the organisation of Seva Dal.

- Youth and Seva Dal Departments. In C.B., October-November, 1954 (S.N.) p. 377-378.
- ____. C. No. 8, December 29, 1955 : P.C.C. In C.B., December, 1955 (S.N.) p. 718.
- ____. C. No. 42, January 3, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1956 (S.N.) p. 15-16.

SOCIAL REFORMS

Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/5527, July 20, 1949: Chief Ministers of Provinces and States' Unions In C.B., August, 1949: (K.V.R.), p. 32.

Requests to supply copies of Bills, Acts or Ordinances, if any, on the subject of black-marketing.

SOCIALIST CONGRESSMEN

Indian National Congress. C. No. 18 (a), April 22, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., July 1947. (S.D.) p. 14.

Re: The attitude of the Congress towards Socialist Congressmen.

C. No. 21 (a), May, 20, 1947: P.C.Cs. and D.C.Cs. In 3135

Clarifies misunderstanding created in the minds of some Congressmen by Circular No. 18, (a) dated April 22, 1947.

SOUTH AFRICA

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-30/8468, September 14, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B.M.) p. 184. 3136

SPINNING

Indian National Congress. C. No. G-53/7012, April 11, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1956 (S.N.), p. 176-177.

STATES REORGANIZATION COMMISSION (S.R.C.)

- Indian National Congress. C. No. 3, February 24, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B.M.) p. 91-92. 3138
- ___. C. No. 11, April 6, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1954 (B.M.) p. 129-130.
- —. C. No. P.B.(a)12/13860, October 18, 1955: Chief Ministers, In C. B., October, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 597.
- D.C.C. In C. B., November 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 679-680. 3141
- —. C. No. PG-2/8/1277, January 7, 1956: Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties and the P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1956 (K.P.M.N.) p. 20-21.
- —. C. No. 46, P-28/2028, January 19, 1956: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., January 1956 (U.N.D.), p. 24-27.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-27/5520, May 22, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1953 (B.M.) p. 172-173.

Instructs to deal with those who go on hunger strike to achieve their political ends.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

See

ELECTIONS—VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Indian National Congress. C. No. WD/Cir. No. 2, December 10, 1953: P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., December, 1953. (S. N.), p. 373 374.

YOUTH CAMPS

Indian National Congress. C. No. 6, YD/PR/1607, March 14, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1955. (S. N.), p. 267-272, Also C. No. YD/PR/3936, April 30, 1955. In C.B., May, 1955. (S. N.), p. 303-304.

Youth Congress

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YOUTH ORGANISATION

Indian National Congress. C. No. 11, YD/PR/1425, November 25, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., December, 1953. (S. N.), p. 368-369. 3162

Informing regarding a conference of Congress Youth Workers which met at Kalyani, West Bengal.

—. C. No. YD/OY/5151, May 20, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1955. (S. N.), p. 313-314.

The circular is about the Festival of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held at Warsaw in July-August, 1955.

- ____. C. No. 13, YD/GN/6600, June 6, 1955 : P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (S.N.), p. 351.
- —. C. No. 15, YD/PR/9121, July 23, 1955: Pradesh Congress. In C.B., June-July, 1955. (H. B.), p. 360-361.
- C. No. 18, YD/PR/10429, August 16, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1955. (S. N.), p. 555-556.
- —. C. No. 20, YD/PR/11150, August 27, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1955. (S. N.), p. 577-578.
- C. No. 22, YD/PR/12244, September 19, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1955. (K. P. M. N.), p. 565-566.
- —. C. No. 24, YD/PR/17062, November 28, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., November, 1955. (S. N.), p. 680-681. Also C. No. 23/YD/PR/17061, November 28, 1955. (S. N.), p. 682.

- Indian National Congress: C. No. 25, YD/PR/1039, January 3, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1956. (S. N.), p. 17-18.
- —. C. No. 5, YD/PR/3481, February 20, 1956: Pradesh Youth Congress and P. C. C. Youth Departments. In C.B., February, 1956. (H. B.), p. 77-78.
- —. C. No. 8, YD/PR/5250, March 17, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1956. (S. N.), p. 137-138.
- Congress and P. C. C. Youth Departments. In C.B., March, 1956. (H. B.), p. 144.
- C. No. 12, YD/PR/5754, March 24, 1956: Pradesh Youth Congress and Secretaries of P. C. C. Youth Departments. In C.B., March, 1956. (H. B.), p. 147-148.
- P. C. C. Youth Departments. In C.B., April, 1956: P. Y. C. C. and p. 177-178.
- —. C. No. 15, YD/PR/7821, April 23, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1956. (S. N.), p. 180.
- P. C. C. Youth Departments. In C.B., May-June, 1956. (H. B), p. 324-325.
- —. C. No. 17, YD/PR/9364, May 18, 1956: P. C. C. and Youth Departments of P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956. (H. B.), p. 328-329.
- —. C. No. 18, YD/PR/9834, May 26, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956. (S. N.), p. 332.
- —. C. No. 19, YD/PR/9835, May 26, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956. (S. N.), p. 333-334.
- Youth Departments. In C.B., May-June, 1956: P. C. C. and P. C. C. 3181
- —. C. No. 22, YD/PR/11313, June 20, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B. May-June, 1956. (R. P.), p. 337.
- C.B., May-June, 1956. (R. P.), p. 337-338.

 1956: P. C. C. In 3183
- —. C. No. 24, YD/PR/11570, June 23, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956. (S. N.), p. 342-343.
- July, 1956. (R. P.), p. 383-385. June 29, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., 3185
- . C. No. 26, YD/PR/11935, June 29, 1956: Pradesh Youth Congress Secretaries. In C.B., July, 1956. (R. P.), p. 381-382. 3186

- Indian National Congress. C. No. 27, YD/PR/12386, July 5, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1956. (S. N.), p. 387. 3187
- July, 1956. (R. P.), p. 389-390. July 9, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., 3188
- —. C. No. 29, YD/PR/14379, July 28, 1956: P. Youth Congress Secretaries. In C.B., July, 1956. (R. P.), p. 394-396. 3189

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—CONSTITUTION

Banerjee, Surendranath. Congress Constitution. In CPA, First Series 1935: 185-188. 3190

Urges the need of a constitution for the Congress as it is fighting a constitutional battle.

Gandhi, M. K. Gandhiji's Draft Constitution for Congress. In Congress Bulletin, No. 7, p. 43-45. March 15, 1948.

This is perhaps the last public document written by Mahatma Gandhi. It relates to the future of the Congress about which he had become apprehensive because of the deterioration that was overtaking it. He wanted to stop it and divert the Congress once more into a channel for effective and selfiess service of the people as he once before in 1920 changed it into an effective instrument for fighting successfully foreign domination and for raising the moral standard of the people.

—. His Last Will and Testament. In NPW, 1947: 392-394. Orig. pub. H, Feb. 15, 1948.

A draft constitution for the Indian National Congress, he wrote a few hours before his assassination. "His intention was to show how the Congress which was till now mainly concerned with achieving political independence may convert into an Association for the services of the people (Lok Sevak Sangh), and work for the establishment of non-violent society."—Ibid, p. 392.

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All India Congress Committee. C. No. 32, P-1/3279, May 29, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1946: p. 10-12. (J.B.K.)

Includes a Summary of a preliminary draft prepared by the Constitution Committee of the A.I.C.C. suggesting a few changes which the Committee thinks should be introduced in the present Constitution of the Congress. Changes are concerned with the renewal of membership, qualifications of the members and the A.I.C.C. Elections.

----, C. No. 1, P-1/1085, December 6, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1947. (S.A.), p. 35-36.

Reviews the achievements of the Meerut Congress Session and points out the changes made in the Congress Constitution.

—. C. No. 23, P-1/3461, June 23, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1947 (S.A.) p. 30-31

Views on the activities of Constitution Committee.

Indian National Congress. C. No. 25, July 5, 1947: P.C.C. 3196
In C.B., November, 1947 (S.A.), p. 5-7.

Re: the question of Congress re-organisation and some changes in the Constitution.

C. No. 50, May 7, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1948 (S.D.), p. 23-25.

Advises regarding the new constitution for the Congress in a free and independent India.

(S.A), p. 28-29. May 18, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1948 3198

Deals with the Provincial Credentials Committee and a Provincial Tribunal in terms of the new Congress Constitution.

- C. No. 39, November 25, 1948. In C.B., December, 1947. (S.A.), p. 24-25.
- C. No. 9, P-24/2806, March 26, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., March-May 1949, (A.V.), p. 17-18.

Refers to a Constitutional point raised by the Kerala P.C.C. The point is: "What would be the position of the ex-officio members of the district and other Congress Committees who do not attend three consecutive meetings of a Committee?"

—. P-27/974, October 26, 1950. In C.B., November-December, 1950 (M.G.), p. 250.

Points out certain difficulties experienced in the new Congress Constitution.

C. No. 2, P-27/4362, January 2, 1951: P.C.C. and Provincial Election Tribunals. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 44-45.

In this circular attention is drawn of all Provincial Congress Committees and Provincial Election Tribunals to Article XXI and XXIII of the Congress Constitution and the rules framed by the Working Committee under the said Articles which have already been communicated to the P.C.Cs.

April 1951 (M.G.), p. 70-71. Also C. No. 9, P-27/8768, April 21, 1951.

Informs that under Article XXV of the new Congress constitution the Pradesh Congress Committees are expected to elect Pradesh Election Committees for recommending candidates for Central and State Legislatures to the Central Election Committee for the ensuing General Elections.

April, 1951 (M.B.), p. 72. April 26, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., March-3204

In the light of the changes in the "A.I.C.C. Constitution" the constitution of P.C.Cs, should be changed.

September 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 170-171.

Invites attention to Article VII (a) of the Congress Constitution. The Article is quoted.

Indian National Congress. C. No. P-30/8453, September 18. 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B.M.), p. 182-183.

Informs the decisions taken in the A.I.C.C. meetting at Indore regarding changes in the Constitution.

. C. No. P-30/11599, December 9, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., December 9, 1952 (S.N.), p. 241-242. 3207

Explains Article XII of the Congress Constitution.

C. No. P-30/11659, December 10, 1952. Congress Members of Parliament. In C.B., December 19, 1952 (B.M.), p. 244-245. Also P-30/11660 December 10, 1952 (B.M.). 3208

Draws attention to Article XX (e) of the Congress Constitution.

C. No. P-27/2871, March 10, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1953 (S.N.), p. 94. 3209

Announces the appointment of Eleven-man Sub-Committee to consider the changes proposed in the Congress Constitution in the Hyderabad Congress, on March 8, 1953.

---. C. No. P-27/4682, April 29, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., April 1953. (B.M.), p. 137.

Further clarification of Article No. XX (e) of the Congress Constitution.

C. No. P-27/7579, July 27, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 3211 1953 (S.N.), p. 226-239.

Conveys decision taken by the A.I.C.C. meeting at Agra on 6th and 7th July 1953.

- —. C. No. P-27/9935, September 23, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., August-September 1953 (B.M.), p. 279-280. 3212
- C. No. 6/9891, September 23, 1953 : P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1953, (B.M.), p. 322-323. Also P-27/10962, October 20, 3213 1953 (S.N.), p. 325-326.
- C. No. P-27/826, November 12, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1953 (B.M.), p. 331-332. Also P-27/1011, 3214 November 14, 1953 (S.N.), p. 332-333.
- C. No. 66, P-27/1657, December 11, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., December 1953 (S.N.), p. 378. Also C. No. 67, P-27/1721, December 3215 12, 1933 (S.N.), p. 379-380.
- C. No. 15, P-27/2150, P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1954 (S. N.), 3216 p. 134-136.

Explains clause IV (b) of the Congress Constitution about conditions of active membership.

__. C. No. PG-2/15/3053, April 9, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., April, 1954 (B. M.) p. 138.

Announces appointment of a Sub-Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as the chairman to study the Indian Constitution and the Representation of the People Act and suggest necessary amendments.

- Indian National Congress. C. No. PG-2/18/3058, April 9, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., April 1954 (B. M.), p. 141-143.
- C. No. 22, May 25, 1954: Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of States and P. C. C. In C.B., May 1954 (S. N.), p. 209-210.

____. C. No. 30, July 31, 1954: P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., June-July 1954 (B. M.), p. 271-275.

Indian National Congress, Allahabad. Constitution, of the Congress; issued by the All-India Congress Committee. Allahabad, the Committee 1938. 16. p. 19 cm.

_____. Madras, 1887. Resolution I. R. 3rd. 1887, I. N. C. 3221

Recommends appointment of a Committee to consider what rules, if any, may be usefully framed in regard to the constitution and working of the Congress, with instructions to report thereon to the Congress.

—. Resolution passed at W. C.: 1947: Delhi; A. J. C. C.: 1947 (November): Delhi; W. C.: 1948 (January): Delhi; A. I. C. C. 1948 (February): New Delhi; A. I. C. C.: 1948 (April): Bombay; 55; 1948: Jaipur; 56; 1950: Nasik; A. I. C. C.: 1952 (March): Calcutta; 58: 1953: Hyderabad; A. I. C. C.: 1956 (May): Berhampur.

3222

Congress. In R. 1909, I. N. C. (Lahore). Also in CPA First Series, 1945: 848-853.

An account of his views on the Constitution of the Congress.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—CRITICISM OF

Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji. What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables. Bombay, Thacker and Co., Ltd., 1945. vi, 387 p. 24½ cm. 3224

Angadi, S. N. I Differ from Congress. Belgaum, the Author, 1936. 93 p. 19 cm. 3225

Criticises Congress policies.

Besant, Mrs. Annie (Wood): Gandhian Non-co-operation or Shall India Commit Suicide? A vademeeum against non-co-operation for all Indian patriots. By various authors. Madras, New Delhi, 1920. vii, 138. 19½ cm.

- Office, 1917. 16 p. (New India Political Pamphlets No. 13). 3227
- Bolton, G. Gandhi's Vindication; Congress and the Challenge of Democracy. In Great Britain and the East (London) 49:80. July 15, 1937.

Caveeshar, Sardul Singh. Congress and Office acceptance; a symposium. In Indian Review (Madras) 38:84-85. Feb, 1937.

3229

—. Gandhian versus Commonsense; an exposition of the Forward Bloc programme and policy. Lahore, National Publications, 1946. vi, 190 p. 19½ cm. 3230

Criticism of the Indian National Congress and a clarification of the ideal of the Forward Bloc, founded by Subhas Chandra Bose.

----. India's Fight for Freedom: A critical survey of the Indian National Movement since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi in the field of Indian politics. Lahore, the National Publications, 1936. ix 480 p. 3231

Chaudhary, Manoharlal. Congress in Power. Lahore, Lion Press, 1947. x, 146 p. 191 cm. 3232

Critical study of Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.

Coming Struggle. In *Time* (Chicago) 33: 20 Feb. 13, 1939. port. 3233

Critical editorial note after Subhas Chandra Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress, in 1939.

Congress at a Deadlock and the Way Out. Bombay, Hindustan Newspapers, 1934. 24 p. 19 cm. 3234

Congress Leaders. Old and New. In Great Britain and the East (London) 48: 20. January 7, 1937.

Dutt, Uncle. Re-discovery of India. 1949. Calcutta, Thacker Spink Co. 1949, vii, 102 p. 3236

A Criticism of the Congress Government and a suggestion for the formation of a "United Left Front".

Has Congress Failed? By a student. Bombay, Times of India, 1943. 83 p. 3237

A historical survey of the Years 1918-1939.

Lacey, Patrick. Fascist India. London, Nicholson and Watson, 1946. 150 p. map 19 cm. 3238

A critical survey of the Indian National Movement for Independence.

Nariman, Khurshed Framji. Whither Congress? Spiritual idealism or political realism. Bombay, the Author, 1933. 143 p. 19 cm.

Criticism of the Indian National Congress.

Norton, Eardley. The National Congress Vindicated, or Norton versus Lord Dufferin. Being Lord Dufferin's speech on the National Congress, and an open letter addressed to Lord Dufferin by E. Norton. Lucknow, G. P. Varma and Brothers, 1889. 28 p. 8. 3240

Sardar, Abdallah. Whither Congress. Lahore, the Author, 1938. 54 p. 19 cm. 3241

Shahani, R. G. Is India Behind the Congress? In Great Britain and the East (London) 56: 67. Jan. 23, 1941.

An attempt to prove that the Indian National Congress does not represent the whole of India.

Shraddhanad, Swami. Inside Congress. Bombay, K.B. Dhable, 1946. iv, 208 p. 19 cm.

A Criticism of the Congress.

Singh, Mohan. Congress Unmasked. Sanehwal, (Ludhiana), Desh Sewak Party of India, 1947. 199 p. 18 cm. 3244

Criticises the attitude of the Congress towards the partition of India.

Vaidya, Kanhaiyalal Daulatram. To the Congress; on the attitude of the Indian National Congress to the Indian States. Bombay, the Author, 1938. 44 p. 19 cm.

Vakeel, N. H. Political Insanity of India. Foreword by Chimanlal Setalwad. Bombay, Thacker and Co., 1943. xii. 95 p. 19½ cm. 3246

Watson, A. Inconsistency of the Indian National Congress. In Great Britain and the East (London) 56: 87. January 1930. 3247

—. Indian Parties at the Cross-roads. In Great Britain and the East (London) 58: 7. Jan. 24, 1942.

A criticism of the Congress and Gandhi.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—DISCIPLINE IN

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee. C. No. 55, May 26, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1948 (S.D.), O. 14.

Invites attention to a matter connected with disciplinary rules framed by the Working Committee and now in force.

---. C. No. 63, September, 1948 : P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1948 (J.K.), p. 21-23.

Includes a copy of the Disciplinary Rules which the Working Committee passed in a meeting in supersession of the previous rules.

. C. No. 11, April 30, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1949 (K.V.R.) p. 45.

Request to forward all representations regarding disciplinary action to the A.I.C.C. Office.

. C. No. P-20/3010, March 19, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1952. (L.B.), p. 87.

Views on disciplinary action against those Congressmen who stood or worked against official Congress candidates in the General Elections of 1951.

—. C. No. P-30/8539, September 20, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B.M. and U.S.M.), p. 184-85.

- Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. P-30/9730, October 25 1952: P.C.C. Also P-30/9763, October 27, 1952. P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1952. (S.N.), p. 215-217. 3254
- —. C. No. PG-2/48/7512, July 23, 1953. Leader of the Legislature Parties and Presidents of the P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (B.M.) p. 225-226.
- Leaders of the Legislature Congress Parties. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (B.M.), p. 269-270.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(Bye Elections)

- Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All India Congress Committee: C. No. PG-2/47/7445, July 22, 1953: P. C. C. and Chief Ministers. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (B.M.), p. 222-223.
- C. No. PG-2/51/8696, August 23, 1953: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Legislature Congress Parties. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (B.M.), p. 265-266.
- C. No. PG-2/53/9168, September 5, 1953: P. C. C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (B.M.), p. 270-272.
- July, 1954 (B.M.), p. 262. June 24, 1954 : P.C.C. In C.B., June 3260

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(Congress Committee)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 10, August 14, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., September, 1946: (M.S.), p. 19-20.

Replies to the complaints received regarding the A.I.C.C. elections. Explaining the objects of election tribunals Miss Mridula Sarabhai says: "The object of appointing a tribunal is to have trained and impartial body for considering and deciding disputes. It is therefore desirable that persons appointed to the tribunal are persons who have not taken part active party in politics or engaged in the executive work of Congress Committees." *Ibid* p. 20.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(Congress President)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 62, September 16, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1948 (J.K.), p. 20-21.

Informs that the Working Committee at its meeting on 5th September, 1948, has according to Article XVI of the Congress Constitution, fixed the dates for the election of the President of the Indian National Congress.

Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 51, P-24/6378, July, 17, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., July-August, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 187. Also C. No. 52, P-24/5497, July 19, 1950.

Includes the programme for the election of the Congress President.

C. No. 54, P-24/7188, August 9, 1950 : Presidents, P.C.C. In C.B., July-August, 1950 (K V.R.), p. 192-193.

Invites attention of the Presidents of all Provincial Congress Committees to Article XVI of the Congress Constitution regarding the election of Congress President.

____. C. No. 56, P-24/7370, August 17, 1950 : P. C. C. In C.B., July-August, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 196.

Informs about the changes in the dates of the Presidential election.

—. C. No. 57, P-24/7408, August 19, 1950: P. C. C. In C.B., July-August, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 197-201.

Includes rules for the election of Congress President.

- —. C. No. 47, November 13, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1952 (B.M.), p. 223. Also P-35/10874, November 25, 1952 (S.N.), p. 224.
- —. C. No. 46, November 17, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1954 (B.M.), p. 383.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(Council of State)

- Indian National Congress. Elections Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. PG-2/3/552, February 17, 1954: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B.M.), p. 80-81.
- —. C. No. 2/7/1274, March 4, 1954: P.C.C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B. M.), p. 97.
- —. C. No. PG-2/13/2561, March 29, 1954: Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954. (B.M.), p. 111-112.
- —. C. No. PG-2/9/2000, January 19, 1956: P. C. C. and the Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., January, 1956 (K.P.M.N.), p. 24.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(Constituent Assembly)

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1945 (September): Bombay. 3273

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—(D.C.Cs.)

Indian National Congress. Circulars; issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 49, P-24/5485, June 12, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (K.V.R.) p. 162.

Informs that D. C. Cs. elections will be held after the new P. C. Cs. are formed.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(Delegates)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee. C. No. 12, P-1/957, June 6, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1940 (J.B.K.), p. 12.

—. C. No. 20, P-1: March 17, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1946: (J. B. K.), p. 9-10.

Communicates the following decision of the Working Committee with regard to the Congress Session, election of delegates, the members of the A.I.C.C. and the President. The decision of the W. C. reads: "The Committee considered the question of holding the next session of the Congress. It was of opinion that in view of the vital importance of the issues before the country and the fact that the full session had not been held for many years, it was desirable to hold it as early as possible after the election of the delegates and the President according to the time table already announced by the A.I.C.C. Office. In view, however, of the food situation and other impending developments, the time and venue of the session should be decided later by the Working Committee". Ibid p. 9.

—. C. No. 22, P-1/3771, April 10, 1946 : P.C.C. In C. B., August, 1946 (S.A.), p. 15.

Includes a chart giving the maximum number of delegates each province was entitled to return in 1946. The figures given are calculated on the basis of the 1941 census. The circular also adds: "The actual number of delegates provinces are entitled to return may be less than the maximum number if conditions laid down in the Constitution and our A.I. C. C. Circulars are not fulfilled." Ibid. p. 9.

C. No. 24, P-1: April 27, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1946: 4. (S.A.), p. 13-14.

Comments about the complaints received in the A. I. C. C. regarding the delegates' elections.

(J.B.K.) p. 12-13. (A.B., July, 1946; P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1946; 3279

Clarifies the position of the A. I. C. C. with regard to the delegates' elections.

____. C. No. 31, P-24/2137, January 20, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 : (K.V.R.), p. 33.

Instructs that P. C. Cs. cannot change any constituency, which elected delegates in 1946, without approval of our office in terms of Article 9 clause (d) of the new Constitution.

Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 33, P-24/2260, January 28, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 36-37.

Issues instructions regarding enrolment, scrutiny and conduct of elections to Congress Committees and Congress delegates.

—. C. No. 40, April 4, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (K. B. V.), p. 116.

Requests for lists of delegates' constituencies which existed since 1946.

—. C. No. 44, P-24/4840, May 21, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., June 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 149.

Refers to C. No. 40, dated 4th April, 1950 and reminds to send the list of delegate constituencies.

—. C. No. 45, P-24/5002, May 27, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B. June, 1950 (M.P.B.), p. 150-153.

With this circular was enclosed Rules for the conduct of Elections of Delegates to the Indian National Congress.

—. C. No. 47, P-24/5139, June 1, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 156-157. Also C. No. 48, P. 24/5190, dated June 3, 1950, p. 157.

Includes the programme for the Election of Delegates to the Indian National Congress.

—. C. No. 50, June 12, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., June, 1950 (K.V.R.), O. 162.

Requests to conduct elections in the delegate constituencies as soon as possible.

September, 1952 (L.B.), p. 166,167.

1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-3287

Informs the Working Committee's decision regarding the Delegate Elections that they should take place in September, 1952.

- December, 1952. (S.N.), p. 239. Also P-35/11340, December 4, 1952. (B.M.), p. 240.
- Scrutiny Committees. In C.B., September, 1954 (S.N.) p. 329-331.
- and November, 1954 (S. N.), p. 378-379.

 C. No. 44, October 14, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., October 3290
- —. C. No. 55, December 27, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., December, 1954 (B. M.), p. 424.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTION MANIFESTO

Indian National Congress, Allahabad. Call to the Nation; election manifesto; issued by All India Congress Committee. Allahabad, the Committee, 1938. 12 p. 19 cm.

Pattabhi Sitaramayya, B. Why Vote Congress? Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1945. vi, 81 p. 3293

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(Municipalities and Local Boards)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. P-27/7488, July 23, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (B. M.), p. 223-225.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(Petitions)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee; C. No. 50, November 30, 1954: Pradesh Election Tribunal. In C.B., October-November (B. M.), p. 388-389.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(General 1951—State and Central Legislatures)

Indian National Congress, Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: PB./C-4/4781, January 4, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 464.

P.C.Cs. are requested to take proper and requisite care in selecting candidates for the State and Central Legislatures.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(State Legislatures)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 19, P-1/2238, February 21, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1946, p. 8-9 (S. A.). 3297

Clarifies misunderstanding with regard to the delegates' seats allotted to Indian States, attached to Provinces. The Circular continues: "The Indian States like the Provinces are entitled to return delegates at the rate of one delegate for every one lac of the inhabitants. These delegates are reserved for the people of the States. If in any State a sufficient number of Congress members are not enrolled Seats allotted to the State or such of them as may be found necessary will not be filled. These seats cannot be allotted to non-States areas in the province." Ibid. p. 8-9.

- C. No. PG-2/12/2188, March 22, 1954: P. C. C. In E.B., February-March, 1954 (B. M.), p. 107.
- C. No. PG-2/14/2564, March 29, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of the Legislature Congress Parties. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (S. N.), p. 112-114.
- —. C. No. PG-24/3137, April 16, 1956: Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., April, 1955 (K. P. M. N.), p. 264-265.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(General, 1951)

- Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. P-30/8549, September 20, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B. M.), p. 187-188. 3301
- —. C. No. P-30/8960, October 4, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1952 (B. M.), p. 198-199.
- —. C. No. P-30/9147, October 11, 1952, and P-30/9189, October 13, 1952: In C.B., October-November, 1952 (B. M. and S. N.), p. 201-203.
- —. C. No. PBC/1/3770, December 14, 1950: P. C. C. In C.B., November-December, 1950 (M. G.), p. 253-254.

Recommends re-organisation of the Parliamentary section of the Congress Organisation both in its headquarters and in the States to make the General Elections a success.

—. C. No. PBG-3/3877, December 18, 1950: P. C. U. In C.B., November-December, 1950 (M. G.), p. 256.

Advises P. C.C.s to invite applications from the Congressmen who wish to contest f r the Central and State Legislatures.

C.B., November-December, 1950 (M. G.), p. 255.

Forwards a copy of C. No. P. B./C-3/3877 addressed to P. C. Cs regarding the approval of candidates recommended by the P. C. Cs.

______, C. No. 10, P-27/8933, April 26, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., March-April, 1951 (M.G.) p. 72.

Informs that to create better atmosphere for the General Elections it is absolutely necessary that all the elections to Congress Committees are completed at an early date.

June, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 110.

C. No. 14, P-27/9992, May 30, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., May-3308

Requests to elect Pradesh Election Committees.

___. C. No. 17, P-27/452, June 13, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 112-113.

Informs the appointment of the Central Election Committees.

—: C. No. 19, PD-25/564, June 18, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (M.G.), p. 114.

Sends rules and procedures relating to the Election Tribunal and the Central Credentials Committees.

—. C. No. 22, P-27/1030, June 30, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 117. Also C. No. 1, PD-26 (a)/710, June 21, 1951,: P.C.C. 3311

Further information regarding the activities of the Central Credential Committee.

- Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 23, P-27/1641, July 28, 1951; P.C.C. In C.B., July-August, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 152.
- Asks P. C. C. Presidents as to how many copies of Hindi editions of the Congress Manifesto they need.
- August, 1951 (K.V.R.). p. 154-155.

 C. No. CEC-2, August 13, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., July-3313

Includes (1) programme of dates for inviting applications, etc.; (2) Members' Application Form, Pledge Form and Information Form; and (3) Instructions to Pradesh Congress Election Committees regarding selection of candidates.

—. C. No. 24/2509, P-27, August 22, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., July-August, 1951 (M.G.), p. 152-153.

Informs that the Election Commission, India, has decided that the Indian National Congress should be assigned the symbol depicting "two bulls with yoke on" for the General Elections.

—. C. No. CEC-8/3153, September 19, 1951: Chief Ministers of all States, (J.N.), p. 171. Also C. No. CEC-7/2/3152 September-19, 1951 and C. No. CEC-6/3151: 3315

All the four circulars deal with the various aspects of the General Elections.

C. No. 28, P-27/3881, October 1, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (L.B.), p. 212.

Informs regarding an appeal for funds issued by the Congress President. Urges to get receipt books containing receipts for Re. 1, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100.

—. C. No. 29, P-27/4089, October 4, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (U.S.M.), p. 213.

Informs that the Congress President, Jawaha rlal Nohru is thinking of visiting the Pradeshas during the months of November and December, 1951.

C. Nos: CEC-14/4090, October 4, 1951: C.E.C. 15/4225, October 8, C.E.C. 16/4216, C.E.C. 17/4231; C.E.C. 18/4302, October 9, 1951; C.E.C., 19/386, October 13, 1951; C.E.C. 20/640, October 26, 1951; C.E.C. 21, November 3, 1951; C.E.C. 22, November 2, 1951 and C.E.C. 24/4856, November 5, 1951; C.E.C. 25, November 10, 1951 and C.E.C. 26, November 10, 1951, In C.B, October-November, 1951.

These circulars were issued to All Pradesh Election Committees by U.S. Malliah and Lal Bahadur Shastri, General Secretaries.

—. C. No. 30, P-27/4232, October 8, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (L.B.), p. 213-214. Also C. No. 31 P-27/4233 October 8, 1951.

This circular accompanies the Congress Election Bulletin No. 11 on qualifications and disqualifications of candidates for their guidance and the instructions for nominaiton.

October-November, 1951 (L.B.), p. 216-219.

Informs regarding printing receipts for Rs. 100, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Re. I for the mass collection drive purposes.

Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 4, P-27/887, November 13, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November, 1951 (L.B.), 220-222. Also C. No. 5, P-27/897, November 13, 1951. 3321

Informs that the Congress Tresident Jawaharlal Nehru will shortly undertake a countrywide tour in connection with the coming elections.

C. No. CEC-28/1671, December 1, 1951. In C.B., December 1951 (M.P.B.), p. 243.

This circular is regarding the suspension of those Congressmen who filed their nomination papers without having been selected by the Central Election Committee.

C. Nos. CEC-1/5952. December 26, 1951: C.E.C. 1/5965, C.E.C. 1/5968. C.E.C. 1/5969, December 26, 1951: P.C.Cs and D.C.Cs In C.B., December, 1951, (L.B. and M.P.B.) p. 243-251.

These circulars were issued by the Central Election Committee.

C. No. P-30/6707, July 22, 1952: Members of Working Committee. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B.M.), p. 175-176. 3324

____. C. No. P-1/1183, December 19, 1945: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1945. p. 10-11. (J.B.K.) 3325

Urges to adhere to the enclosed revised Time-Table for elections of delegates, the President and the members of the A.I.C.C. The time-table covers the period between December 15, 1945 to January 7, 1946. It was also notified that the Annual Session of the Congress was to be held at Delhi in the first week of April.

—. C. No. 49, May 3, 1948: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1948 (J.K.) p. 21-22.

Deals with instructions for the purposes of interim elections. The instructions were approved by the A.I.C.C. in one of its resolutions.

W.C. 1949 (April): New Delhi; W.C. 1955 (January): New Delhi.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(General 1951—Finance)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. CEC-33/2277, February 29, 1952. P.C.C. and D.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1952 (L.B.), p. 28-29.

Announces the appointment of a Sub-Committee to study the question of filing of Return of Election Expenses and to prepare instructions for the guidance of Congress candidates.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(General 1951—Publicity)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. PBC-5/5280, January 18, 1951,

286

Chief Ministers of all States. In C.B., January-February, 1951. (K.V.R.), p. 48-49.

Asks for information from Chief Ministers concerning their respective States to use it for publicity in the General Elections.

Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 1, February 6, 1951. All G.O.Cs. In C.B., January-February, 1951. (S.V. Inamdar), p. 50.

This circular is regarding the prices of badges, whistles etc.

—. C. No. CPB/15, January 3, 1952: P.C.C. and C.P.B./16, January 26, 1952 P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1952 (K.V.R.) p. 41-43.

Inquiries about the expenses and other activities of the Central publicity.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(General 1951—Symbols)

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. PG-2/36/2513, February 27, 1953. P.C.C. In C.B., February, 1953 (B.M.), p. 57-58. 3332

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(General, 1951-Voters' Qualifications).

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 20, June 1, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 342-343.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ELECTIONS

(General 1957)

- Indian National Congress, Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. PG-9/9226, May 16, 1956: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June 1956 (S.N.), p. 325-326.
- —. C. No. PG-9/9789, May 25, 1956: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., May-June, 1956, (K.P.M.N.), p. 329-330.
- —. C. No. CEC-3/2, June 15, 1956: P.C.C. and Leaders of all Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., July 1956 (S.N.) p. 380-281.
- —. C. No. 3/2/12166, July 3, 1956: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. *In* C.B., July 1956 (L.B.), p. 385-386.
- of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., July, 1956 (L.B.) p. 388-389.

Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. CEC-3/4/12806, July 9, 1956: P.C.C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., July, 1956 (L.B.) p. 390-391.

____. C. No. CEC 3/6/13614, July 20, 1956 : P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1956 (L.B.), p. 392-393.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS-FLAG

Indian National Congress. Circular issued by the All-India Committee: C. No. P. 27/7972, August 5, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (S.N.), p. 259-260.

Draws attention towards Article XXVII of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress regarding the Congress Flag.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—LIBRARY

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. PG-5/1898, Government of India. In C.B., March-May 1949 (K.V.R.), p. 19-20.

Appeals for all the Government publications issued from time to time in various provinces and the Centre.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORTS—Arranged Chronologically.

Note: According to the Article No. XXIII of the Congress, Constitute as amended in 1915, 1920, 1933, 1934, 1945 and 1955 the Indian National Congress, Report of the General Secretaries began to be published from 1908. In the following only those Reports are included which are available in the A.I.C.C. Library, New Delhi.

Mohammad, Syed and Subbarau, N. Report of the General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress for 1917. The General Secretaries 1917. 5, ii p. 8" × 13".

Summarizes the activities of the Indian National Congress during 1916. The Secretaries add: "The year 1916 is memorable in the history of the congress for its high achievement: It was at the session held at Lucknow that Hindus and Mussalmans joined hands. It was at that Congress that it was resolved that "the time had come when His Majesty the King-Emperor should be pleased to issue a proclamation announcing that it is the aim and intention of British policy to confer Self-Government by granting the reforms contained in the scheme prepared by the All-India Congress Committee in concert with the Reform Committee appointed by the All-India Moslem League. Lastly it demanded that in the reconstruction of the Empire, India should be lifted from the position of a dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with the Self-Governing dominions." Ibid p. 1. "It also gives information regarding Finance, Receipts and Expenditure.

Bhurgri, G. M. Pillai, P. Kesava and Aiyar. Report of the General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress for the year 1918. Madras, the General Secretaries, 1918. 14 p. 8"×13". 3345

A brief narrative of the work of the All-India Congress Committee during the year, December 30th 1917 to November 30th, 1918. Comments also on the 32nd ression which was held at Calcutta in 1917, and in which important resolutions about Self-Government, Press Act and the Internment Policy were passed. This report also includes information about A.I.C.C. meetings held on December 30th, 1917 at Calcutta, and on 23rd February, 1918 at Delhi. Information about Gujrat Political Conference which was held at Nadiad on November 19, 1917 is also given. Appendices A, B, C and D which are attached with the report give additional information regarding the resolutions, letters from Joseph Baptista and H.S.L. Palakin, and the audited accounts.

Huq, A. K. Fazlul, and Misra, Gokaran Nath. Report of the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee for 1919. Lucknow, the General Secretaries, 1919. 8, 3, 8, 2 p. 8"×13" chart.

3346

Covers the period between the Delhi Session, December, 1918 and December, 1919. Summarizes the importance of the Delhi Session and the A.I.C.C.'s meetings held at Delhi on December 31, 1919. The report also includes a statement of audit accounts, and the correspondence regarding the Indian National Congress Deputation to London. Extracts from the Report of the Congress Deputation are also attached. The General Secretaries conclude their report as under: ".....We fervently hope that with our Congress better organized for constructive work we shall be able to carry the touch of political education to the door of the masses and shall soon have developed in the country an intelligent electorate alive to its responsibilities as well as its privileges and capable of turning the administrative machinery under the new Reforms to the best advantage of our Motherland'. Ibid. p. 8.

Ansari, M. A. and Patel, V. J. Report of the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee for the year 1920. Bombay, the General Secretaries, 1920. 60 p. 8" x 12". 3347

One of the most important reports as it summarizes the vital issues which the Congress faced in 1919. The General Secretaries add: "Since the last report the Congress met twice and the All-India Congress Committee held five meetings. In spite of the strenuous efforts made by the deputation in England to have the Government of India Bill modified by the House of Commons on the lines of the Congress resolutions, the bill was passed into law without any amendment. The Labour Party had tabled about a hundred amendments prepared by the deputation, but not a single amendment was adopted by the House. The House of Lords also did not improve upon the Bill. The faith of Nationalist Party in the bonafides of the British Government, which had already been shaken by the previous events, received a rude shock. The Congress met at Amritsar to consider the Reform Act and had it not been for Mahatma Candhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, the Congress would have rejected the Act. The Nationalist Party loyally accepted the decision of the Congress and carried vigorous propaganda throughout the country on the lines of the Congress resolution in the hope that the Punjab wrongs would be righted, the Khilafat question settled according to the Muslim opinion in India and the rules and regulations under the Reform Act would be framed in a liberal spirit.

"In this hope the country was cruelly disappointed with the result that the All-India Congress Committee was forthwith convened at Banaras on May 30th last and recommended the country's protest on all those questions and decided to have a special congress to consider the matter.

"Mahatma Gandhi at that time realised that the Nationalist Party was right and himself came forward with a programme of progressive "Non-violent Non-co-operation" as the only and the most effective solution for all our ills. "The special congress at Calcutta accepted his programme and we are glad to say that the Nationalist party once again reclaimed loyal to the Congress in spite of some of their differences with the programmes.

"Particular mention should be made of the fact that nearly all Nationalist Candidates who in obedience to the Amritsar resolution had announced their candidature for the Reform Councils and devoted considerable time, labour and money in the campaign, immediately withdrew themselves from the contest. We also note with satisfaction that an overwhelming majority of the electorates—say at least 80 per cent or more accepted the decision of the said Congress regarding the Boycott of Councils and refrained from Voting". Ibid. p. 1. Receipts and payments, account from 3rd December, 1919 to 30th November, 1920 are also attached.

Ansari, M. A., Rajagopalachari, C., Nehru, Motilal. Indian National Congress, annual report of the General Secretaries for 1922. Allahabad, the General Secretaries, 1922. 4 p. 8"×13". 3348

Covers a summary of the activities of the Indian National Congress between the 16th December, 1921, to the 15th December, 1922. A statement of the audit accounts for this and a similar statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the previous year is also annexed. The outstanding events of the year are the passing of the Bardeli resolutions, the arrest of Mahatma. Gandhi and the tour and report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee. Among the minor events include the proposal to organize National Education scheme, the scheme for the propagation of Khaddar, Enquires into the Malabar occurrences, and formation of the Depressed Classes Sub-Committee.

Prasad, Rajendra, Sherwani, T. A. K. and Gopalakristnayya. Report of the General Secretaries, Indian National Congress for 1923. Cocanada, the General Secretaries, 1923. 3, (ii) p. 8"×13". Another edition of the same report is of two pages does not include the audited accounts. It was printed and published by Rudra Mani Misra at "Swaraj" Press, Allahabad.

In this report it was again proposed, "that the office should be placed on a soundly organized basis with adequate and competent staff". The proposal continues as "A place may be fixed permanently for the office where a stationary, Assistant Secretary with a clerk may be placed incharge of the permanent Records, Library, any other property of the Congress etc." With regard to the work done by the report adds: "The nature and extent of development in Congress activities and the enormous output of work requires specialization through departments to ensure greater attention and quicker disposal. This is being secured by creating departments and placing them incharge of members of the Working Committee". Ibid. p. 1.

Ansari, M. A., Santanam, K. and Iyengar, A-Rangaswami. Annual Report for the year 1926, presented by the General Secretaries to the All India Congress Committee. Madras, S. Ganesan, 1926. 10 p. $8\frac{1}{2}" \times 5\frac{1}{2}"$ cm.

Gives an account of three meetings of the A.I.C.C, held at Kanpur on December 29, 1925, second at Delhi on March 6th and 7th 1926 and the third at Ahmedabad. The three meetings discussed matters like Swarajya Party the report of the Bodh Gaya Temple Enquiry Committee, Hindu Muslim relations, All-India Spinners Association etc.

Nehru, Jawaharlal, and Ansari, M. A. Annual Report for 1929, Lahore, the Reception Committee, 1930. V-XVII p. 6"×8". 3351

This annual report for 1929 was presented by the General Secretaries to the All India Congress Committee in accordance with Article XXIII of the

Congress Constitution. Gives an account of the Calcutta Congress along with other activities of the Congress during the year 1929.

Nehru Jawaharlal, and Ansari M. A. Annual Report of the Indian National Congress for the year 1931-32. Published by the Acting General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1932. 20 p. 8"×8".

Gives an account of the 45th Congress which was held in Karachi on March 29, 30 and 31,1931 under circumstances that were memorable and unique. "The sudden arrest of leaders not only apart the arrangements for publication of the report but owing to peculiar circumstances attending the fight, most of the records of the report were lost". Names of General Secretaries on the report do not appear. This is a valuable source for information about the National movement during 1930-31.

Mahmud, Syed and Doulatram, Jairamdas. Report for 1933-34, presented by the General Secretaries of the Congress, Bombay, The General Secretaries, 1934. 15, iii p. 5"×8".

On the occasion of the Calcutta session of the Congress in March 1933, the Acting General Secretaries submitted their report for the period concluding with that month. The period under report, therefore, begins with the holding of that Session. It is more a review of the main political events in the country than a report of the work of the A.I.C.C. The report includes two Appendices. The first appendix being "Resolutions passed at the 4th Session of the Indian National Congress, April 24th, 1932" and the second being the "Resolutions passed at the 47th Session of the Indian National Congress, Calcutta, March 31st, 1933."

Kripalani, J. B. Indian National Congress, report of the working General Secretary. November 1934-March 1936. Allahabad, J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C. 1936. 87 p. 5"×8". 3354

This report was prepared in terms of Article XIV (c) of the Indian National Congress for submission to the A.I.C.C. It includes information regarding New Congress Constitution, repression, losses because of repression, Quetta earthquake, public demonstration, Congress President's tour, foreign propaganda, Parliamentary activities, A.I.C.C office, All-India Spinners' Association, All-India Village Industries Association and All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. It also gives informations about the questions like: Government of India Act, Indian States, Communal Unity, Industrial Labour, and Indians overseas. At the end of the report accounts are given.

——. Indian National Congress, report of the General Secretary, April-December, 1936. Allahabad, J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary. A.I.C.C., 1937. 40 p. 5"×8".

Includes a brief account of the Lucknow Session of the Congress which was an important one. It also includes comments on the following most important resolutions passed at Lucknow. The resolutions being (1) The Government of India Act; (2) Civil Liberties; (3) Mass contacts; (4) Agrarian programme; (5) War Danger and (6) the Amendments to the Constitution. Reports submitted by Dr. Ashraf, the Seceretary of the Political and Economic Information Departments and Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the A.I.CC. are also attached to it.

Report of the General Secretary, January 1937-February 1938. Allahabad, J.B., Kripalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C. 1938. 54 p. 5"×8".

Gives an account of the Faizpur Congress which was organised and inspired by Gandhiji's ideas of mass contact. Jawaharlal Nehru presided. This was the third time he presided over the destinies of our nation. The report also includes informations about Election and Constituent Assembly, Constitutional deadlock, Hartal, April 1st, Congress Ministries at work, Congress parties in the Central Assembly, Civil Liberties, Andamans Hunger Strike, detenus, Transborder tribes and the N.W.F.P. the Congress and Communal Organisations, labour, Kisan Organisation and a note on the political and economic information Department of A.I.C.C.

Kripalani, J. B. Report of the General Secretary, March 1938. February 1939. Allahabad, J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C., 1939. 72 p. 5"×8".

Gives two-page account of the 51st Session of the Indian National Congress which met at Haripura, a village nearby Bardoli (Gujarat). It also merely names seven resolutions passed at Haripura. A few current issues about which this report includes information are: Crises in Orissa and C.P., Zanzibar and Clove Boycott, Ambulance Corps for China, Spanish relief, Congress Muslim League talks and correspondence, Indian States, Industrial Planning, Congress Party in the Central Assembly, Restoration of Lands in Bardoli, and the A.I.C.C. Office.

—. Report of the General Secretary, March 1939-February 1940. Allahabad, J.B., Kripalani, General Secretary A.I.C.C. 1940. 94 p., ix p. 5"×8".

After having surveyed the activities of the Tripura Session of the Congress which met under special circumstances the report gives information about the following important political issues: National demand, Congress, reform in the Congress machinery, Indians in Ceylon, Indians in South Africa, political prisoners, demonstration in July and disciplinary action against S.C. Bose, National Planning Committee, War Crises, Communal Problem, Bengal dispute, Indian States, A.I.C.C. Office, and Auditors Report and accounts.

Sarabhai, Mridula and Keskar, Balkrishna. Report of the General Secretaries, March 1940—October 1946. Allahabad, General Secretaries, A.I.C.C. 1946. 91 p. 5"×8".

Unlike other years, the report has to condense events of the last 6 years, momentous in Indian History. This has necessitated leaving out some facts and events and also summarising very briefly the main events of the report. The issues on which information is given are: The Ramgarh Session, non-violence and External aggression, Cripps Mission, Quit India demand, the struggle of 1942, Gandhiji's fast, Bengal famine, Gandhiji's meeting with Jinnah, Simla Parleys, Election Manifesto, I.N.A. trials, Road crises, Cabinet Mission, and reorganization of the A.I.C.C. office. The report is divided into three parts and very well written.

Deo, Shankarrao and Rao, Kala Venkata. Report of the General Secretaries, January 1949-September, 1950. New Delhi, the All-India Congress Committee, 1950. 95 p. $5\frac{1}{2}" \times 8\frac{1}{2}"$.

A report on the activities of the Congress organisation for the period that has intervened between the Jaipur Session and the Nasik Session. "During the period under review, the country achieved integration, adopted a new Constitution and became a Sovereign, Democratic Republic. Even for these remarkable events the country can just feel proud. The report makes mention of all outstanding events". A few important events about which information in this report is given are as follows: India's foreign policy and U.N.O.; Foreign possessions in India, Birth of the Indian Republic, Indonesian Conference, World Pacifist Conference, Economic Planning; Communal Problem and Ministries, New Congress Constitution and its working and A.I.C.C. Office.

Malliah, V. Srinivas, Mehta, Balvantray and Narayan, Shriman. Indian National Congress, Report of the General

Secretaries, January 1953-January 1954. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1954. viii 134, ii, p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3361

This report covers the period between the Hyderabad and Kalyani Sessions. The important subjects on which the report includes information are: Educational Reforms, Five Year Plan, Congress and Village Panchayats, Bhoomidan Yajna, Unemployment, Swadeshi spirit, Use of language; Reorganization of States, Congress and Hunger Strikes, Amendments to Constitution, Uplift of Backward Areas, Foreign possessions in India, North Africa, U.S.A.-Pakistan Military Pact, Andhra, PEPSU, Travancore-Cochin and A.I.C.C. Office,

Narayan, Shriman and Nair, K. P. Madhavan. Indian National Congress. Report of the General Secretaries, January 1955-February 1956. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. vi, 148 p. 3362

This report covers the activities of the Indian National Congress for the period between the Avadi and Amritsar Sessions. Among the important topics dealt in the report are: A.I.C.C. meetings, Purity and strengthening of the Organisation, Constructive work, Second Five-Year Plan, Foreign Pockets—Goa, Tilak Centenary celebrations, Floods and Reliefs, Bhoodan Yajna, Organizational Affairs and A.I.C.C. Departments.

—. Nair, K. P. Madhavan and Choudharý, M. M. Report of the General Secretaries from March 1956-December, 1956. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957, vi, 121 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ "× $7\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Covers the activities of the Congress for the period between the Amritsar and Indore Sessions. The Indore Session was held at Indore in January, 1957.

—. Report of the General Secretaries from January 1957-December 1957. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1958. vi, 108 p. 5½"×7½".

Covers the activities of the Congress for the period between the Indore and the Gauhati Sessions. The Gauhati Session was held on January 15th, 16th and 17th, 1958.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—MANIFESTO

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 54; 1946: Meerut. 3365

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—MEMBERSHIP, ENROLMENT OF

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. Nc. 22, P-1/2023, October 25, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 83.

. C. No. 27, P-1/2213, November 28, 1940 : In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 89-90.

. C. No. 46, July 28, 1941: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 107.

- Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 2, P.1/38, January 27, 1942; P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 29-30.
- —. C. No. 2, P-1/1610, December 24, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1947. (S. A.), p. 37-38.

Re: enrolment of members according to the changes in Constitution \mbox{made} at the Meerut Session.

——. C. No. 25, P-24/233, October 24, 1949: P. C. C. In C.B., November-December, 1949 (K. V. R.) p. 42. Also C. No. 26, P-24/914, November 23, 1949.

The date, namely October 31, 1949, already fixed by the Working Committee for enrolment of Members cannot be extended.

(S. A.), p. 22. November, 1947. In C.B., December, 1949.

Instructions regarding enrolment of members.

—. C. No. 5, March 1, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., March-April, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 65.

Urges to start enrolment of members quickly.

- —. C. No. P-27/5550, December 11, 1951: Members of Working Committee. In C.B., December, 1951 (U. S. M.) p. 243-244. Also C. No. P-27/5549, December 11, 1951.
- —. C. No. P-27/5325, June 5, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (L. B.), p. 166-167.

Refers to Article IV (C) of the Congress Constitution which provides for the distribution of the annual fee paid by a Primary Member.

---. C. No. P-30/5529, June 10, 1952: P. C. C. In C. B., April-September, 1952 (U. S. M.), p. 168-169.

Informs that the last date of enrolment of Primary and Active Members is fixed for the 30th June, 1952 by the Working Committee.

--- C. No P-30/6061, July 1, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September 1952 (U. S. M.), p. 170-172.

Informs regarding the extension of time-limit for the enrolment of Primary Members.

- C. No. P-30/6396, July 14, 1952: P. C. C, In C.B., April-September 1952 (B. M.), p. 173-174.
- —. C. No. P-30/7601, August 21, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (U. S. M.), p. 180. Also P-30/8145, September 4, 1952: P. C. C. (B. M.), p. 181.
- —. C. No. P. 30/8853, September 30, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1952 (B. M.), p. 197.
- ——. C. No. P-30/11656, December 10, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., December 1952 (B. M.), p. 242.

This circular was issued regarding the enrolment of Associate Members.

Indian National Congress, Circulars; C. No. P-27/7261, July 16, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1953 (S.N.), p. 214. 3382

Draws attention to Article IV (b) (iv) about active members.

- —. C. No. P-27/8112, August 8, 1953 : P.C.C. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (S.N.) p. 261.
- —-. C. No. P-27/560, November 5, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., October-September, 1953 (S.N.), p. 329-333.
- ----. C. No. 5, March 16, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B.M.), p. 101-102.
- —. C. No. 10, April 6, 1954 : P.C.C. In C.B., April, 1954 (B.M.) p. 129.

Urges the renewal of primary and active membership for 1954.

- p. 197. C. No. 19, May 7, 1954; P.C.C. In C.B., May, 1954 (B. M.)
- —, C. No. 25, June 22, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1954 (B.M.) p. 262.
- —. C. No. 32, August 4, 1954 : P. C. C. In C.B., August, 1954 (S.N.), p. 296.
- (B.M.) p. 306. C. No. 34, August 24, 1954 : P. C. C. In C.B., August 1954
- —. C. No. 40, September 29, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., September 1954 (B.M.), p. 343.
- —. C. No. 49, November 30, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1954 (S.N.), p. 387-388.
- —. C. No. 52, December 10, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., December, 1951 (S.N.), p. 420.
- C. No. 5, March 31, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., February-March 1955 (S.N.) p. 210-211.

Considers Gen. Mohan Singh's proposal that "the members of the Forward Bloc wanted to join the Congress".

- —. C. No. 23, June 18, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 346.
- —. C. No. 26, July 21, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 356-359.
- —. C. No. G-25(a)/9190, July 25, 1955: P. C. C. and Working Committee Members. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (K. P. M. N.), p. 362-363.
- —. C. No. 35, P-28/11896, September, 14, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 565-566.
- C. No. F-16/14718, November 3, 1955 : P.C.C. In C.B., November, 1955 (S.N.), p. 679.

- Indian National Congress, Circulars; C. No. 41, P-28/243, December 19, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., December, 1955 (K.P.M.N.), p. 717-718.
- —. C. No. 48, P-28/2275, January 23, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1956 (M.P.B.), p. 32-33.
- —. C. No. 5, P-28/5845, March 24, 1956 : P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1956 (K.P.M.N.), p. 144.
- ____. C. No. 9, P-28/9260, May 16, 1956 : P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (S.N.), p. 326-327.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—MOVEMENT IN Europe

Bonnerjee, W. C. European Aloofness from the Congress Movement. In CPA, First Series, 1935; 117-119.

Explains how Europeans keep themselves aloof from the activities of the Indian National Congress.

Sayani, R. M. Congress and Eurasians. In CPA, First Series, 1953 p. 265-266.

Considers possibility of electing for Presidentship a member from the Eurasian community.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—MOVEMENT IN Malaya

Sastry, C. Siva Rama. Congress Mission to Malaya; foreword by Bidhan Chandra Roy. Preface by M. R. Cholkar. Tenali, Madras, the Author, 1947. 99 p. pa. D. 3406

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—MOVEMENT IN Portugal

Sayani, R. M. Congress and the Portuguese. In CPA, First Series, 1935: p. 265-266.

Considers possibility of electing for Presidentship a member from the Portuguese Community residing in India.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—MOVEMENT IN South Africa

Khan, Shafaat Ahmad. Indians in South Africa. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1946. xiii, 596 p. 3408

Roniger, Emil. Gandhi in Siidafrika. 1925. Rotapfel-Verlag. Leipzig. port. 3409

An account of the National Movement in South Africa led by Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—MOVEMENT IN $U.\ K.$

Banerjea, Surendranath. Congress Work in England. In CPA, 3410

A brief Survey.

India League, London: Home Rule for India Pamphlets. London, Home Rule for India League, 1917. 3411

Independent Labour Party London. Indian Advisory Committee. India To-day: Report on conditions in India and outline of policy. London, the Party, 1926. 47 p. 19 cm.

3412

India in England. Speeches on the Indian National Congress in England in 1889. Lucknow, 1889. 2 vols. 3413

India League, London: India Speaks. London, the League, 1936. 15 p. 19½ cm. 3414

India on the Brink. By a British-Indian Merchant. London, P. K. King, 1931. 122 p. 19 cm. 3415

London. London Indian Society: Report of the Annual Conference of all Indians resident in the United Kingdom, December, 1898. London, the Society, 1899. 16 p. 19½ cm. 3416

—. National Liberal Club: A. debate on the awakening of India opened by the Hon. G. K. Gokhale. London, the Club, 1905. 12 p. 19½ cm. 3417

Normanton, Helena. India in England, Madras, the Author, 1921. 248 p. 3418

Patel, Vithalbhai J. Indian View; Presidential Address delivered at the Indian National Conference in Great Britain in June, 1931. London, Friends of India, 1931. 32 p. 3419

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ORGANIZATION

Dhebar, U. N. Congress President's Note. In Congress Bulletin, No. 6, August-September, 1955. p 535-549.

This note which summarizes the results of his tours for six months and the activities of the congress was written with the idea to keep the A.I.C.C. informed not only about the activities of the congress but the trends of his thoughts about the future.—*Ibid.* p. 549.

—. Note on Purity and Strengthening of the Organization. In Congress Bulletin, No. 2 February-March, 1956. p. 98-103. 3421

Proposes to enlighten the congress workers on the following four most important subjects.

(1) "What is our conception of a Socialistic Pattern of Society?

- (2) "How do we propose to implement our pledge through a democratic process?
- (3) "What role does the leadership expect an average congressman to play in the realization of this objective, subjectively and as a member of the organization, whether he is a field worker or is in office?
- (4) "In what way may he be useful to the Administration in its efforts to bring about that social change?"

Indian National Congress. All-India Congress Committee report No. 1, Congress Organization. Allahabad, The A. I. C. C. 1922. 20 p. 6½"×9". 3422

A list of the A.I.C.C. members with their addresses. The addresses are given under different States.

- C. No. 10, P-562. May 3, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1940 (J. B. K.), p. 8.
- —. C. No. 1, P-1/21, January 21, 1942: P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., February 21, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 26-29.
- —. C. No. 6, P-1/223, February 23, 1942 : P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 22-23.
- —. C. No. 1, P-1/145, October 5, 1945: P. C. C. In C.B., November, 1945 (J. B. K.), p. 37-40.

Summary of five resolutions passed by the W.C. and the A.I.C.C. at their meetings held in Poona and Bombay. The resolutions lay down the policy and programme of the Congress and express the considered opinion of W.C. and the A.I.C.C. on some of the problems, national and international which confronted the Congress during the post-war period. The resolutions are on the (1) "Struggle of 1942 and after", (2) Congress policy; (3) New proposals of the British Government and the Elections", (4) resolutions appointing a committee to recommend changes in the constitution? and (5) Constructive Programme. A 19-point questionnaire is also attached herewith, seeking information about activities before and after 1942.

____. C. No. 3, P-1/379, Oct. 25, 1945 : P.C.C. In C.B., Nov. 1945 : (J.B.K.) p. 7-9.

After having surveyed the political issues confronting the Congress, draws attention to the attitude of the Government towards prisioners of the I.N.A., how Indian Soldiers were being used by the British against patriots in Indochina and Indonesia to reinforce in these Asiatic lands the rule of France and Holland,

Expresses the common feeling among congressmen in 1946: "Our organisation needs to be made more efficient, disciplined and compact if it is to serve its purpose in the present political context". The circular continues: "For all these years the emphasis has been on education, agitation and propaganda. Day to day field work has occupied a subordinate place in the minds of Congressmen. If in future field work has to be assigned its proper place and the organization made more efficient and if our electoral machinery has to run smoothly suitable changes in the present Constitution are necessary".

—Ibid. p. 6.

A questionnaire is also attached herewith.

Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 21, P-1/3735, April 6, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1946: (J.B.K.) p. 18-19. 3429

Seeks co-operation from P.C.Cs. to make the Information Department of the A.I.C.C. more effective. Suggests that every P.C.C. should have a responsible Information Officer who can keep the Head office regularly informed of what is happening in the Province, with special reference to the activities of the Congress.

—. C. No. 1, P-1/3042, July 18, 1946: President and Secretaries of P.C.C. In C.B., August 1946: (J.N.), p. 19-20. 3430

This circular was issued by Jawaharlal Nehru to the President and Secretaries of P.C.Cs after change of Congress Presidentship. He appealed: "We have many problems to face, many questions to answer, many knots to unravel and yet the basic problem is the strengthening and reorganization of the Congress so as to make it more than ever before the embodiment and organized expression of the people's will as the way to disciplined service in the cause of the country's freedom. While our strength and popular backing have grown greatly, organizationally we have become weaker and inner conflicts and narrow party issues have often diverted us from the straight path. I trust you will immediately address yourself to this situation and avoiding this party rivalry work for the consolidation of the Congress Organization. We must make it reach every village and it would be desirable to have a Congress respected in each village apart from the members we may have there". — Ibid. p. 19-20.

—. C. No. 3, P-1/3048, July 20, 1946: Presidents and Secretaries of P.C.Cs. In C.B., August 1946: (M.S. and B.V.K.) p. 22. 3431

Invites suggestions regarding two questions: (1) Difficulties in strengthening and expanding the Congress machinery and the ways and means of removing them. (2) New problems that may have arisen in recent months and ways suggested for solving them.

—. C. No. 5, P-1/3088, July 25, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1946: (S.A.), p. 25-27.

Issues five directives and appeals to reorganise P.C.C. offices and increase the staff. One of the directives asks for the necessary material about "Who's who" in the Congress.

- —. C. No. 18, P-1/4358, September 3, 1946 : P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1946. (S.A.) p. 27.

Emphasises urgency of revitalising the Congress Organisation.

Re: the Conference of Secretaries of All Provincial Congress Committees, which met in Allahabad on February 2, 1947 to consider ways and means to reorganise the Congress.

- (J.B.K.), p. 8-9. (a), February 2, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., March 1947. 3436
- C. No. 19, P-1/2431, April 25, 1947: P.C.Cs. and D.C.Cs. In C.B., July 1947, (S.A.), p. 15-16.

Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 25, July 5, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., November. 1947, (S.A.), p. 5-7. 3438

Re: the question of Congress re-organisation and some changes in the constitution.

—. C. No. 31 (C), July: P.C.C. In C.B., November, 1947 (S.D)., p. 16-21.

Re: future role of the Congress.

- (S.A.), p. 29-31. October 17, 1947. In C.B., November, 1947 3440
- Legislature Parties. In C.B., September-October, 1949. (K.V.R.) p. 35-36.

Urges that new groups can be formed within the Congress Party in any legislature, whether territorial, linguistic or ideological.

—. C. No. 24, P-24/7099, September 21, 1949 : P.C.C. In C.B., September-October, 1949 (K.V.R.), p. 40.

Urges that Congressmen are expected to express their grievances, in any, through the Congress organisation only and not through other party or non-party organisations.

—. C. No. PG-2/5265, June 3, 1950 : All States Premiers. In C.B., June, 1950 (P.C.), p. 159-160.

This circular was issued in connection with the reorganisation of the A.I.C.C. Parliamentary Department.

- —. C. No. P-30/3771, April 15, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (U.S.M.), p. 156.
- —. C. No. P-30/6371, July 12, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September 1952 (B.M.), p. 172-173.
- —. C. No. P-30/9072, October 7, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B.M.), p. 201-202.
- —. C. No. 30/840, January 3, 1953: P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1953 (B.M.), p. 33-34.

Informs regarding some resolutions on organisation passed by the Working Committee.

—. C. No. G-1/1262. January 22, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1953 (J. L. N.), p. 34-35.

Surveys the decisions taken at the Hyderabad Congress regarding reorganisation of the Congress.

- —. C. No. P-27/11102, October 22, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., October-November, 1953 (S. N.), p. 326 328.
- —. C. No. 63, P-27/1353, December 1, 1953 : P. C. C. In C.B., December, 1953 (S. N.), p. 369-370.

- Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. PG-2/1/349, February 12, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B. M.), p. 78. Also PG-2/2/553, February 17, 1954 (B. M.), p. 78-81. 3451
- C. No. 2/6/1234, March, 2, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. *In* C.B., February-March, 1954 (B. M.), p. 93-94.
- ——. C. No. PG-2/5/1235, March 2, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of Congress Legislature Parties. *In* C.B., February-March, 1954 (B. M.), p. 94-95.
- —. C. No. PG-2/8/1290, March 5, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B. M.) p. 97-99.
- C. No. PG-2/11/2187, March 22, 1954: Congress Members of Parliament. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (B. M.), p. 105-107.
- —. C. No. PG-2/28/3308, May 12, 1954: All Chief Ministers. In C.B., May, 1954 (B. M.), p. 198-200. 3456
- —. C. No. PG-2/29/3459, May 15, 1954: P. C. C. and Leaders of all Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., May, 1954 (B. M.), p. 200-201. 3457
- —. C. No. 29. July 12, 1954: P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1954 (S. N.), p. 267-270.
- C. No. 31, August 2, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1954 (S. N.), p. 295-296.

Discusses Shri Ram Saran's non-official resolution moved at the A. I. C. C. meeting at Ajmer.

- —. C. No. PG-2/35/8399, September 24, 1954: Congress Members of the Parliament. In C.B., September, 1954 (B. M.), p. 337-338.
- C. No. PG-2/39/11161, December 7, 1954: P. C. C. In 3461
- —. C. No. 4, March 28, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., February-March, 1955 (U. N. D.), p. 202-210.

Studies on some organisational problems that the Congress faced in 1955.

____. C. No. 9, April 8, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B, April, 1955 (S. N.), p. 259-260. 3463

Sends a syllabus for the organisation of Training Camps for Congress Workers.

- —. C. No. 13, P-28/3840, April, 28, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1955 (S. N.), p. 265-266.
- (S. N.). C. No. 15, May 3, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1955 3465

Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 18, May 25, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1953 (S. N.), p. 316-318.

Invites attention to the resolution about Organisational Affairs adopted by A. I. C. C. meeting at Berhampur.

- ____. C. No. 22, June 9, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (K. P. M. N.), p. 344-345.
- —. C. No. 31, P-28/9982. August 9, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (S. N.), p. 550-551.
- —. Resolution passed at W. C., 1946 (August): Wardha, W. C.: 1951 (April): New Delhi; A. I. C. C.: 1951 (July): Bangalore 60: 1955: Avadi; 61: 1956 Amritsar; A. I. C. C.: 1956 (May): Berhampur.

Lal Bahadur. Organisational Matter. In Congress Bulletin, No. 6, August-September, 1955, p. 450-455.

A useful report which discusses: Strengthening of the Congress Committees; Congress vis-a-vis the development work of the Government, and changes called for in the constitution.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. To the Presidents, Pradesh Congress Committees. In Congress Bulletin, No. 4, May, 1954. p. 157-163. 3471

A letter, Nehru wrote as President of the Indian National Congress from Mashobra, Simla on May 26, 1951 to the Presidents, Pradesh Congress Committees. This was the first letter Nehru wrote in response to the Working Committee's suggestions that he should send to the Presidents of P. C. Cs, monthly letters dealing with some of India's problems from the Congress point of view.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

(Arranged Chronologically 1885-1958)

Note.—The Presidential Addresses from 1885—1939 are available separately in the Reports of the Annual Sessions of the Indian National Congress. They are also available in the form of books published in two series by M/s. G. A. Natesan and Co., of Madras in 1934 and 1935.

From 1940 onwards the I.N.C. stopped publishing the Annual Reports separately. The proceedings of the Annual Sessions were included in the Congress Bulletin. Hence from 1940 to date the Presidential Addresses are available in pamphlet form.

The Presidential Address of the Delhi Session (1932) and Calcutta Session (1933) are not available. Some account of these Sessions is available in Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's History of the Indian National Congress, Vol. I (1885-1935), p. 556-557.

All these Reports are available in the A.I.C.C. Library, New Delhi.

Bonnerji, W. C. Presidential Address, First Congress—Bombay, 1885. In CPA, First Series, 1935: p. 1-4. 3472

Explaining the background of the origin of the Indian National Congress summarizes the aims and objects of the Congress as under:

(a) The promotion of personal intimacy and friendship amongst all the more carnest workers in our country's cause in the different parts of the Empire.

- (b) The eradication, by direct friendly personal intercourse, of all possible race, creed, or provincial prejudices amongst all lovers of our country, and the fuller development and consolidation of those sentiments, of national unity that had their origin in their beloved Lord Ripon's ever memorial reign.
- (c) The authoritative record, after this has been carefully elicited, by the fullest discussion of the matured opinion of the educated classes in India on some of the more important and pressing social questions of the day.
- (d) The determination of the lines upon, and methods by which, during the next twelve months, it is desirable for native politicians to labour in the public interests.

Naoroji, Dadabhai. Presidential Address, Second Congress—Calcutta, 1886. In CPA, First Series, 1935: p. 5-20. 3473

This presidential address is limited under the following sub-headings:

(a) Importance of the Congress; (b) Advantages of British rule; (c) Relations between ourselves and our rulers; (d) The Jubilee of our Queen Empress; (e) Congress and Social Reform; (f) Trust in England; (g) Royal Commission; (h) Councils for N.W. Provinces and the Punjab; (i) The Public Service Commission; (j) Lord Dufferin and the Public Service Commission; (k) Intension of our rulers; (l) Royal Proclamation; (m) Enlargement of Legislative Councils; (n) Representation in Parliament; (o) Poverty of India; (p) India's fabulous wealth; and (q) Conclusion. In conclusion Dadabhai Naoroji said; ".....if we are only true to ourselves, if we only do justice to ourselves and the noble education which has been given to us by our rulers and speak freely, with the freedom of speech which has been granted to us, we may fully expect our Government to listen to us and to grant us our reasonable demands'. Ibid, p. 20.

Tyabji, Budruddin. Presidential Address, Third Congress—Madras, 1887. In CPA, First Series, 1935: p. 21-31. 3474

Deals with the following topics (a) Congress and Musalmins; (b) Congress of Educated natives; (c) Are the educated natives disloyal? (d) Europeans and Indian aspirations; (e) Congress and social reform; (f) Subjects before the Congress; and (g) Tribute to the dead. In conclusion Tyabji adds; "........ while we are attempting to learn some few lessons in the art of Self-Government, our European friends have inherited those from their fore fathers after centuries of experience and it cannot be doubted that if we can induce our European friends to co-operate with us in these various political matters, which in point of fact affect them no less than they affect us, it cannot, I say, be doubted that it will conduce to the advantage, not only of ourselves, but of the European Community also". Ibid, p. 31.

Yub, George. Presidential Address, Fourth Congress—Allahabad, 1888. In CPA, First Series, 1935: p. 32-47.

In this Presidential address George Yub attempts to answer questions like: What do we want? What are we striving after? His answers to these questions are divided under the following subjects headings; (a) Reforms of the Legislative Councils; (b) Origin of the India Bill; (c) How the India bill works; (d) What Parliament does? (e) Political institutions on a wider basis; (f) Some facts about the blue books; (g) British non-official classes on Indians; (h) The possession of a state; (i) Needed a change in the polity of the country; (j) What Indians really want; (k) Lord Dufferin on the demands of the Congress; (l) and Indians are the heir of a better hope. In conclusion he declared: ".....I have a strong faith that our limited enfranchisement is in the near and not in the distant future. No rational mind can believe that the present system can go on for ever that it is the last will and dying testament of Providence regarding us". Ibid, p. 47.

Wedderburn, William. Presidential Address, Fifth Congress—Bombay, 1889. In CPA, First Series, 1935: p. 48-58. 3476

Summarizes the origin and development of the Congress movement and emphasizes on questions like Indian affairs in England, Parliamentary control, how parliamentary control works in practice, Congress agencies in London and Englishmen and the Congress. In conclusion President Wedderburn says "... The promoters of the congress profess strong attachment to British rule. And I would ask, is there any reason to doubt this profession?" He further asks: "Have those men any interests antagonistic to our rule?" Adding further he declared: "Remember that the originators of this movement are educated men, trained up by us in a love of freedom and free institution. Is it likely that those men should wish to exchange the rule of England, the most enlightened country in the world, for that of Russia which is one of the most barbarous and retrograde?" Ibid, p. 56.

Mehta, Pherozshah. Presidential Address, Sixth Congress—Calcutta, 1890. In CPA, First Series, 1935: p. 59-79. 3477

In his Presidential address Pherozeshah Mehta traces the development of Indian politics and interprets what Indians really want. He also expresses his learned opinion on the questions such as knowledge of Anglo-Indians of India affairs, Mohammedans and the Congress, the area of Congress achievement, Charles Bradlaugh's services to India, Lord Cross's Indian Council Bill, Lord Salisbury's attitude on Indian Councils Bill, Charles Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill, Viceregal opinions on the Indian Councils bill, Lord Lanedowne and Macaulay's prophetic words, Gladstone's opinion on the Indian Councils bill, work of Indian delegates in England, Indian budget in the House of Commons and faith in England. In conclusion he adds that "our duty lies clear before us to go on with our work firmly and fearlessly but with moderation and above all, with humility."—Idid. p. 78.

Charlu, P. Ananda. Presidential Address, Seventh Congress—Nagpur, 1891. In CPA, First Series, 1935: p. 80-95. 3478

After paying tribute to late Charles Bradlaugh, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao and Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, the President said a few words praising A. O. Hume's services to India. While commending the work done by Hume he traced early history of the Congress. He also commented on questions like, is the Congress not "National"? Test of Nationality; "Congress achievements, Yub's view of Parliamentary control; Educate the British Public; A congress in London; Probable results of a London Session; and Educate the masses" President Charlu concluded his address with the following words: "We, as the pioneers of the movement, may attain little more than the satisfaction of upholding what is right and protesting against what is wrong; but succeeding generations will reap the fruit of our labours and will cherish with fond remembrance the names of those who had the courage and humility, the singleness of purpose and the selfsacrificing devotion to duty, to work for the benefit of posterity in spite of columncy and persecution and great personal loss." Adding further he declared, "Men such as these may attain no titles of distinction from Government, but they are "nobles by the right of an earlier creation". They may fail to get honour from their contemporaries as the truest apostles, but they are "priests by the imposition of a mightier hand" and, when their life's work is done, they will have that highest of all earthly rewards the sense of having left their country better than they had found it—the glory of having built up into a united and compact nation the diverse races and classes of the Indian population, and the satisfaction of having left a people sunk in political and social torpor to think and act for themselves and strive to work out their own well-being by constitutional methods."—Ibid p. 94-95.

Bonnerjea, W. C. Presidential Address, Eighth Congress—Allahabad, 1892. In CPA, First Series 1935: 96-119 3479

President Bonnerjea specially spoke on the following topics: the congress work done; congress and social Reform of Legislative Councils;

British Cabinet; and House of Commons; Reconstitution of Legislative Councils; Education; Trial by Jury in Bengal; Manner of appeals to the Appellate Court; Failure of trial by Jury; and European aloofness from the Congress movement.

Naoroji, Dadabhai. Presidential Address, Ninth Congress—Lahore, 1893. In GPA, First Series, 1935: p. 120-159. 3480

After explaining the Punjab's responsibility in safeguarding the Empire, President Naoroji throws light on topics like Anglo-Indian views on the educated natives; simultaneous examinations of I.C.S. in England and India; interest in Indian Affairs; Parliament interest in Indian questions; future of the Congress, Reform of Legislative Councils, Indian budget debate, Indian representation in Parliament, poverty in India, poverty of Indian and official statistics, Trade between England and India, Indian loyalty; British views on the costly Indian administration; Ireland and India contrasted re: financial adjustment; British opinion on the Indian taxpayer, separation of executive and judicial functions; Indian forest service; the state regulation of vice, the currency question, the Government and the native states, fellow-feeling and common nationality, Government and lawlessness, Harmony and Union between different races; foundations of British power in India, Indian nationality, learn to make sacrifice, organized efforts, congress work in London, congress organ "India", Dadabhai's election to the British Parliament, Dadabhai returns thanks to all Indians, and London Congress. In conclusion the President appealed, "My last prayer and exhortation to the Congress and to all my countrymen is: Go on united and earnest, in concord and harmony, with moderation, with loyalty to the British rule and patriotism towards our country, and success is sure to attend our efforts for our just demands".

Webb, Alfred. Presidential Address, Tenth Congress—Madras, 1894. In CPA, First Series, 1935: 160-178. 3481

Explaining the objects of the Congress, President Webb throws light on the following topics; Difficulties before the Congress; past work of the Congress; Former Presidents of the Congress; Duties of English Officials towards India; Parliament interests in Indian affairs; benefits of imperial unity; Indian Nationality; The Arms Act; What are politics? Poverty of India; Reform of Legislative Councils; Separation of Executive and Judicial functions; Trial by jury; Criminal procedure in India; Trust in God; Simultaneous examinations in England and India; Education of the people; Drink traffic; Regulation of vice; Opium traffic; Indian policy reacts on British policy and Congress achievements. In conclusion he says: "Two convictions before all others press themselves in upon me: The one, the greatness of the mission of the United Kingdom in this land, apart from its inception and much of its history. The other, that this Congress movement is the necessary and logical outcome, the richest fruit of that noble mission of which we English, Scotch, and Irish people should be proud." He further added: "You yourselves are taking up the work, the work which you and you alone can ultimately perfect—the eradication, by direct friendly intercourse, of all possible race, creed or national prejudices amongts all lovers of your country".—Ibid. 178.

Banerjea, Surendranath. Presidential Address, Eleventh Congress—Poona, 1895. In CPA, First Series, 1935: 179-255. 3482

This is one of the longest Presidential address ever delivered by a President of the Indian National Congress. After explaining the Presidential duties and responsibilities President Banerjea comments on the following topics: Congress movement; Congress Session at Poona. Cosmopolitan character of the Congress constitution; Congress: its Discussion in the Congress Camp; Congress and social reform; its growth and development; Reform of Legislative Councils; The Indian Councils Act; Interpellation in Legislative

Councils; The right of interpellation; Discussion of the budget in Legislative Councils; The official mandate theory; India's financial position; Increase of military expenditure; Chitral expedition; Chitral in its financial aspect; The Frontier Policy; Expensive Military programme; Indian Finance and the home charges; India's share in fighting for the Empire; Poverty of India; Import duties on cotton goods; Exchange compensation allowance; Indian industrial development; Parliamentary Committees of Enquiry into Indian Affairs; The British Congress Committee; The Royal Commission; Civil and Military expenditure; The home charges; Wider employment of Indians in the Public Service; British capital and India's resources; Solomn promises of the Sovereign; Poverty of India; Tension between Hindus and Mohammedans; Public Service question; Simultaneous examinations in England and India; Report of the Public Service Commission; Separation of civil and military medical services; Loyal practitioners bill and Jury Bill; Excise and Education; Congress work in England; India's loyalty to the British Throne; Faith in British justice and generosity; Congress achievements; Trust in England; Love to liberty; and appeal to Anglo-Indians. In conclusion President Baneriea said: "Let us so work with confidence in each other, with unwavering loyalty to the British connection, that we may accomplish this great object within a measurable distance of time."—Ibid p. 254.

Sayani, R. M. Presidential Address, Twelfth Congress—Calcutta, 1896. In CPA, First Series, 1935: 256-317. 3483

In this Presidential Address President Sayani comments on the following topics: Origin of the Congress; Declarations of the Congress Leaders; Growth of the Congress; Congress Presidents; Congress, the Eurasians, the Portuguese, the Jews; Act of 1843; British policy in India; The Royal Proclamation of 1885; British sympathy with Indian aspirations; Syed Ahmad Khan on Indian agitation; Congress and Mussulmans; British sympathy with Mussulmans; Answers to Mohammedan objections; Fundamental principles of Islam; Mahomed on Education; Mohammedan moral code; England and India compared and contrast; Financial result of British administration; Mussulmans and English education; Famine and poverty; Government and famine; stock of grain in India; Statistics of the food-stock; Land revenue in cash instead of in kind; The agrarian problem; Growing civil and military expenditure; Royal commission and apportionment of Home charges; Dividing the Council on the Indian budget; Tribute to the dead and Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Nair, C. Sankaran. Presidential Address, Thirteenth Congress—Amraoti, 1897. In R. 13th, 1897, I.N.C. (Amraoti), p. 13-24 Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 318-338.

Probably the first President of the Congress who boldly pointed out some of the shortcomings of the British Raj and analysed in detail social, political, cultural and economic conditions of India. He concluded his address with the following forceful sentences: "India expects great things from us; the whole civilized world is watching the changes coming over us. Shall we be content to leave India as it is, or shall we go on and do all in our power to lift it to a higher level. Years of subjection, nay, we may even say servitude, have rapped the strength of the Indian nation, dwarfed its growth, and stripped it of all that was grand and noble in it, and if India is ever to occupy a better position than she fills at the present moment and take her proper place in the scale of nations, it must be entirely due to the zealous efforts of her educated and enlightened sons." He further declared that "Let—'Nil desperandum' be our motto; let not 'Insidious smile or angry frown' deter us from following the straight path of duty; and with the welfare and progress of our end and aim, let us endeavour under a solemn sense of responsibility as well as loyalty to our country and to our sovereign, to bring about that glorious future which must inevitably crown our efforts."—Ibid. p. 23-24

Bose, A. M. Presidential Address, Fourteenth Congress—Madras, 1898. In R. 14th, 1898, I.N.C. (Madras), 17-42 Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 339-389.

After paying his tribute to Gladstone and Lord Curzon President Bose lays emphasis on the following topics: "Domestic reform; Tide of reaction in India; Re-organisation of the Educational service; Imprisonment in British India without trial, the new law of sedition; The Calcutta Municipal Bill, British Government's Frontier policy; Technical education; the Educated classes; The Indian National Congress; Prof. Murison; An appeal to Englishmen; Reform of the Executive Councils; Direct representation of India in Parliament; Organization and continuous work for the Congress; Reform of the police; Work in England and Motherland. In conclusion President Bose says, "...After centuries of darkness, the dawn of a better day has now opened for her, and the golden light has already begun to steem over her fair face." "It depends on us," he further adds, "Brothers and sisters, fellow-citizens of this ancient land, it depends on us, on our sense of duty, on our spirit of loving sacrifice and current effort, whether the streaks of that light shall broaden and grow unto lovely day. At length has India awakened from the stupor of ages, the fire of her intellect, of her heroism, of her piety, dimmed but yet not wholly extinguished, and waiting but the breeze of manly efforts and kindly help to burn once again in the time to come, let us hope, with splendour and lustre as of old."—Ibid. p. 42.

Dutt, R. C. Presidential Address, Fifteenth Congress—Lucknow, 1899. In R. 25th, 1899, I.N.C. (Lucknow), p. 7-24. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 390-423.

After explaining the creed of the Congress President Dutt comments on the following important topics: Famine of 1897; Sedition law of 1898; Calcutta Municipality; Famine of 1899; Alleged causes of famines; Punjab land alienation bill; Real cause of famines, and the remedy; Military expenditure, Currency; National debt, industries and services; Village unions; Municipal towns; District Boards, Provincial Executive Councils, and progress in future.

Chandavarkar, N. G. Presidential Address, Sixteenth Congress— Lahore, 1900. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 424-447. 3487

After explaining the character of the congress as the political conscience of the country, President Chandavarkar, comments on the following important topics: Famine of 1899; State famine policy; Rigidity of the land revenue system; Lord Curzon on famine; certain alleged causes of famine; money lenders and law courts; Land alienation bill; Land revenue settlement; Sympathetic Agriculture policy; Industrial development; Economy in administration; Representative and constitutional congress and duties of congressmen.

Wacha, D. E. Presidential Address, Seventeenth Congress—Calcutta, 1901. In R. 17th, 1901, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. 27-70, Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 448-531.

President Wacha gives a detailed account of the famine conditions which unhappily prevailed to a deplorable extent all over India during 1899-1901. The aspects of the famine he particularly deals in his speech are: Effects of famine; State and private relief; India's gratitude and patience; Famine policy of the Bombay Government; Hallow defence; Gujarat inquiry and general whitewashing; Famine codes do not prevent famine; Impolicy of running famine of the cheap; Principles and practice; ...causes which have led to famine. He also spoke on topics like legislation, irrigation versus Railways, agricultural books, grain storage, method of computing National wealth; Asiatic Poverty, etc. He recommended an expert commission to examine and verify the conditions of the masses.

Banerjee, Surendranath. Presidential Address, Ahmedabad 1902. In R. 18th 1902, I.N.C. (Ahmedabad), p. 11-65. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935, 532-619.

After explaining the especial features of the Ahmedabad Congress President Banerjee comments on the following topics: Delhi Durbar, the Universities commission; Constitution of the Universities commission; Contrast between the education commission of 1882 and the Universities commission of 1902; Report of the commission; Rate of college-fees; Teaching of English, Teaching Universities; Constitution of the Universities; Economic problem; Famines; Industries; Land-Revenue assessment; Wider employment of our people; Military service; Separation of judicial and executive functions; Police; British Indians in Natal; Congress—its mission; New Imperialism; Desponding view of the situation and our constitutional struggle for constitutional liberty. He is the first president who emphasised more than anybody else on the importance of education in India.

Ghose, Lal Mohan. Presidential Address, In R. 19th 1903, I.N.C. (Madras), p. 10-35. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 620-659. 3490

Protesting against the expensive Delhi Durbar which cost millions of rupees to India, President Ghose commented on the position of Indian princes, free trade and protection, administration of justice, Europeans and Indians, and compulsory free education.

Cotton, Henry. Presidential Address, Twentieth Congress—Bombay, 1904. In R. 20th, 1904, I.N.C. (Bombay), p. 26-41. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 660-684.

Sir Henry Cotton who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, which lasted for nearly two minutes after explaining the character of the congress, commented on the following topics: Leaders and followers of the Congress; England and India; Members for India; Functions of Parliament; Opportunities of a General Election; Growth of a national spirit; Futility of reaction; Ideal of India's future; Economic problem; Problem of Western influences on the East; Keynote of Administrative reform; Reconstitution of the Civil Service and the Separation of Executive and Judicial functions; Enlargement of the Legislative Councils; Proposed partition of Bengal, and Indians in the Transyani.

Gokhale, G. K. Presidential Address, Twenty-first Congress—Banaras, 1905. In R. 21st, I.N.C. (Banaras), p. 6-18. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 685-716.

Gokhale, probably was the first president of the congress who boldly defined and put forward the aims and ideals of the Indian National Congress. He bitterly criticised Lord Curzon's administration and protested against the proposal of the partition of Bengal. He spoke frankly for the advancement of the Swadeshi movement and defined our aims and ideals. While concluding his remarkable speech he said, "With a liberated manhood, with buoyant hope, with a faith that never shirks duty, with a sense of justice that deals fairly by all, with unclouded intellect and powers fully cultivated, and, lastly, with a love that overleaps all bounds, renovated India will take her proper rank among the nations of the world, and be the master of the situation and her own destiny. This is the goal to be reached in our promised land."—Ibid. p. 17.

Naoroji, Dadabhai. Presidential Address, Calcutta, 1906. In R. 22nd, 1906, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. 16-33. Also in CPA, First Series, 718-744.

President Naoroji devoted his address mainly to the policy and principles which ought to govern India in future. Gives four reasons for claiming that

Indians are British citizens. He also demands the following rights of Indians 1. Employment in the Public Services; 2. Representation and 3. Just financial relations. He ended his Presidential address with these words: "...be united, and achieve self-government so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plague, and the scores of millions that are starving on scanty subsistence may be saved and India may once more occupy her proud position among the greatest and civilized nations of the world."—Ibid. p. 33.

Ghosh, Rash Behari. Presidential Address, Twenty-third Congress—Surat, 1907. In R. 23rd, 1907, I N.C. (Surat), p. xviii. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 745-778.

After expressing grief over the sad and eventful political period President Ghose comments the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and of Ajit Singh. He also comments on the Rawalpindi case, press prosecutions, unrest in Bengal, Divide and Rule policy, Seditious Meetings Act, Lord Curzon, Lord Curzon and the new party, Partition of Bengal, unrest in the Punjab, who are the enemies of England, Congress demands, Morley's reforms, Simla scheme of new reforms, why the congress exists, Industrial regeneration, Congress work in England, British Congress committee and Indian agitation in England. In conclusion he says, ..."our object can only be achieved by constitutional agitation and not by leaving Government severely above."—Ibid. p. 778.

—. Presidential Address, Twenty-third Congress — Madras, 1908. In R. 23rd, 1908, I.N.C. (Madras), p. 33-43. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 779-795.

The following introductory remarks summarize his Presidential address: "The fears which for months haunted the minds of some of us have proved groundless. The genial predictions of our enemies so confidently made have also been falsified. For the Indian National Congress is not dead, nor has Surat been its grave. It has been more than once doomed to death but, rely upon it, it bears a charmed life and is fated not to die."—Ibid. p. 33.

Malaviya, Madan Mohan. Presidential Address, Twenty-fourth Congress—Lahore, 1909. In R. 24th, 1909, I.N.C. (Lahore) Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 796-858.

Pandit Malaviya mainly emphasized on the following topics: Lord Ripon and his work; Indians in executive councils; Provincial executive councils; Non-official majorities; Poverty and high prices; Sanitation and education; Technical and industrial education; Provincial decentralization; Reduction of expenditure; Higher careers to Indians; Indians in South Africa; Anarchical crimes; Deportation and the partition, constitution of the Congress, and the national ideal.

Wedderburn, Sir William. Presidential Address, Allahabad, 1910. In R. 25th, 1910, I.N.C. (Allahabad), p. 24-32. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 859-873.

President Wedderburn emphasized on "Hope", "Conciliation" and "United Effort". He appealed for reconciliation among officials and non-officials, Hindus and Mohammedans and Moderates and Extremists. While concluding his address he remarked: "In India, there is a new-born spirit of self-reliance. This is good; but do not let it degenerate into dislike for the people of other lands. Race-prejudice is the palladium of your opponents. Do not let any such feelings hinder you from cultivating brotherhood with friends of freedom all over the world, and especially in England." Adding further he said, "It is only by the goodwill of the British people that India can attain what is the least attainable future—the "United States of India" under the aegis of the British Empire, a step towards the poets' ideal of a Federation of the World."—Ibid.

Dhar, Bishan. Presidential Address, Calcutta, 1911. In R. 26th, 1911, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p.? Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 1-57. 3498

While summarizing the political conditions in India in 1911 President Dhar concludes ".....while the manifold blessings of British rule are desirable there are certain grievances which are equally undesirable and need redress". He further added, "English education and a closer contact with the West have raised our intelligence and expanded our vision; the example of English enterprise has given us conceptions of the national duties. A genuine craving for popular institutions is observable on all sides, and the whole country feels the vivifying touch of the spirit of nationalism, which hes at the bottom of what is called Indian unrest, and which in various forms and disguises persuades strife and inspires endeavour. And so the ideal of self-government within the empire has come to be cherished by some of the best men of our generation, and with the cooperation of Englishmen they hope to realize it one day. For we must bear this in mind, that the destinies of India and England are now linked together, and that in order to succeed in our political struggles it is indispensable that the sympathies of the English people should be enlisted on our side".—Ibid.

Mudholkar, R. N. Presidential Address, Bankipur, 1912. In R. 27th, 1912, I.N.C. (Bankipur), p. 14-42. Also in CPA, Second Series 1934: 58-112.

After explaining the aim of the Congress, President Mudholkar comments on the current political situation; the Khilafat Movement; the progress achieved; Provincial Autonomy; Defects in Council Regulations; Responsibility of Indians; Extension of Council Government; Governors; Indian represent-atives in Parliament; Decentralization and local bodies; Division and District Advisory Boards; Indians in South Africa and other Colonies; Position of Indians in Higher Services; The Civil Service question; Simultaneous Examinations; Scheduled appointments; Commissioned posts in the Army, and the necessity of the congress. Explaining the necessity of the Congress he said, ".....there can be no real or solid political advancement without social advancement and moral and spiritual regeneration. So long as the masses remain steeped in ignorance and the depressed classes are regarded as untouchable, so long as the mothers of families and the mistresses of households are kept without knowledge in the seclusion of the Purdah, not capable of participating in intellectual pursuits or public matters, so long as class is divided against class, custe against caste, race against race, and sectional selfishness sways the actions of the members of the different communities, so long as true brotherly feeling and devotion to duty do not become the main guiding principles of our life, so long shall our aspirations remain more dreams. It is only when Indians become a virile nation whose intellectual powers and practical capacities are expanded by knowledge and training amongst whom the moral virtues of truthfulness, courage, faithfulness, industry and perseverance have been fully developed and whose whole life is dominated by patriotism and duty, it is only then that our beloved Motherland will become :- ".....the land that freemen like, that sober-suited freedom chose, the land where girt with the friends or foes, a man may speak the thing he will". Ibid.

Mohammed, Nawab, Sycd. Presidential Address, Karachi, 1913: In R. 28th, 1913, I N.C. (Karachi), p. 35-38. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 113-152.

Emphasising on the need of unity, comments favourably on "Divide and Rule policy"; Indians in South Africa; the India Council; Reformed Councils; Local Self-Government; Primary and technical education; Land settlement; Public Service Commission; Indians in the Army and Islam outside India, In conclusion President Mohammed said, "Under the suzerainty of the most

powerful and progressive of modern nations, our goal should be the attainment of autonomous Government in India as indicated in the memorable Delhi Despatch of our beloved Viceroy. He added further, "Only such endeavour shall show that we have really profited by our contact with the British nation, its literature and civilization, and that we are true to the traditions in which we have been nurtured. Let us strive for unity amongst us, for the advancement of the nation, and for bringing the forces of progress and of solidarity into line with our achievement in the past and of our expectations for the future. If these sentiments animate us, we must not lose a moment to take at the flood the tide of national unity which has inflowed in this, our Motherland". *Ibid.* p. 57-58.

Basu, Bhupendranath. Presidential Address, Madras, 1914. In R. 29th, 1914, I.N.C. (Madras), p. 22-44. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 152-184.

A very important Presidential address, President Basu summarizes the present political situation and comments on the congress: His Majesty's opposition, our first duty, British Rule no challenge to the people, our Viceroy and Secretary of State: True servants of India, The Congress deputation: its significance, the India Council Bill, the reforms that India wants, Parliamentary Committees, The work before us, where we stand. What India wants, the reforms of the Councils, Perpetual tutelage on the one hand and independence on the other, Self-Government within the Empire, India of today and England of the past, Italy and Japan, Lord Harding's policy of trust, Right to carry arms, India a wall against Germany, Education, State aid to Indian industries, Work in England, and our place in the British Empire. In conclusion he said, "Now is our time: we must throw away our lethargy: let us bind our waist-cloth on and head forward to our goal: and that goal is not worthy of our highest aspirations: it has satisfied the dignity and the self-esteem of the French in Canada, and of the Boar in South Africa, who today are the staunchest supporters of England: and when it comes to us, as I am sure it soon will, it will strengthen and not weaken the bonds that unite England and India". Adding further he said, ".....let our heart-strings be attuned to God and Country and then no power on earth can resist the realisation of that message, the fulfilment of the Destiny that is ours". Ibid. 43-44.

Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna. Presidential Address, Thirtieth Congress—Bombay, 1915. In R 30th 1915, I.N.C. (Bombay), p. 19-44. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 185-219.

In his Presidential address, President Sinha comments on the World War, our ideal self-government, One goal, one path, what the congress wants, commissions in the Army and Military training, Local self-government, Development of our commerce, Industries and agriculture, a programme of self-help, and our future. In concluding remarks he said, "Lot us engrave in our hearts the advice which Mr. Hume gave us in 1904 when he said, ".....As for yourselves, stop foolish quarrels and depressing rivalries, substitue close and loyal cooperation and reasoned and constant action, give freely your time, your money and your hearts, speak little and do much."—Ibid. p. 43.

Mazumdar, Amvica Charan. Presidential Address, Thirty-first Congress—Lucknow, 1916. In R. 31st, 1916, I.N.C. (Lucknow) p. 21-47. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 220-290. 3503

Expresses a great joy on the unification of both wings of the Indian National Congress which remained separated for nearly ten years; comments on the following current issues: the form of Government we live in; Despotism Benevolent Despotism or Bureaucracy, Education, Administration, Press Act and the liberty of the Press, Arms Act, Colour bar, Swadeshi movement and industrial movements, National militia, Representative Governments, objections,

solicitude for the poor, caste system, Hindu-Muslim question, Amendment of constitution, Anarchy and repression, Our demands and the British Committee, In conclusion he said "......remember that nations are not born but made. They must grow within but cannot be made grow without. You must stand on your own legs and be prepared to fight it out with heart within and God our head",—Ibid. p. 46

Besant, Annie, Mrs. (Wood). Presidential Address, Thirty-second Congress—Calcutta, 1917. In R. 32nd, 1917, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. 12.59, Alsa in CPA, Second Series 1934. 291-377. 3504

After explaining aims and expenditure of World War I President Annie Besant comments on the awakening of Asia, Alien Rule and recostruction, loss of belief in the superiority of the white races, awakening of the merchants, awakening of the women, the awakening of the masses, why India demands Home Rule, what is a nation, Administrative Reforms, Reforms in local self-government, self-government by compartments, and isolated reforms. In conclusion she said: "After a history of millennia, stretching far back out of the Keen Mortal eyes; having lived with, not died with, the might civilizations of, the past; having seen them rise and flourish and decay, until only their sepulchres remained, deep buried in earth's crust; having wrought, and triumphed and suffered and having survived all changes unbroken; India, who has been verily the Crucified among Nations, now stands on this her Resurrection morning the Immortal, the Glorious, the Ever-Young; and India shall soon be seen proud and self-reliant, strong and free, the radiant, splendour of Asia, as the light and the Blessing of the World."—Ibid p. 59.

Hasan Imam, Syed. Presidential Address, Thirty-third (Special) Congress—Bombay, September, 1918. In R. 33rd, (Special) September, 1918, I.N.C. (Bombay), p. 17-39, Presidential address of this congress.

This special session is of especial interest and importance as it was called to discuss the famous Montague Chelmsford Reforms which disappointed Indians beyond measure. After having criticised the proposed constitutional reforms President Hasan Imam declared: "For India to remain within the Empire she must be freed from an unwholesome tutelage and unless she is accorded a place of honour and of dignity alongside the self-governing units of the Empire, what is now a source of profit will assuredly turn into a source of peril". Adding further he said, "The present war has revealed the importance of cohesion, and unless that cohesion means to India her uplift it is idle to expect her to work for an Empire in which her position is base and degrading. The sense of the unity of sentiment and consciousness of the identity of interest that now persuade all classes cannot now be checked and Indian progress cannot any more be resisted, and wise statesmanship dictates that in dealing with India Great Britain should adopt the noble policy of helping India to rise to the full stature and dignity of a Self-Governing member of the British Empire".—Ibid. p. 39.

Malaviya, Madan Mohan. Presidential Address, Thirty-third Congress—Delhi, December, 1918. In R. 33rd, December, 1918, I.N.C. (Delhi), p. 18-40. Also in CPA, Second Series 1934: 378-414.

Having protested strongly against the proposed Montague Chelmsford Reforms, President Malaviya declared: ".....I ask you to determine that henceforward you shall be equal fellow-subjects of your British fellow-subjects and an equal of all the rest of your fellowmen in the world.....I ask you to determine that hereafter you will resent, and resent most strongly, any effort to treat you as an inferior people.....I ask you to determine that henceforward you will claim, and claim with all the strength that you command that in your own country you shall have opportunities to grow as freely as Englishmen grow

in the United Kingdom. If you will exercise this much of self-determination, and go about preaching these principles of equality, of liberty and of fraternity among our people, if you will make every brother, however humble or slavely placed he may be, to feel that the Divine is as much in him as in any other man, however highly placed he may be; if you will make every brother realize that he is entitled to be treated as an equal fellow-subject, you will have determined your future for yourself, and then those who are in power will not long be able to resist any of your reasonable demands".—Ibid. p. 39.

Nehru, Motilal. Presidential Address, Thirty-fourth Congress—Amritsar, 1919. In R. 34th, 1919, IN.C. (Amritsar), p. 9-46. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934. 415-474.

A masterly summary of the post-war political situation in India, comments on the Rowlatt Legislation, Rowlett Bills Satyagraha, Hunter Committee, Jallianwala Bagh, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Martial Law, Sir Michael O'Dwyar's responsibility, Lord Chelmsford's responsibility, Government of India Act, Powers of Governors and the Governor-General, The Khilafat Question and Swadeshi movement. While concluding his Presidential address, he declared: ".....India is entering upon a new phase of her existence and her future is in your keeping. It is for you to decide what is the best and the quickest way for us to reach our goal." He questioned his audience and declared: "But what is our ultimate goal? We want freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom to fashion our destiny and build up an India—suited to the genius of her people. He further added, "We do not wish to make of India a cheap and slavish imitation of the West".—Ibid. p. 46.

Lajpat Rai, Lala. The Presidential Address of Lala Lajpat Rai, delivered at the extraordinary session of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta on the 4th September, 1920. Lahore, printed by Tandon & Co., at the "Liberal" Press, 1920, 56 p. 33½ cm.

Vijairaghavachariar, C. Presidential Address, Thirty-fifth Congress—Nagpur, 1920. In R. 35th, 1920, I.N.C. (Nagpur), p. 10-39. Also in DPA, Second Series, 1934: 475-530.

Surveys the current political situation in India and concludes "India re-born and united and speaking as one man with her banner with the new motto not of liberty and equality only but also of fraternity inscribed on it fluttering in every wind of heaven, can tell England, "We also belong to the species home. We were the first and the foremost of it and we mean to be one of the foremost if not the foremost of it, against no man on the spot.—Ibid. p. 39.

Khan, Hakim, Ajmal. Presidential Address, Thirty-sixth Congress—Ahmeda bad, 1921. In R. 36th, 1921, I.N.C. (Ahmedabad), p. 15-16. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 531-535.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Acting President, in the absence of C.R. Das in prison, delivered his address in Urdu. This English Version was read by Shaib Qureshi. In conclusion he said: "...our country is experiencing terrible convulsions but it requires no prophet to foretell that these are the birth-pangs of young India that will revive the glorious traditions of our ancient country and take its proud place by the nations of the World."—Ibid. p. 17.

Das, Desh Bandhu, C. R. Presidential Address, Thirty-sixth Congress—Ahmedabad, 1921. In R. 36th 1921, I.N.C. (Ahmedabad) p. 19-28. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 536-556.

C.R. Das was in prison when the 36th session of the Ahmedabad met on 27th and 28th December, 1921. In his absence Hakim Ajmal Khan, the

Acting President delivered his address in Urdu. Das's Presidential address was issued later with a prefatory note by Mahatma Gandhi. Its text was published by Gandhiji in Young India of January 12,1922. In conclusion he remarked: "We are fighting for our national existence, for the recognition of our elementary rights freely to live our own life and evolve our own destiny according to our lights. It would be sheer hypocrisy on our part to extend a national welcome to the ambassador of the Power that would deny us our elementary rights."—Ibid. p. 28.

Das, C. R. Presidential Address, Thirty-seventh Congress, Gaya, 1922. In R. 37th, 1922, I.N.C. (Gaya), p. 20-45. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 557-605.

Comments on Gandhi's arrest, "Law and Order", Nationalism the ideal, Non-violent Non-co-operation, force and violence, the French Revolution, Revolutions in England, Revolutions in Italy and Russia, Non-violent non-co-operation and the only method, Declaration of the Rights of different communities, demands for Punjab wrongs, Khilafat, Swaraj etc., scheme of Government, Boycott of Council, Labour organization, Boycott of schools and Colleges, Hindu-Muslim Unity and Khaddar. In conclusion he made clear that "there is no royal road to Freedom, and dark and difficult will be path leading to it. But darkness is your courage, and firm your resolution; and though there will be sometimes success.......it will only have the effect of speeding your emancipation from the bondage of a foreign government."—

Ibid. p. 45.

Ali, Maulana Mohamed. Presidential Address, Thirty-eighth Congress—Cocanada. 1923. In R. 38th, 1923, I.N.C. (Cocanada), p. 17-89. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 607-755. 3513

When the Congress held its session at Cocanada the political horizon in the country was altogether clouded. Immediately after the Gaya Congress in 1922; the congressmen were divided into two distinct parties, one organized and led by Deshbandhu C. R. Das and the other organized by C. Rajgopalachariar. They carried on bitter controversy both in the press and on the platform. In the light of the unfortunate circumstances Maulana Mohamed Ali emphasized on the following important ideas: The Musalmans and the Congress, coming of Mahatma Gandhi, Non-violence, Swaraj, Non-co-operation, cow-killing, communalism, Moderates, Swaraj party, constructive programme, Khadi work and women, Sikhs and Civil disobedience. In conclusion he said, "Swaraj could be won within a month". Adding further he declared, "Let us resolve to work and, if need be, to die for the sake of our nation's freedom".

Gandhi, M. K. Presidential Address, Thirty-ninth, Congress—Belgaum, 1924. In R. 39th, 1924, I.N.C. (Belgaum) p. 16-33. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 732-755.

After having briefly summarised the activities of the congress since September, 1920 President Gandhi explains his boycott policy and swaraj scheme. He also defines Independence, Swaraj and his faith. Explaining his faith Gandhi said, "Non-co-operation and Civil disobedience are but different branches of the same called satyagraha. Satyagraha is search for truth; and God is truth. Ahimsa or non-violence is the light that reveals that Truth to me. Swaraj for me is part of that truth." Ibid. p. 32.

Naidu, Sarojini. Presidential Address. Fortieth Congress—Kanpur, 1925. In R. 40th, 1925, I.N.C. (Kanpur), p. 4-22. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 756-782.

There are two presidential addresses. The one is her extempore speech and the other is printed, the copies of which were circulated. In her extempore speech she throws flood of light on the current political situation in India.

She adds "to-day we are gathered under the shadow of tragedy. During the last forty years in city after city of this great continent the races of India have gathered together and sent messages of hope or mandates of battle to the world. To-day we are bowed down with tragedy. Hundreds of our youngmen are rotting in prisons because they love the country and for that crime there is no redress to-day in the law of the land". Speaking on the Swaraj party she said, "To-day therefore, the Swaraj Party with its highly disciplined organization and its striking record of success is the only political body within the Congress engaged in actual combat with bureaucratic authority". Making an appeal to other parties she said, "Is it not in this crucial hour the unmistakable duty of all the other political parties in the country, irrespective of their particular labels and particular bodies, to return to the Congress which invites them with open doors, and coalesce all their divided energies and talents in devising a common programme of action in pursuance of a common goal". Ibid, p. 21.

Aiyengar, S. Srinivasa. Presidential Address, Forty-first Congress—Gauhati, 1926. In R. 41st, 1926, I.N.C. (Gauhati), p. 10-39. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 783-822.

Gives emphasis on the National Demand which was formulated in February, 1924 in the Legislative Assembly by Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Nationalist Party consisting of the Swarajists and the Independents. It asked the Government to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full Responsible Government in India and for that purpose to summon at an early date a representative Round Table Conference to recommend the scheme of a constitution for India with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minonries to place the scheme for approval before a newly elected Indian Legislature after dissolving the Central legislature and finally submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in statute." In conclusion he added, "Swaraj is not an intellectual but an emotional proposition. We must cherish it in our hearts with unquenchable faith. Neither genial humour nor mordant sarcasm, neither the persuasion of friends nor the wrath of foes, neither apprecation nor columny should make our patriotism qualify the singleness of our purpose. We must, therefore, become possessed by a passion for Swaraj that is not wrapped by fallacies and impulses, that will not wax and wane with the seasons, that will not be daunted by imprisonments or depressed by failures." Ibid. p. 39.

Ansari, M. A. Presidential Address, Forty-second Congress—Madras, 1927. In R. 42nd, 1927, I.N.C., (Madras) p. 1-27. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 823-852.

Dr. Ansan's address is given as an appendix. He particularly comments on the current topics like: India and imperialism, Congress policies, Unity in the country, unity in the Congress, Unity in the Councils, The statutory Commission, need for a constitution, the detenues, India and Asia and national health. In conclusion he urges "that all our energies and resources be concentrated on fighting the enemy residing inside our body politic, namely, communal and political discord." While appealing the people he said: "I beseach Hindus and Musalmans to accept the settlement of the Congress, which is just and fair to both, and to sink their differences". Ibid. p. 27.

Nehru, Motilal. Presidential Address, Forty-third Congress—Calcutta, 1928. In R. 43rd, 1928, I.N.C. (Calcutta). p. 35-61. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 853-883.

An excellent study of India's political conditions during 1928. His Presidential Address summarizes the answers of the following three questions: (1) Where do we stand? (2) What is our destination and (3) How can we

reach our destination? In answer to the first question he says "The two sets of disabilities together form a vicious circle around us and we stand in the centre, heavily handicapped by one in trying to get iid of the other. We have to break through the vicious circle before we can hope to be out of the wood." His answer to the second question is "Our destination is Freedom, the form and extent of which will depend upon the time when, and the circumstances under which, it comes." To the third question his answer is: "Begin at the point at which the All Parties conference have now arrived and push forward with them as far as they would go, then pause and take stock of your equipment, and finally throw the strength of your whole being into one great effort to reach the goal." Ibid. While concluding his Presidential address he appealed: "My humble services for what they are worth are at your disposal. Let us sink our differences. Let us march forward shoulder to shoulder and victory is ours." Ibid p. 61.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Presidential Address, Forty-fourth Congress—Lahore, 1929. In R. 45th-1929, I.N.C. (Lahore) p. 21-39. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 884-902.

Lahore Congress was the most important session of the Indian National Congress. It was the most critical stage of the struggle for India's freedom. It is at this session that the Congress adopted the Independence Resolution, the fulfilment of which we saw on August 15, 1947. After having briefly reviewed the achievements and failures of the Congress for forty-four years, he expressed his ideas on issues like, Social adjustment, religious liberty, plea for generosity, Viceroy's announcement regarding India's future constitution, India's independence, British imperialism, Socialist ideal, labour, peasant class, violence or non violence, boycott of legislatures and need of efficient Congress organisation. While concluding his address, he declared: "... success often comes to those who dare and act, it seldom goes to the timid who are ever afraid of the consequences" "We play for high stakes," he added further, "and if we seek to achieve great things it can only be through great dangers. Whether we succeed soon or late, none but our elves can stop us from high endeavour and from uniting a noble page in our country's long and splendid history."—

Ibid p 39.

Patel, Vallabhbhai. Presidential Address, Forty-fifth Congress—Karachi, 1931. In R. 45th, 1931, I. N. C. (Karachi) p. 11-26. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 903-914.

The Karachi Congress was held under circumstances that were memorable and unique. The Gandhi-Irwin truce had brought to a provisional conclusion the first pitched battle between the National Congress and the alien Government of India, and the Session of the Congress was in fact a Council of War to decide if the Truce provided a proper basis for peace. The Weapon of Satyagraha had been tried and tested, for the first time, on an unprecedented scale, and a new hope filled the Nation with the unquestioned success that it had achieved. The Non cooperation movement of 1921 was acknowledged by the powers that be, to have come within an age of success; the Civil Disobedience campaign of 1930 certainly was fai beyond it and transcended the expectations of the most optimistic of Congressman: it seemed like success itself. Government of India felt obliged to hang Bhagat Singh on the eve of the Congress to make its existence felt, never before had a session of the Congress been held under circumstances of greater confidence, the task of organising the Congress was one of the equally uprecedented difficulty. In the midst of these circumstances Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel delivered his Presidential address. He mainly commented on the most urgent topics like: the Lahore resolution of complete Independence, situation in Purma, Hindu-Mushm unity, the Nehru Report, Swadeshi Movement, Salt tax etc. In conclusion he appealed to the Congressmen to sink their differences and to cooperate to make the deliberations of the Karachi Congress dignified and conducive in order to attain our goal.

Ranchhoddas, Amritlal, Seth. Presidential Address, Forty-sixth Congress—Delhi, 1932. This Presidential address is not available in the form of Annual Report.

3521

"The (Delhi) Congress session was held under the clock tower in Chandni Chowk. In spite of Police vigilance, about 500 delegates found their way to the meeting place. The Police, suspecting the announcement regarding the place of meeting as a mere rumour, were looking for the delegates somewhere in New Delhi, and others were busy dealing with a procession of Akalis elsewhere, and before they could arrive at the Chandni Chowk in sufficient numbers, the delegates had assembled and commenced business. It is said Seth Ranchhoddas Amritlal of Ahemdabad presided.

"The Annual Report was presented and four resolutions were passed—the first, reiterating Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress, the second, wholeheartedly endorsing the revival of Civil Disobedience, the third congratulating the Nation on its splendid response to Mahatma Gandhi's call and expressing complete faith in his leadership, and the fourth, reaffirming deep faith in non-violence and congratulating the country, particularly the brave Pathans of the Frontier Province, upon their non-violence in face of acts of gravest provocation from the authorities.

"Pandit Madan Modan Malaviya was the President-elect of the Delhi Congress but he was arrested en route. During the whole of this period he was the only leader of note amongst Congressmen who was out, and ever since the date he landed after his return from the Round Table Conference, in spite of growing and frail health, he never spared himself and was very busy issuing statements exposing the high-bended action of the authorities, ever encouraging and inspiring Congress workers by his indomitable will and phenomenal energy. In all moments of doubt and difficulty, it was to him that the Congress workers turned and were never disappointed.—History of the Indian National Congress, Vol. I. (1885-1935), B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Padma Publications, Bombay. p. 581.

Sen Gupta, Mrs. Presidential Address, Forty-seventh Congress—Calcutta, 1933. This Presidential address is not available in the form of Annual Report.

3522

"The Calcutta Session of the Congress, like the preceding Delhi Session of April, 1932, was also held under ban. Though it was organised when the Civil Disobedience movement was on the decline, the enthusiasm and spirit of resistance manifested were greater than at Delhi. Several Provinces sent their full quota of delegates. In all, about 2,200 delegates were elected from different parts of the country. The fact that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had consented to preside at the session lightened the enthusiasm of the nation. The decision of Mrs. Motilal Nehru to attend the Congress despite age and infirmity was an inspiration to the coming delegates.

"The session met at Calcutta on March 31st, in an electric atmosphere. Dr. Prafulla Ghosh was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Government spared no effort to prevent the holding of the Congress. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was not allowed to reach Calcutta. He was arrested at Asansol, an intermediate station. With him were arrested Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and others who formed the Presidential Party. All were removed to Asansol Jail. Syt. M. S. Aney, the Acting President of the Congress, was also arrested and imprisoned while on his way to Calcutta.

"The office-bearers of the Reception Committee were put under arrest and several Congress leaders served with restraint order at Calcutta. Chief among the latter were Mrs. Sen Gupta and Mohammad Alam. Nearly a thousand delegates were arrested before their start on way to Calcutta. The remaining delegates succeeded in reaching the city. In fact at the face of ban, about eleven hundred delegates met at the place selected for the session.

"The police were soon upon the scene and lathis rained on the peaceful nearmbly of the Congressmen. Many of the delegates were seriously injured and Mrs. Sen Gupta and other leading Congressmen were arrested. The police attempt to prevent the session by force, however, failed, for despite the continuance of the lathi blows the inner group of the delegates maintained their seats until all the seven resolutions which were to be submitted for adoption, were read out and passed.....On relieve from prison on 3rd April, Pandit Malaviya proceeded to Calcutta and soon placed before the country unimpeachable testimony as to the brutal manner in which the police had tried to break up the Congress. He challenged the Government to hold on enquiry, but the challenge has never been taken up."—History of the Indian National Congress, Vol. I (1885-1935), B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Padma Publishers, Bombay, p. 556-557.

Prasad, Rajendra. Presidential Address, Forty-eighth Congress—Bombay, 1934. In R. 48th, I. N. C. (Bombay), p. Also In CPA, Second Series, 1934: 915-941.

The 48th session of the Congress met under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of the Republic of India, after three years and a half of strenuous efforts and suffering. After having reviewed the recent history of the Indian Congress the President commented on the following current issues: Indians abroad, the dual policy, the white paper four tests, composition of Federal Legislature, Powers claimed to be transferred, Finance, Future in the air, suspension of Civil disobedience, Council programme, Gandhi's statement on political issues, Reform of constitution, and civil entry programme. Explaining the meaning of independence Dr. Prasad said: "Independence is the natural outcome of all that the freedem movement in India has stood for. It cannot mem isolation particularly when we remember that it has to be achieved by non-violence. It means the end of exploitation of one country by another and of one part of the population of the same country by another part. It contemplates a free and friendly association with other nations for the mutual benefit of all. It ferebodes evil to move, not even to those exploiting us except in so far as they rely upon exploitation matter than goodwill. The sanction behind this Independence movement is non-violence which in its positive and depressive aspect is goodwill of and for all". Ibid.

Nehru, Jawaharlai. Presidential Address, Forty-ninth Congress—Lucknow, April, 1936. In R. 49th, April, 1936, I. N. C. (Lucknow), p. 7-37.

After a period of twenty years, the Indian National Congress held its sessions for the second time at Lucknow. At 7 p.m. the President Jawaharlal Nehru, began his address in Hindustani which took nearly two hours and a half. One of the paragraphs of his English rendering of the address speaks of his smind: "Sixteen years ago, under the inspiration of our leader, we took a new and long step converting this Congress from an ineffective body, freely functioning amongst the upper classes, into a powerful democratic organisation with its roots in the Indian soil and the vast masses who live on it...Wo sensed the new spirit of mass nobase, of psychological escape from the eramping effects of long subjection; we gloried in the breaking of the mental bonds that encompassed us. And because our minds became free we felt that political freedom would not be far, for it is often harder to break the bonds of the spirit than physical bonds and chains of iron and steel. We represented the spirit of the Age and were marching step by step without countless others in our country and outside. The exhibition of being in time with masses and with world forces came upon us and feeling that we were the agents of historic destiny." Ibid.p. 9. Reviewing the activities of Lucknow cossion Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in his History of Indian National Congress adds: "The Lucknow session committed then two important duties to the care of the All India Congress Committee. One was the final shaping

of Agrarian programme and other was the preparation of the election manifesto. The two were virtually connected with each other... At the end of six years (1941, June) and with the experience of Congress ministers in eight provinces and their remarkable achievements in the all too short period of two and a quarter years in which they cared to function, the relevancy of the Lucknow decision to later history, in fact the outstanding place they could claim in shaping that history, becomes clear as crystal." Ibid. p.13.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Presidential Address, Fiftieth Congress—Faizpur, December, 1936. In R. 50th, December, 1936, I. N. C. (Faizpur) p. (missing).

The Faizpur Congress was from all accounts a great success. Perhaps it was a better success than anticipated. For one thing the talk about 'mass contacts' conceived in a particular spirit, became not merely a programme for the future but a fait accompli in the organization of the Faizpur Session itself, for the power behind the Congress was Gandhi and Gandhi in the penumbras of retirement was no less a force than Gandhi in the lime-light. "The real object before us," President Nehru said, "is to build up a powerful joint front of all the anti-Imperialistic forces in the country. The Congress has been indeed in the past and is to-day such a united popular front, and inevitably the Congress must be the basis and pivot of limited action. The active participation of the organized workers and peasants in such a front would add to its strength and must be welcomed. Co-operation between them and the Congress organization has been growing and has been a marked feature of the past year. This tendency must be encouraged. The most urgent and vital need of India to-day is this united national front of all forces and elements that are ranged against Imperialism. Within the Congress itself most of these forces are represented and in spite of their diversity and difference in outlook they have co-operated and worked together for common good." History of the Indian National Congress, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Vol. II, p. 84.

Bose, Subhash Chandra. Presidential Address, Fifty-first Congress Haripura (District Surat, Gujrat), February, 1938. In R. 51st, 1938, I. N. C. (Haripura), p. 161-195.

This fifty-first session of the Congress met at Vithal Nagar, Haripura on 19th, 20th, 21st of February 1938 under some peculiar circumstances. Gandhi who though was not a member of the Congress, was still the Power behind the Throne, the fountain-spring of all ideas of constructive nationalism and the architect of that mighty barrage which helped to stem successfully the tide of violence. There were the younger folks who felt impatient over the slow progress of the ideas rooted in non-violence and were hard put to it to discover short cuts to vertical heights or make long jumps over impassable The formation of Ministries in particular did not achieve that millennium nor did the popular Governments help to hasten the advent of that far off divine event, the emanicipation of the Kisan. People began to ask in wonder how it was that the Zamindars stayed where they had been that the Zulum of the police continued unabated, that the sufferings and miseries of the cultivators were still awaiting redress, while the prisoners convicted of crimes of violence were pining away in jails in Bengal, Bihar and the Punjab and in the Andmans, as the result of the hunger strike they had embarked upon.

After having commented on the current political, social and economic problems, President Bose concluded as "...We are faced with a serious situation to-day. Inside the Congress there are differences between right and the left which it would be futile to ignore. Outside, there is the challenge of British Imperialism which we are called upon to face. What shall we do in this crisis? Need I say that we have to stand four-square against all the storms that may beset our path and be impervious to all the designs that our rulers

may employ? The Congress to-day is the one supreme organ of mass struggle. It may have its right bloc and its left—but it is the common platform for all anti-imperialist organizations striving for Indian emancipation. Let us, therefore, rally the country under the banner of the Indian National Congress."—Ibid. p. 194.

Bose, Subhash Chandra. Presidential Address, Fifty-second—Congress. Tripura, 1939. In R. 52nd, 1939, I.N.C. (Tripura), p. 61-68.

The 52nd plenary session of the Indian National Congress opened at 6-30 P.M. on March 10, 1939 in the vast amphitheatre at Vishuu Dutt Nagar, Tripura. The harmony of proceedings and deliberations of this session were greatly named by three events namely the Presidential election, the Rajkot fast of Mahatma Gandhi and the illness of the President—President Bose who was carried on a stretcher by friends spoke a few words. The most important issue which he put before the nation is summarized in the following sentences. He said: ".....What more opportune moment could we find in our national history for a final advance in the direction of Swaraj, particularly when the international situation is favourable to us? Speaking as a cold-blood realist, I may say that all the facts of the present-day situation are so much to our advantage that one should entertain the highest degree of optimism. If only we sink our differences, pool our resources and pull our full weight in the national struggle, we can make our attack on British Imperialism irresistible. Shall we have the political foresight to make the most of our present favourable position or shall we miss this opportunity, which is rare opportunity in the life-time of a nation?"—Ibid. p. 65.

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam. Presidential Address, Fifty-third Congress Ramgarh, March 1940. Translated into English from the original Hindustani. Allahabad, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Ramgarh Congresss, 1940. 32 p. 19½ cm. 3528

"The paper has been manufactured at the Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd." Printed by J.K. Sharma at the Allahabad Law Journal Co."

Note: From 1940 onward the I.N.C. stopped publishing separately "Report of the.....Session of the Indian National Congress held at....." and began to include proceedings in detail in the Congress Bulletin. Hence since 1940 the Presidential addresses are catalogued separately which are available in the form of pamphlets.

Ramgarh is the first Congress that since Satyagraha began to rule the destinies of the Nation, witnessed a war in being. The Congress had passed many resolutions warning the country against participation in all war effort and when the Nation met at Ramgarh, they had already seen through over six months of this horrible holocaust and were agitating as to how best to shape the fate of India at this juncture consistently with its cult of nonviolence.

Maulana Azad based his Presidential Address on the following two questions: whether or not the step taken by the Congress in consequence of the declaration of war on 3rd September, 1939, is leading the Congress? The other question was: "Where does the Congress stand?" Concluding his address he said. "...our success depends upon three factors; unity, discipline and full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership." "The glorious past record of our movement", he added further "was due to his great leadership, and it is only under his leadership that we can look forward to a future of successful achievement".

Finally he added, "The time of our final is upon us. We have already focussed the world's attention. Let us endeavour to prove ourselves worthy."—Ibid. p. 32.

Kripalani, Acharya, J. B. Presidential Address, Fifty-fourth Congress—Meerut, November 23, 1946. Allahabad, B. V. Keskar, General Secretary, A.I.C.C., 36 p. 21½ cm. 3529

President Kripalani himself in his address summarizes the current political situation as: "We are meeting after full six years—years momentous in the history of the world, and no less momentous in the history of our own struggle for freedom. During the period, we came twice into open conflict with the British Government. In 1941, we started the Individual Civil Disobedience movement to vindicate the right of every Indian freely to express his opinion about the war in which India was dragged against her will. It succeeded in attaining this limited objective.

"The second was the all-comprehensive "Quit India" struggle. When the Congress on 1st January, 1930, re-defined its goal as the attainment of Purna Swaraj or complete independence, it was a notice to the foreigner to quit. But it was an indefinite notice ignored by him and not enforced by us. But as conveyed in 1942, it was a peremptory order to quit'."—Ibid. p. 1-2.

After having surveyed the current political situation, he commented on the Simla Conference, Constructive revolution, Democracy and non-violence, decentralization of industry, agriculture and our food problem, national unity, Indian states, the canker of untouchability, power politics, Constituent Assembly, India and the world, Ceylon and Burma and our organization. While concluding his Presidential address, Acharya Kripalani said...... "Slavery works neither for goodness nor for greatness. But the darkness of centuries can be removed the moment light is brought. In India the light has been let. Let us keep it steadily burning and let us follow its lead, and all shall yet be well with us. Bande Mataram."—Ibid. p. 36.

Pattabhi Sitaramayya, B. Presidential Address; Fifty-Fifth Congress — Jaipur, December 18, 1948. New Delhi, Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary, A. I. C. C., 1949. 50 p. 21½ cm. 3530

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya after having paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and others who gave up their lives for India's independence commented on the following topics: Foreign affairs, home affairs, States, Linguistic provinces and Chief Commissioners' provinces, Labour, Rural reconstruction, Reserve earning, nation building, craft, Plan of reconstruction, health, food, refugees, social justice, reservation of seats, Harijans, Cattlewealth, language, Asiatic countries, Indians abroad, the Congress, the Government, and a peep into the future.

Tandon, Purushottamdas. Presidential Adddress, Fifty-sixth Congress—Nasik, 20th September, 1950: Bombay, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., 1950. 28 p. 21½ cm.

This is the English rendering of President Tandon's address in Hindi. Spoke in detail on the following problems which confronted India during 1950; Constitution, foreign policy, problem of refugees, Bharat-Pakistan. Hindu-Muslim question, peasant and labour, economic controls, social and economic planning and Congress organization. Turning to the duties of congressmen he said: "For us, Congressmen, the Congress Organization has been a way of service. Now, through elections it has also become a way of obtaining power. But power will abide for only so long as it is impelled by the desire for service. Profiting by the liberal provisions of the Congress constitution many persons have entered the Congress whose main desire is gaining power. This is natural in a political organization. But if there remains a good number of workers whose main aim is the protection of the country and its service, and for whom office has only a minor importance, then the popularity and usefulness of the Congress will rise,"—

Ibid. p. 27-28,

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Presidential Address, Indian National Congress, Fifty-seventh Session—New Delhi, Thursday, October 18th, 1951, All India Congress Committee, 1951, 21 p. 21½ cm. 3532

Comments on various political problems such as General elections, foreign policy, communalism etc. which faced India during 1951 and 1952. Speaking on the importance of the General elections he said: "If we make these elections a fight for those principles and choose our candidates accordingly, then these elections are worthwhile and will undoubtedly profit the country. But if, in our eagerness to win the election, we compromise with something that is wrong then we have lost the fight already and it matters little who tops the polls."

While concluding his address he added: "We have to pull ourselves up from narrow grooms of thought and action from factions, from recrimination, from tolerance of evil in public life and in our social structure, and become again fighting for a cause and upholders of high principles. Let us not attach too much importance to winning or losing an election. If we win a fight within ourselves, then other triumphs will come to us also. But the real triumph will be, as it was in the past, that we have laboured to the utmost of our ability for something that is worthwhile and bigger than ourselves."—

Ibid. p. 20-21.

—. Presidential Address, Indian National Congress, Fifty-eighth Session—Hyderabad Deccan, Saturday, January 17, 1953. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1953, 22 p. 21½ cm. 3533

In the thirty-sixth paragraph of his Presidential address Nehru summarises various social, political, economic, home and foreign problems. In the concluding paragraph he adds: "During the past five years we have been trying to build up our new Republic. We have failed in many things and we have not succeeded in many others in the measure that we desire. But I think I am justified in saying that our record has been a creditable one which can bear comparison with any elsewhere. Let us remember our failures and try to avoid them in the future, but let us also keep in mind our success which has raised the reputation and credit of the country, all over the world. We have now to carry on this process and build up in a more conscious, deliberate and planned way. The path has been chalked out. The journey, however, is not an easy one. But then let us remind ourselves constantly that we have not been used in the past to soft living or easy reward. We have to develop that old spirit again, that temper which forgets self and is not depressed by any difficulty or temporary lack of success. I invite you all to march along thus path with good heart and faith in the destiny of our country."—

Ibid. p. 22.

—. Presidential Address, Indian National Congress, Fifty-ninth Session—Kalyani, West Bengal. Saturday, January 23, 1954. New Delhi, All India Congress Committee, 1953. 19 p. 21½ cm. 3534

Summarises the progress made by the Indian Government since August 15, 1947 and comments on the social, political, economic, home and foreign problems. In conclusion President Nehru adds: "Fate and circumstances have cast a heavy responsibility on India. All of us, to whatever party we might belong, those who are privileged to be in the Congress must necessarily carry a greater burden. They should do so not in any pride of spirit but in all humility and with the consciousness that the greater organization to which they belong still continues to be an agent of historic destiny. They must not only live up to its traditions but always seek the cooperation of others so that in the brief span of life that remains to us, we may write a monthly chapter in India's long history. Ibid. p. 19.

Dhebar, U. N. Presidential Address, Indian National Congress, Sixtieth Session, held at Satyamurthinagar, Madras, Friday,

January 21st, 1955. New Delhi. All India Congress Committee, 1955. 30 p. 21½ cm. 3535

President Dhebar on the Diamond Jubillee and historic session of the Congress surveys the achievements of the Congress for the last seventy years. He adds: "For the last seventy years, this great organization has been engaged in the sacred task of fighting slavery, poverty and ignorance in India. Whereas sections of people or people in particular areas in India, have stood up against external aggression in the past, at no period in our history has the whole Nation, irrespective of caste, creed, religion or interests, risen as one man to which freedom from the hands of a foreign power under the shade of a single organization." Ibid. p. 2. He then commented on heavy floods, Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, United Nations, First Five Year Plan, Planning Commission and its objectives, and other current political issues in India. He also expressed his ideas on the conception of a Welfare State. What is the Congress and its message, Community Projects, Bhoodan movement and constructive work. He concluded as under: "While the atmosphere in the world is surcharged with a revolutionary spirit. India is also working out a revolution, though of a different character. The wheel of revolution must run its full course, so that not only India prospers but her stability and prosperity may be beacon-light to the struggling humanity in other parts of the globe. It is in that wider context that we should look at the Indian resolution." He further added: "Let us go ahead with our mission for peace in the world and progress and development of our country for which we have been striving all these seventy years". *Ibid.* p. 30. The Avadi session of the Congress will be considered one of the most significant events because at this session the Congress passed the resolution on "Socialistic Pattern of Society" "where the principal means of production are under social ownership or control, production is progressively speeded up and there is equitable distribution of the National wealth." I.N.C. Avadi session Resolutions, 1955. p. 3.

Dhebar, U. N. Presidential Address, Indian National Congress, Sixty-first Session—Shaheed Nagar, Amritsar, February 11, 1956. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 35 p. 21½ cm. 3536

While addressing one of the most historic sessions of the Congress President Dhebar particularly commented on the Avadi Resolution which aims to achieve the Socialistic Pattern of Society, the Afro-Asian Conference, the Goa situation, Marshal Bulganin and N. Khruschev's visit to India, State Reorganization Commission's Report, Congressmen and Congress Organization, Community Projects, removal of untouchability, socialism, Second Five Year Plan, and a few other social and political problems which India confronts today. In the concluding paragraph of the address he adds, "...We are entering into a crucial period of our history. Whether it is the Second Five Year Plan, whether it is the States Reorganization? Whether it is the forthcoming elections or whether it is the goal of socialism, the deciding factors ultimately will be trustworthy leadership, an efficient and an incorruptible administration, and a live, active and zealous organization, firm in its faith, clear in its objectives and loyal to its fundamentals. No revolution in the world has succeeded that has not given to the people these three things."

Adding further he said, "Our place is in the deeper depths of the foundations of a new society, happy, healthy, prosperous, a society engaged in spreading the message of harmony and concord and working for universal peace. Let us be prepared for that place cheerfully, so that the great hands; that are shaping the destiny of our beloved people, may utilise our services without the least hesitation. Persons who flinch from their duty to-day will realise tomorrow that they have neither been able to serve themselves nor serve the country. Hard work awaits us; and in that alone, let us find our joy and our fulfilment. Millions are on the march. Let us lead them, through hard work and sacrifice to their cherished goal of a united India and a prosperous India."—Ibid. p. 34-35.

Dhebar, U. N. Presidential Address, Indian National Congress, Sixty-Second session-Rani Laxmibai Nagar (Indore), Jan. 5, 1957. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 32 p. 5½"×7½". 3537

National Congress, Sixty-Presidential Address, Indian New Third Session, Pragjyotishpur (Assam), Jan. 18, 1958. Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1958. 33 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 7\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3538

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS-PUBLICATIONS

Note: In the following is given a selected list of those publications of the Congress which are readily available in the Library of the A.I.C.C. Office, New Dolhi.

Agrarian distress in the United Provinces being the report of the Committee appointed by the Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the agrarian situation in the province. Allahabad, Shri Prakasa, General Secretary, 1931. IV, 275 p. 23 cm.

Ahmad, Z. A. Agrarian problem in India: a general survey. Allahabad, All-India Congress Committee, Political and Economic Department, 1937, 45 p. O. (Studies No. 1). 3540

Excluded areas under the New Constitution. All-India Congress Committee, Political and Economic Department, 1937, 28 p. pa. O. 3541

The Indian Federation, Allahabad, A.I.C.C., 1938, 56 p. 5¾"×S¾". 3542

AICC Economic Review, published on the 1st and 15th of every month by the A.I.C.C., 1948,

Allahabad Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees. Allahabad, A L.C.C., 1947. 57 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3544

Arthik Sameeksha, published on the 7th and 22nd of every month, 1948, 3545

Barlingay, W. S. Hindu Law of Succession for the Layman. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 16 p. 5\frac{1}{4}" \times 8\frac{1}{4}". 3546

The Message of the Buddha. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956, $6\frac{1}{2}$ × 9". 3547

Bulletin No. 1-Lucknow, U.P.C.C. 1939. Nos. 22 cm. 3548

Call to the Nation, being the election manifesto of the National Congress, Allahabad, Issued by the All India Congress Committee, 1936, 12 p. 22 cm. 3549

Caption title: Congress election manifesto, adopted by the All India Congress Committee.

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Chief Ministers Speak; being resumes of the activities of the governments, Central and States, during the three years, 1947—1950. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, Publication Dept., 1950. viii, 247 p. ports. 22 cm.

Circular is issued by the All-India Congress Committee.

Circulars. C. No. 20, P-1/4574, September, 1946: P.C.C. In C.B., September 12, 1946 (B.V.K), p. 13-14.

Asks P.C C.'s to furnish the necessary information for handbook of the Congress proposed to be brought out by the time of the annual session at Meerut.

—. C. No. 14, P-1/1499, March 13, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1947 (S.A.), p. 14-16. Also C. No. G-45 1503, March 13, 1947, p. 16-26.

Proposes publication of monthly journal which would be a review of the Congress activities and appeals to the P.C.C.'s for co-operation. Explains the aims and objectives of the journal.

—. C. No. 16, P-1/1625, March 19, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., March, 1947 (J.K.), p. 18-19.

Appeals for books on subjects of national importance published in different languages of the various provinces. The A.I.C.C. sent this circular with a view to compile a list of useful works for the information of the public and the P.C.C.'s.

—. C. No. 17, P-1/2200, April 15, 1947 : P.C.C. In C.B., July, 1947. p. 12-13 (J.K.).

In this Circular, Acharya Jugal Kishore has thanked those P.C.C.'s which sent useful information in response to C. No. 16, P-1/1625 dated 19, March, 1947. He also appeals to those P.C.C.'s who have not sent the required information to expedite.

C. No. P-24/3396, April 22, 1949. P.C.C. In C.B., June-July, 1949 (K.V.R.), p. 44.

Appeals for any publication issued by P.C.C.'s.

—. C. No. C-14/P-1/1097, February 15, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., January- February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 38.

Refers to C. No. G-59/5068 dated July 4, 1949 and requests P.C.Cs to send monthly report of the activities of P.C.Cs to publish them in the Congress Bulletin.

____. C. No. PG-2/5430, June 10, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., June 1950 (P.C.), p. 160-161.

Requests for material for "Third Year of Freedom".

—. C. No. PG-2/5474, June 12, 1950: Premiers of all States. (K.V.R.), p. 161.

Requests articles for a Special Number on the occasion of the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Nasik in August, 1950.

____. C. No. 27/4168, December 26, 1950 : P. C. C. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (M.G.), p. 43.

Requests P.C.C.s to send material to write the proposed History of the Freedom Movement.

Circulars. C. No.P-27/5279, January 18, 1951: Chief Ministers of all States, In C.B., January-February, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 49-50. 3560

Recommends to the Chief Ministers and all the P.C.C's to buy the Hindi version of the History of the Congress by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and published by Sasta Sahitya Mandal.

____. C. No. P-27/2872, March 10, 1953: P. C.C. In C.B., March, 1953 (S.N.), p. 94-95.

It is about the publication of "Constructive Programme for Congressmen" by the A.I.C.C.

—. C. No. ED/ER, 2186, May 18, 1953: All Chief Ministers. In C.B., May, 1953 (S.N.), p. 170.

Requests material far a book surveying the progress made in agrarian reforms in the various States of the India Union after Independence.

- —. C. No. 3, March 27, 1954: P.C.C. and Secretaries of Congress Legislature Parties (B.M.), p. 109

 3563
- ____. C. No. 16, April 29, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1954 (S.N.), p. 136-137.

Suggests that those Congressmen whoc annot make both ends meet, should take up the work of selling the Congress literature.

- ______, C. No. PG-2/27/3172, May 8, 1954 : Secretaries of Congress Legislature Parties. In C.B., May, 1954 (B.M.) p. 197-198. 3565
- —. C. No. CD/Cir/130676, October 5, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., October, 1955. (S.N.), p. 594-595.

Communist Party of India. Communists reply to Congress working committee's charges. Calcutta, People's Publishing House. 1945. 2 pts. 3567

Congress and the Problem of Minorities. Resolutions adopted by the Congress, the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. since 1885 and connected matter. Allahabad. A.I.C.C., 1947. 253 p. 3568

Congress and the Second General Elections. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 38, p. 5½" × 8½"

Congress and War Crisis. Allahabad. All-India Congress Committee, 1940. 179 p. 22 cm. 3570

"This pamphlet has been prepared by the A.I.C.C. office to facilitate the understanding of the items taken by the Congress with reference to the present war in Europe".

Congress Bulletin, published normally on the 10th of each month, 1945...... to date.

Congress Central Election Board Report. Bombay, The Board, 19.

- Congress Hand-book, 1946. Allahabad, A.I.C.C. 1946. 194 p. $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ 3573
- Congress Political and Economic Studies. Allahabad, A.I.C.C., 1936.
- Congress Seva Dal Information Series. 1 to 12 up-to-date New Delhi, A.I.C.C., $5'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$.
- Constitution of the Indian National Congress. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 27 p. $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ 3576
- Constitution of the Indian National Congress. As amended at the Bombay meeting of the A.I.C.C. June, 1939. Allahabad, A.I.C.C. 1939. 19 p. 22 cm.
- Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation. As adopted by the Congress of 1908, and amended by the Congress of 1911, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1920. Allahabad, A.I.C.C. $24 \text{ p. } 4\frac{3}{4}" \times 7"$.
- Constitution of the Indian National Congress. As amended at the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, June, 1956. New Delhi, A.I.C.C. 1956. 29 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- Constructive Work. A Hand-book for Congressman. New Delhi. All-India Congress Committee. 1956. 90 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3580
- **Dhebar, U.N.** The New Social Order. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955. 22 p. 3581
- —. Role of Panchayats in New India. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 22 p. 5"×7".
- —. Towards a Constructive Revolution. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 11 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3583
- -—. Towards a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth. New Delhi, All India Congress Committee, 1957. 26 p. 5" × 8½" 3584
- Youth and National Reconstruction. New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1956. 12 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- Directory of the Madras Legislature. Madras, Madras Legislature Congress Party. v. parts. 22 cm. 3586
- **Guha, Sunil.** The Co-operative Way: A hand-book. New Delhi, A. I. C. C. 1955. 193 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- —. India's Food Problem. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 68 p. 5½"×8½".
- Indian Affairs. Organ of the A. I. C. C., Foreign Deptt., New Delhi, 1948. v. 23 cm. 3589
- Indian National Congress, 1920-1923. Being a collection of the resolutions of the Congress and of the All-India Congress

Committee of the Working Committee of the Congress from September 1920 to December, 1923. Allahabad, Allahabad Law Journal Press, 1924. x, 351 p. 23 cm.

- Indian National Congress 1927: being the resolutions passed by the Congress, A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee during the year 1927. Allahabad, A. I. C. C. 1928. 78 p. 5½"×8½". 3591
- and the Working Committee during the year 1928. Allahabad, A. I. C. C. 1929. 81 p. 5½" × 8½".
- —. being the resolutions passed by the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee, 1920-23. Allahabad, All-India Congress Committee, 1923. v. 23-28 cm. 3593

Title varies slightly.

- Indian National Demand. Allahabad, All-India Congress Committee, 1939.
- Indian Political Parties. Foreword by Shankarrao Deo. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1948. v, 130 p. 21 cm. 3595
- Indians Outside India, a general survey, with resolutions of the Indian National Congress on the subject from 1885 to the present day. Foreword by Pattabhi Sitaramayya. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1951. 90 p. 18 cm.
- Lakshman, P. P. Congress and Labour Movement in India. Allahabad, All-India Congress Committee, 1947. 174 p. (Congress Economic and Political Studies Series, No. 3). 3597
- Congress Central Election Board, 1937. 15 p. 5" × 7½". 3598
- Lohia, Rammanohar, India's Stand, Allahabad, A. I. C. C., 1945 16 p. 5‡"×8½".
- Malaviya, H. D. Insurance Business in India. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. viii, 77 p. 5½"×8½". 3600
- Committee, 1954. 175 p. 5½" × S½". Delhi, All-India Congress 3601
- Committee, 1956. XLII, 843, xxxix p. 6½"×9½". 3602
- Mavalankar, G. V. A Great Experiment. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1951. 20 p. 51"×S1". 3603
- Mukharjce, (Miss) Mukul. Tunisia. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 23 p. 5½"×8½". 3604

- Nanda G. L. Progress of Land Reforms in India. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 26 p. 5"×7" 3605
- Narayan, Shriman. India and China. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 27 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3606
- One Week with Vinoba. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 58 p. $4\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 7".
- —. A Plea for Ideological Clarity. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. p. 92 5¼"×8½". 3608
- —. Socialistic Pattern of Society. Rev. and enl. ed., New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 57 p. $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. 3609
- —. Socialistic Pattern of Society. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955. 24 p. 21½ cm. 3610
- —. Towards a Socialist Economy. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee. 1955. 134 p. 21½ cm. 3611
- —. Towards a Socialist Economy. Revised and enlarged edition. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 142 p. $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. 3612
- Nehru, Jawaharlal. Educational Reconstruction. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. viii, 77 p. 5½"×8½". 3613
- —. India on the March. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 14 p. $5'' \times 7''$.
- —. Letters to the P. C. C. Presidents. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1954. 31 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3615
- ——. Presidential Address, Indian National Congress, Fortyninth Session, April 1956, Lucknow, 1936. 35 p. 3616
- Report to the All-India Congress Committee and the Congress at Avadi. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955. 14 p. 21½ cm. 3617
- —. Towards a Socialistic Order. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955. 33 p. 21½ cm. 3618
- ——. Towards a Socialistic Order. Rev. ed., New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 66 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3619
- Newsletter. Allahabad, A. I. C. C., 1936—Nos. in v. 38 cm. 3620

Began publication in June, 1936, suspended March-May 1938 and September 1939-January 1940.

One Year of Freedom. New Delhi, A. I. C. C., 1948 3621

This 'yearly publication reports the progress made by the Congress in particular and the Government in general in all the fields.

Pant, Govind Ballabh. Be Good so that you may be Great. New Delhi, A. I. C. C., 1956. 13 p. 5½ ×8½ 3622

Pilgrimage and After. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1952. 175 p. $54'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. 3623

Poona Statements. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1933. 13 p. 3624

Problems of French India. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1951. xxxii, 108 p. $6\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$. 3625

Proceedings of the Meetings of the constructive work committee of the Congress Working Committee December, 1954. New Delhi, A. I. C. C., 1955. 17 p. 5\frac{1}{7}\times 8\frac{1}{2}".

Programme for Constructive Work. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 28 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ "× $8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Rajkumar, N. V. Background of India's Foreign Policy. New Delhi, A. I. C. C., 1952. 110 p. 18 cm. 3628

—. Indians Outside India. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1951. 96 p. 5"×7½". 3629

Reprint of the Agrarian Reforms Committee. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1949. 2, 206, xii p. 25 cm. 3630

Bibliographical footnotes.

Reprint of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee, 1922. Allahabad, 1922, iv. (various pagings) tables, 25 cm. 3631

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, Lahore, K. Santhanam, 1920. 2 v. plates, ports., plans (I fold) 24½ c.m. 3632

Commissioners: M. K. Gandhi, C. R. Das, Abbas S. Tayabji, M. R. Jayakar.

Report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1949. 206, xli p. $6\frac{3}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Report of the Constructive Workers' Conference, Amritsar. February 7, 1956. New Delhi, A. I. C. C. 1956. 17 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ × $8\frac{1}{2}$ 3634

Report of the General Secretaries. A yearly publication, 1908.

Report of the Select Committee on the Financial Obligations. between Great Britain and India, Bombay, published by Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1931. 2 v. 24½ cm.

At the head of title: Congress Select Committee on the financial obligations between Great Britain and India.

Report of the Congress Small Savings Committee. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. ix, 61 exxviii p. 6½"×9½".

3637

Report of the Congress Village Panchayat Committee. Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1954. viii. 461 p. 4\frac{3}{4}" \times 7".

3638

Report of the Constructive Work. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 72 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3639

Report of the General Secretary. Allahabad A. I. C. C. 1908: 3640

An annual publication of the Congress started its publication from 1908. Before the A. I. C. C. office was established in Allahabad and after 1948 in New Delhi, the Reports were published at various places in India.

Report of the Linguistic Provinces Committee. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 16 p. $5\frac{1}{7} \times 8\frac{1}{7}$. 3641

Report of the Sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee to enquire into the working of the Congress Organization in Gujarat. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 58 p. 8½"×8½". 3642

Report submitted to the All India Congress Committee by Jawaharlal Nehru. Allahabad, A. I. C. C., 1938. 12 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ " 3643

Resolutions on Economic Policy adopted at the 60th session of the Congress at Avadi, Madras, (21-23 January, 1955). New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955, 6, 8 p. 21½ cm.

Resolutions on Economic Policy and Programme, 1924-54. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955. 93 p. 5½" ×8½" 3645

New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. (1955-56).12 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ × $8\frac{1}{2}$. 3646

Resolutions on Foreign Policy, 1947-57. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 68 p. $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. 3647

Resolutions on Goa. New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1956. 14 p. 51" × 81". 3648

Resolutions on States Reorganization .1950-1956. New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1956. 24 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 3649

New Rules under the various classes of the Constitution. Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 29 p. 5½"×8½". 3650

Salaries of Public Servants. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1937. 3651 30 p.

Seva Dal Manual. No. 1 to 7. New Delhi, All-India Congress 3652 Committee.

Shankar Rao Dev. The New Congress, New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1949. 49 p. 51"×81". 3653

Sharma, Jagdish Saran. A.I.C.C. Circulars; A descriptive bibliography, 1945-1956. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. viii, 44 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ "×9".

—. Vinoba and Bhoodan; a descriptive bibliography, New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. ix, 92 p. $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 9'' \cdot 3655$

"The Socialistic Pattern": In forms of the Congress Resolutions. Rev. ed. enl. ed. New Delhi, All India Congress Committee, 1956 38 p. $5\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Sri Prakasa. Personal Behaviour. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 19 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Volunteer Organisation. Being a collection of resolutions passed by the Congress, A.I.C.C. and Working Committee since 1917 and connected matter. New Delhi, A. I. C. C., 1948. 62 p. $5\frac{1}{4}" \times 8\frac{1}{4}"$.

What Congress Governments did for the Country: six years of independence and achievements, New Delhi, A.I.C.C., (1951), 43 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Why the Constructive Programme: Selections from writings and utterances of Gandhiji, New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1948. 45 p. 5"×8".

3660

Youth and Nation Building. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 78 p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Youth Camps. New Delhi, A.I.C.C., $54 \text{ p. } 5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. 3662

Youth Congress-published on the 1st and 15th of every year.

3663

Youth Congress Hand-book. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 55 p. 5\frac{1}{2}" \times 8\frac{1}{2}".

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEES' WELCOME ADDRESSES

Note: Inspite of reasonable efforts some of the Welcome Addresses could not be made available. The 'recorded below' are in the holdings of the A.I.C.C. Library, New Delhi. The addresses are arranged Chronologically.

Mitra, Rajendralal. Welcome Address. In Report of the second Indian National Congress held at Calcutta on the 27th, 28th 29th and 30th December, 1886. London, British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1886. 160 p. 8"×12". p. 47.

Reviews the political situtation in India in 1886 and comments on the "scandalous and absured charges" against the Congress. He insisted on the reconstitution and reformation of the Legislature Council as the most important of all the subjects to which the Congress could direct its attention, dwelt upon the notorious incapacity of too large a proportion of the selected Indian Members of these Councils, showed that already in the past the Government itself had made two distinct steps in advance in its system of enacting laws, and that there should not possibly therefore now be anything disloyal or unbecoming in urging Government to make, now that the country was fully ripe for it, yet a further reform in that system".—Ibid. p. 12.

Row, Sir Tanjore Madhava. Welcome Address. In Report of the Indian National Congress held at Madras, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of December, 1887. London, British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1888. 66, 218 p. 8"×12" p. 67-69.

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After having welcomed the delegates and commented on the current political conditions in India he declared, "Let us stand firm in our conviction that these gatherings are useful and desirable for a multitude of reasons. Let our single aim be to justify ourselves by invariable loyalty, good sense; and moderation in our thought, words and deeds. These great qualities we have not to acquire afresh. Innumerable antecedent generations have happily bequeathed them to us. Let us retain this inheritance and trustfully place ourselves under the guidance of the great nation, and the great Government, which are providentially in charge of our destinies, and our future will be as satisfactory as it can possibly be." Ibid. p. 68-69.

Ajudhia Nath, Pandit. Welcome Address. In Report of the fourth Indian National Congress held at Allahabad on the 26th, 27th 28th and 29th December, 1888. London, Indian Political Agency, 1889, viii, 259 p. 8"×12" p. 64-70.

Points out the difficulties of getting a site for the Congress session. Also comments on the nature of opposition the Congress was facing during its infant ago. He adds: "And now you can appreciate the importance of this so-called opposition which sounds very nicely, but in which there is no reality, as all can see, when our opponents are obliged to have recourse to the desperate expedient of putting forward these few titled inanities to show that the Princes of India are against us; they stand self-condemned, and need no further refutation from us; now is it my duty,..... to have any fault to find with the Mohammedans, generally, for not joining us, much less for opposing us, and if any Hindu can claim the honour of enjoying an intimate intercourse with the Mohammedans of this country.....and as a body they are not against us." Ibid. p. 70.

Mehta, Pherozshah. Welcome Address. In Report of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay on the 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1889. London, British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1890. xliv, 72, 64 p. 8" × 12". p. 1-3.

Surveying the achievements of the Congress the speaker said: "The young enthusiast has now come back to us, robust and manly, broadened and strengthened, with a record of achievement of which we may be justly proud." "Even the indirect political gains of the Congress," he added "have not been inconsiderable." It has brought vividly into clear and emphatic recognition that most important fact of the growth of the national idea amongst us. Despite social and religious differences, we have all begun earnestly to realize that we are fairly on the way to a common national existence, united and bound together by the common political ties of an equal impartial, and enlightened rule, just as the United States have raised up the American Nation on the basis of an infinite diversity of races and creeds. When one calls the Congress national, we give expression to this nationalizing tendency which is now so powerfully leading New India." -Ibid. p. 1

Ghose, Mano Mohan. Welcome Address. In Report of the sixth Indian National Congress held at Calcutta on the 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th December, 1890. London, British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1891. xlviii, 88 p. 8"×12". p. 1-4.

In his welcome address the speaker advocates that the suggestions made by the Congress should be honestly and sympathetically considered by the British Government. He also comments on the charges made against the Congress by some people that it opposes social reforms. In conclusion he says, "Remember that this is only the beginning of a great struggle, and that these annual gatherings of ours are but physical representations of the great and wonderful national awakening which is taking place everywhere in India. Ibid. p. 4

Nayadu, C. Narayan Swami. Welcome Address. In Report of the Seventh Indian National Congress held at Nagpur, on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1891. London, British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1892. xix, 87 p. 8"×12". p. 1-3.

After the customary welcome to the delegates, the speaker commented on the loyalty to the British crown, services of the Congress to the people of India, and constitutional agitation. At the end of his speech he remarked: ".....if all the rulers and officials in India resembled the Chief Commissioner on the Central Provinces and his officers, India would not now need, and would never have needed, a National Congress." Ibid p. 3.

Nath, Pandit Bishumbar. Welcome Address. In Report of the Eighth Indian National Congress, held at Allahabad, on the 28th 29th and 30th of December, 1892. Allahabad, Pandit Bishumbar Nath, 1893. vi, 117, Liv. p. 8"×12". p. 6-9.

After having welcomed the delegates and reviewed the political condition in India he concluded his address as under: "The Bible of the British constitution is as Christian as the Gospel of the faith of the British people. And it is to the truths inculcated in the Bible that we appeal most earnestly for the political regeneration of India; and Her Majesty's Indian subjects, The Political emancipation of India will be a landmark in the history of the British civilization, and when that time comes, it will change the relations between the conqueror and the conquered, into those of affectionate ties and intimate friendship."—Ibid. p. 9.

Majithia, Dyal Singh. Welcome Address. In Report of the Ninth Indian National Congress held at Lahore on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1893. Calcutta, Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1894. vi, 153, lxviii p. 8"×12". p.8-12.

Besides having commented on the current political issues in India he summarized the achievements of the Congress as follows: "The congress has passed eight years of its existence but what are eight years in the life of a nation. Yet within this brief period it has succeeded in obtaining a few concessions which we highly prize, and these concessions should open the eyes of the wary and suspicious amongst us and encourage us all to persevere in the cause we have taken up for the amelioration of the condition of our country. These concessions proved the generosity of which the British nation is capable and they establish the consolation that if we apply to it for succour in our need, our appeal will not be futile or abortive. Let us then keep steadily the object we have in view, work strenuously in "faith hope and charity", perfect our organization, strive with all our might to lift our nation from the despondency in which it is immersed and respectfully but firmly approach our rulers for the great good that is always in their power to confer on us. And let us trust that our rulers will not misunderstand our utterances, nor misjudge our actions but will be considerate and charitable towards us." Ibid. p. 11. These sentences clarify the attitude of the Congress leaders towards the British Government.

Naidu, P. Rangiah. Welcome Address. In Report of the Tenth Indian National Congress held at Madras, on the 26th, 27th

28th and 29th December, 1894. Madras, Hon. P. Rangiah, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1895. xxxii, 159, lviii p. 8"×12". p. 9-15.

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After having welcomed the delegetes the Chairman of the Reception Committee summarized in general the political condition of India as follows: "The political horizon of the educated Indian citizen is no longer his village or district, not even the capital city of his province, but it is now the whole Indian continent, a substitution which is so favourable to the growth of enlightened patriotism. Whether this process of the enlargement of our political vision will lead at length to a welding into a united and unified whole of the different sections of the population, as we hope and believe it will, or whether the consummation will be, as some of our well-wishers assent a federal and peaceful association of them all, is a question which must be left to the future to solve. As a practical body, as a movement having contained tangible and immediate ends in view and trying to supply wants actually felt, and as an enterprise carefully steering clear of all visionary and merely sentimental objects, it is not the business of the Congress to devote itself to aims which are not within its reach and which will more properly engage the efforts of posterity. Nor is it our object to disregard the law of continuity in evolution, to break from old moorings, and to launch into a work of destruction and reconstruction. We most emphatically repudiate therefore; that visionary and revolutionary character with which our enemies have endowed our movement and claim for it a thoroughly practical and legitimate character and a character sincerely loyal to all those elements in the British rule which are conservative as well as progressive. Ibid. p. 10.

Bhide, V. M. Welcome Address. In Report of the Eleventh Indian National Congress held at Poona, on the 27th, 28th and 30th December, 1895. Poona, Rao Bahadur V.M. Bhide, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1896. iv, 30, 268, xe p. 8"×12". p. 7-11.

After having summarized the political issues which the Indian National Congress faced during 1895 the Chairman of the reception committee interpreted the aims of the Congress in the following words: "The ideas represented by the Congress programme must filter fray the higher to the lower strata of society, and the lead that Poona has taken in this matter justifies the hope that Patna and Lucknow, Banaras and Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar, Ahemedabad and Karachi will now come to the relief of the presidency towns, which alone have till now borne this great annual change". Ibid. p. 11. He also commented on Muslims' attitude towards the Congress.

Mitter, Romesh Chunder. Welcome Address. In Report of the Twelfth Indian National Congress held at Calcutta, on Monday the 28th, Tuesday the 29th, Wednesday the 30th and Thursday the 31st December, 1896. Calcutta, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, 1897. xiv, 191, xl p. 8"×12". p. 9-16.

Explaining the significance of the National Assembly he said, "But it is not mere Mela that we have assembled here to hold. If the Congress had borne no other fruit than the establishment of cordial relationship and mutual good understanding among the various Indian races and communities with apparently conflicting interests, it would certainly be a matter on which we might well congratulate ourselves. A united India if not an accomplished fact is a consummation devoutly to be wished for to-day's assemblage and its predecessors for over a decade, inspire us with the confident hope that we have passed through the stage of mere speculation and tentative experiment, and are making steady progress towards tangible accomplishment. We want to be united, and united for a purpose." Ibid. p. 9-16.

Khaparde. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirteenth Indian National Congress held at Amraoti on the 27th, 28th and 29th December, 1897. Bombay, Khaparde, Chairman, Reception Committe, 1898, 38, 106, xlii p. 8"×12". p. 9-12.

After having commented on Queen Victoria's Declaration of 1858 and the current political issues the speaker explained the ideals of the congress as follows: "......Wo are making humble efforts to be included as living beings in their constitution, to have the proud glory of being able to say Civis Britanicas sum and we should not be discouraged if we are opposed, traduced and even abused." Ibid. p.12.

Pantulu, S. Subba Row. Welcome Address. In Report of the Fourteenth Indian National Congress, held at Madras on the 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1898. Madras, N. Subba Row, Pantulu, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1899. xxvi, 155, xxxiii p. 9-14.

Characterising the Congress the speaker said: ".....Congress is to us the only platform where persons of all creeds and races may meet together to discuss important political and politico-social questions that concern them all. It is the one field wherein we can all learn how to do unselfish work, and rise above the common level of every day life. What is this Congress after all but another name for Progress? Once you are an advocate of the ideals of the Congress, you cannot but advocate progress in all directions." Ibid. p. 14.

Singh, Bansi Lal. Welcome Address. In Report of the Fifteenth Indian National Congress held at Lucknow, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1899. Lucknow. Babu Bansi Lal Singh, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1900. xxxii, 109, xxxii p. 8" × 12", p. 1-6.

After having surveyed the current political events in the country he commented on the principles of the Congress. He said: "Congress principles, based as they are upon the solid foundations of loyalty and patriotism—upon a firm attachment of the British Crown and an unshakable resolve to raise the social and political status of our country...are safe from any oppositions which may be offered to them. The spirit of the age is with them, the gening of the British Empire is on their side, they represent the forces which have built up modern civilization. No hostile forces can arrest the march of the Congress movement. It has lighted its beacon on a high rock, against which the waves of opposition will beat in vain." Ibid. p. 3.

Bahadur, Jagadindra Nath Roy. Welcome Address. In Report of the Seventh Indian National Congress held at Calcutta, on the 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1901. Calcutta, Maharajah Jagadindra Nath Roy Bahadur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, 1902. ii, 186, xxxv p. p. 15-22.

A brief review of the political conditions in India. Speaking on the Hindu-Muslim question he said: "As for Hindus and Mohammedans, they have fived for hundreds of years side by side and have had sufficient time to settle their differences. Now, Hindus as well as Mohammedans, have all become involved in one common destiny." "Since the establishment of the British Government in this country," he added further, "the common political and economical conditions amidst which we live more and have our being, will inevitably bring about a greater bounden duty of every one of us to hasten the desired result by helping the process of fusion with our conscious efforts." Itid. p. 20.

Ambalal Sakerlal. Welcome Address. In Report of the Eighteenth Indian National Congress held at Ahmedabad on the 23rd, 24th and 26th December, 1902. Bombay, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1903. xlii, 229 p. 8"×12". p. 4-10.

After having commented on the current political issues he said: "There were days when the whole population was ignorant of the principles of the British rule and the Western methods of Government and then the entire burden of the administration devolved upon the official hierarchy. The spread of education and liberal ideas has vastly changed the condition of Indian society. Officials have no longer the monopoly of knowledge and wisdom that they once possessed. A system of Government founded a hundred years ago has ceased to be suitable to our altered state. We naturally wish that the methods of government should be altered to suit the changed surroundings." Ibid. p. 8.

Mahomed, Nawab, Syed. Welcome Address. In Report of the proceedings of the Nineteenth Indian National Congress held at Madras on 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1903. Madras, Nawab Syed Mahomed, Chairman of Reception Committee, 1904. 2, xliii, 149, 31, 6 p. 8"×12". p. 2-6.

Reviews the political situation in India. Commenting on the British administration he said: "As a result of the kaleidoscopical arrangement and the shifting agencies by which the system of administration in this country is carried on, there is no security for any set of principles being acted upon for any length of time so as to lead to a continuous stream of national activity and progress. We must build our hopes for national regeneration upon the fact that the Government will sooner or later, see the wisdom of pursuing a steady and enlightened policy, the policy of ceasing to make leaps into the unknown in the matter of legislature and administration". Ibid. p. 6.

Mehta, P. M. Welcome Address. In Report of the Twentieth Indian National Congress held at Bombay, on the 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1904. Bombay, P. M. Mehta, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1905. xxxvi, 239, xcix p. 8"×12". p. 5-25.

After having welcomed the delegates he explained the aims and ideals of the Congress and its achievements. He also reviewed the policy of the Government, the importance of political agitation and the British ideal for the Government of India.

Madholal, Munshi. Welcome Address. In Report of the Twentyfirst Indian National Congress held at Benares, 1905. Benares, Munshi Madholal, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1906. iv, 32-139, viii p. 8" × 12". p. 1-3.

Summarizes briefly the political situation in India. Characterizing the Indian National Congress he said: "I regard the Indian National Congress as the intellectual product of British rule and English education, and one which ought, therefore, to be treated with tender regard by those whose duty it is to govern this country on British principles." *Ibid.* p. 2.

Ghose, Rashbahary. Welcome Address. In Report of the Twenty-second Indian National Congress held at Calcutta on the 26th, 27th and 28th and 29th of December, 1906. Calcutta, Dr. Rashbahary Ghose, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1907. v, 140, cxxxp. 8"×12". p. 3-15.

After having reviewed the political condition in India Dr. Ghose particularly expressing his views on the Partition of Bengal, the Swadeshi

Movement, and British Imperialistic policies in India. In conclusion he said: "A national life has commenced which is growing more and more vigorous every day and this great assembly in which every province is represented is the best answer to those who still have the hardihood to assert that India is a more medley of races, of religions and opposing interests and that the only tie which binds the Maharatta and the Madrassi, the Sikh and the Bengalee is that of common obedience to this Ruler." Ibid. p. 14.

Rao, K. Krishnaswami. Welcome Address. In Report of the proceedings of the Twenty-third Indian National Congress held at Madras on the 28th and 30th December, 1908. 3, vi, 144, Ixxxix p. 8"×12". p. 25-31.

A remarkable summary of the political conditions in India during 1908. Speaking on the unrest and a few acts of violence Rao said: "The anarchists are causing immense injury to the cause of Indian progress by their sinful acts which necessarily induce the Government to adopt repressive measures. Such measures mean further increase in Military and Police charges and ultimately lead to additional taxation and curtailment of expenditure on schemes for the promotion of the material prosperity of India." Expressing his views on disloyalty, he said: "If disloyalty means the desire of the subversion of British Rule, I most emphatically deny the existence of any disloyalty except perhaps in the minds of a few thoughtless insane, mischievous, and anarchically inclined persons." Ibid. p. 30.

Sunderlal, Pandit. Welcome Address. In Report of the Twenty-fifth Indian National Congress held at Allahabad, on the 26th, 27th 28th and 29th December, 1910. Allahabad, Pandit Sunderlal, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1911. viii, 228 p. 8"×12". p. 15-20.

3686

A review of the current political issues in India during 1910. Explaining the reasons of unrest in India Pandit Sunderlal adds: "If it is true, that the unrest, of which we hear so much, and much of which, in the words of Lord Minto, is legitimate, is due to the impact of British influence, and of Western civilization, it is true in an equal sense, that the public spirit, which blows in the bosoms of so many of us, has derived its first impulse and its living inspiration from the examples of great and good Englishmen like Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Allan Hume, Sir Henry Cotton and others, Ibid. p. 20.

Mazhar-ul-Haque. Welcome Address. In Report of the Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Indian National Congress held at Bankipur, December 26th, 28th, 1912. Bankipur, Mazhar-ul-Haque, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1913. vi, 153 p. 8"×12". p. 1-9. 3687

After having welcomed the delegates on behalf of the people of Bihar and Orissa he expressed his view on the issues like: "Hindus and Mohammedans," "Europe and Islam," "South Africa", and "The Public Service Commission". In conclusion he appealed for free and compulsory education.

Vishindas, Harchandrai. Welcome Address. In Report of the Twenty-eighth Indian National Congress held at Karachi on the 26th, 27th and 28th of December 1913. Karachi, Harchandrai Vishindas. Chairman, Reception Committee, 1914. ii, 143 p. 8"×12". p. 1929.

After having reviewed briefly the history of Sind, he expressed his ideas on subjects like "Decennial revision settlements," "Irrigation", "Hindus and Mohammedans", "Indian Council Reform", "Judicial and executive functions", "Viceroy and South Africa," "Currency", "Education policy and Public Service Commission."

Aiyer, S. Subramania. Welcome Address. In Report of the proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Indian National Congress held at Madras on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1914. Madras, S. Subramania Aiyer, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1915, iv, 8, 167, 45 p. 8"×12". p. 2-16.

Invited attention on two important matters: The first matter is the greater cooperation of the members of the landed aristocracy in the work of the Congress. The next matter is as to the importance of the improvement of the village life as the organic unit in all matters bearing on the beneficial administration of the country. Explaining the importance of the Congress Sessions he said, "Each Congress session should be the centre where the impulse of the spirit of Indian Nationality goes forth at the end of one year to vivify the people during the next. Leaders of the thought in the various provinces should meet, as they have done, on a common platform of service to the Motherland, and, by rubbing shoulders there with each other, shake off the varying instincts arising from their local environments." Ibid. p. 8.

Wacha, D. E. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirtieth Indian National Congress held at Bombay on the 27th, 28th and 29th December, 1915. Bombay, D. E. Wacha, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1916. xxx, a-k, 424 p. 8"×12". p. 3-13.

The prefatory remarks were made by D. E. Wacha but the address was read by his son K. D. Wacha because of his week eyesight. Reviews the current political trends in the country. Commenting on the World War I he said: "Let us earnestly pray that this terrible war now waging may by the mercy of Divine Providence be brought to a satisfactory and peaceful close whereby our rulers may be enabled to respond to the popular appeal by laying down a foreseeing policy which will give a first instalment of genuine and living representation in the active government of the country broadbased upon the people's will." Ibid. p. 13. The facts show that the people of India were very much disappointed and got Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy.

Narain, Pandit Jagat. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-first Indian National Congress held at Lucknow, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1916. Allahabad. General Secretary, Reception Committee, 1917. ii, 284 p. 8"×12". p. 1-12.

The important political issues on which Pandit Jagat. Narain expressed his views are: "The war and India's aspirations", "Self-Government", "Our Task", "India and the Colonies" and "Necessity of sustained work". Speaking on the necessity of sustained work he said: "We must enlighten the people in our country. But it is equally necessary that we should knock at the door of the British democracy. It is true that our first task is to educate our own people whose united strength nothing will be able to withstand, but British public opinion is the final arbiter in our case and its education should be an object of special concern to us." Ibid. p. 11.

Sen, Baikuntha Nath. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-second Indian National Congress, held at Calcutta on 26th, 28th and 29th December, 1917. Calcutta, Jitendra Lal Bannerjee, 1918. vii, 140. 162, Ixxxiv p., 8"×12". p. 2-10.

Surveys the activities of the Congress from its very inception to 1918 and comments on the most immediate political issues before the Congress. Expressing his views he said: "The policy of distrust must be replaced by one of implicit trust in the people. And as trust and repression cannot go together, the offensive Regulations and Acts must be repealed or their operation must be limited to foreigners hailing from enemy countries, the C.I.D. must be abolished and the Indians must be placed on a footing of

absolute equality with the Europeans in the matter of civil and military appointments in India". Ibid. p. 9.

Patel, V. J. Welcome Address. In Report of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay on 29th, 30th, 31st August and 1st September, 1918. Bombay, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Reception Committee, 1918. 125, Ixiv, M, 3, 184 p. 5½"×9½". p. 4-12.

Explaining why the Special Session was called Patel said: "In these thirty-three years of its existence the Congress has never had a weightier duty to discharge than the one that has been laid upon it at this special sitting and you, the elect of the people, are here to decide an issue which may affect the future of our Motherland, one way or the other, perhaps half a country." He particularly spoke on the charge in the position of the Congress, proposed reforms due to the Congress, the separatists, the burden of the Congress, the Montagu and Chelmsford Reforms, and need for fiscal autonomy. A very important speech which indicates a great change in the Congress policy.

Ajmal Khan, Haziq-ul-Mulk Hafiz Hakim. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-third Session of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi on the 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st December. 1918. Delhi, S. N. Bose, General Secretary, Reception Committee, 1919. 3, 152, Cxxxiii p. 8"×12". p. 1-14.

An account of a great Nationalist Muslim's views on "important political problems" which India faced during the post, war period. He particularly emphasized on the principle of Self-Determination, Montagu and Chelmsford Reform Proposals, Provincial Councils, Local-Self-Government, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Khilafat Question, and political prisoners and internees.

Shraddhananda, Swami. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-fourth Indian National Congress held at Amritsar on the 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st December, 1919 and 1st January, 1920 Amritsar, Reception Committee, 1922. ii, 224, 60, 211, 24 p. 8"×12" p. 1-8 (b).

'Swami Shraddhananda, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the Delegates made an interesting speech in Hindi. He addressed his audience as 'Daughters and sons of Bharatmata'. He explained his pledge as a sanyasi and his political creed. He also commented on the Martial Law, Montagu's Reform Scheme, Lokmanya Tılak's mandate and National scheme of education. Translation of his speech in Hindi is also given.

Bajaj, Seth Jamnalal. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-fifth Indian National Congress held at Nagpur on the 26th, 28th, 30th and 31st December, 1920. Nagpur. Dr. B. S. Moonji, Hon. General Secretary, Reception Committee, 1921. 3,3,162, 11,4,18 p. 8"×12". p. 1-9.

The address was delivered in Hind. Commented on a few outstanding political issues which India faced during the post-war period. He also surveyed the activities of the Indian National Congress since its very inception in 1885 to 1920.

Patel, Vallabhbhai, J. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-sixth Indian National Congress held at Ahmedabad on the 27th and

28th December, 1921. Ahmedabad, Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Chairman Reception Committee, 1922. viii, 124, 14 p. 8"×12". p. 9-12. 3697

The Chairman of the Reception Committee read his welcome address in Hindi. The English reading of the address is given on page 11-12. In his brief speech Patel summarized the achievements of the Congress. He also surveyed the non-cooperation movement. Referring to the fire of suffering that Bengal, Punjab, United Provinces and other provinces passed through he said that ".....our non-violence, to which I have proudly referred, is not non-violence due to helplessness but it is due to self-imposed restraint." Ibid. p. 12.

Prasad, Braja Kishore. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-seventh Indian National Congress held at Gaya on the 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1922. Patna, Rajendra Prasad. Secretary, Reception Committee, 1923. iv, 142, (6), p. 8"×12". p. 1-19.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee who took about forty-five minutes, read his address in Hindi. The English translation of the address appears at p. 11-19. He particularly spoke on the Non-co-operation movement and the question of Council entry. He appealed to the delegates to address the National Assembly in Hindi language. A good source on the controversy of entry of councils.

Pantulu, Konda Venkatappayya. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-eighth Indian National Congress held at Coconada on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1923 and 1st January, 1924. Coconada, Bulusu Sambamurti, General Secretary, Reception Committee, 1924. 200. 48, 14, 30 p. 8"×12". p. 10-17.

After having surveyed a brief history of Andhra Desa the Chairman of the Reception Committee expresses his ideas on a few important current political and social problems. He speaks on the entrance of Mahatma Gandhi into Congress, his idea about the constructive programme, Hindu-Muslim unity, Untouchability, Swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods, Non-co-operation Movement etc.

Deshpande, Gangadhar Rao Balkrishna. Welcome Address. In Report of the Thirty-ninth Indian National Congress held at Belgaum on the 26th and 27th December, 1924. Belgaum, Reception Committee, 1925. 123, 35, 7p. 8"×12", p. 5-16.

Summarizes the current political situation which confronted the Congress in 1923-24.

Murarilal. Welcome Address. In Report of the Fortieth Indian National Congress, Kanpur session, December 26, 1925. Madras, The General Secretary, All-India Congress, 1926. ii, 128, 112 p. 5"×9". p. 1-2.

In his short speech he declared that "the movement of Non-co-operation which has been going on in this country for our regeneration is not dead, it has taken its root." Adding further he said: "It will sprout up into a mighty tree and show its result when the time comes. This is the only way in which this country is going to attain its salvation." Ibid. p. 2.

Phookun, T. R. Welcome Address. In Report of the Indian National Congress, Forty-first Session, Gauhati (Assam), December. 1926. Madras. General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee 1927. ii. 136 p. 5"×9". p. 1-8.

After having traced the early history of Assam the Chairman of the Reception Committee commented on the current political events in India.

Explaining Assam's part in the nationalist movement Phookun said: "Our right to invite you to such a distant and a poor country is based upon our modest achievement during the Non-co-operation Movement, on the terrible sufferings undergone at the time by the people of Assam at the most cruel hands of the Bureaucracy and above all in our sincere willingness to follow your lead through the Congress and do our honest best in the fight for Swaraj." Ibid. p. 8.

'Mudaliar, C. N. Muthuranga. Welcome Address. In Report of the Forty-second Indian National Congress held at Madras, 1927. Madras, Reception Committee, 1928. 116. X. 27. vi, p. 5"×9"p. ix. 3703

In his welcome address the Chairman particularly draws attention of the members to four more important reasons whythe Congress almost unanimously decided to boycott the Commission. Firstly, under the principles evolved and the pledges given during the great war, we are entitled to decide what the form and extent of our self-government should be. Secondly, the circumstances of the appointment of the Commission constitute a contemptuous rejection of the National Demand, passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1924 and reiterated in 1925. Thirdly, even the moderate demand made by the Liberals for the inclusion of a substantial proportion of Indians in the Commission has been ignored. Fourthly, the Commission should be ruthlessly boycotted, because it implies the application to India of doctrines which are contrany to the usages governing the relations between England and the Dominions". In conclusion he added: "Throughout next year, the country would be engaged in a keen fight for Swaraj, which would require the hearty co-operation of all communities for its successful termination. Dr. Ansari is a symbol of such cooperation. With the unique advantage of a long experience of public affairs in India; and of the unquestioning confidence of every section of Indian people, he will be in a position to lead us to our goal of Swaraj". Ibid. p.x.

Sen Gupta, J. M. Welcome Address. In Forty-third Indian National Congress, Calcutta, 1928. Calcutta, the Reception Committee, 1929. 186, xii p. 5"×9". p. 8-9.

Explaining the character of the the Congress the Chairman of the Reception Committee added: "To-day the Congress embraces not only the intelligentsia but includes within its orbit the masses as well as the classes. It is no more a bourgeois organisation. Its message has reached the remotest corners of the country. To-day the illiterate but intelligent Indian of the village who has never set his eyes on a city is anxious to know what the Congress is doing, what it expects him to do, and is ever ready to carry out its behests." Ibid. p. 8.

Kitchlew, Saifuddin. Welcome Address. In Indian National Congress. Report of the Forty-fourth annual Session held at Lajpat Rai Nagar, Lahore, on December 25-31, 1929. Lahore. Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, General Secretary, Reception Committee, 1930. 141, 104 p. 5"×8". p. 1-21.

After having surveyed the activities of the Congress for the last forty years and made comments on the current political conditions in India Dr. Kitchlew appealed to Mahatma Gandhi as: "I appeal to Mahatmaji to lead us in our struggle for the attainment of National Independence. The country is ready for action. It is ready to suffering and sacrifice. The Non-co-operation programme of the Nagpur Congress gave the country a militant and dynamic programme. The country responded wonderfully. It is true the Chauri Chaura incident led to a sudden suspension of the programme, which severely disappointed the workers and the country and

played havor with morale. To-day, we are again on the eve of a period of dynamic action. I appeal to Mahatmaji. Pray come and lead us. We are ready." Ibid. p. 20-21.

Gidwani, Choithram P. Forty-fifth Indian National Congress Chairman's speech. Karachi, R. K. Sidhva and Tarachand J. Lalwani, General Secretaries, Reception Committee, 1931. 12 p. 5"×8".

While making commnets on the current political situation Dr. Gidwani added: "......We are meeting at a critical juncture in our history. For twelve months from the march to Dandi to the Delhi truce we have really lived. In 1920-21 we reached a wonderful height of emotional exaltation and ten years later in 1930-31 that emotion has been translated by the nation into heroic action. During those ten years of probation there has been a steady absorption of the teachings of our great souled leader Mahatma Gandhi to whom the world pays homage to-day for having successfully evolved a matchless weapon that provides for righteous warfare; a righteous method. It is nothing short of a New Dispensation in which brute force will no longer be the final arbiter in human affairs and might will not be acceptable as indisputable evidence of Right." "Mahatmaji's message," he added further, "is not for India alone. The evolution of that technique of satyagraha in the course of this struggle is leading the world to claim the message as its own and from far off land, are heard echoes of the great message". Ibid. p. 4-5.

Govind Das, Seth. Welcome Address. In Report of the Fifty-second Indian National Congress, Tripuri (Dist. Jabbulpore) Mahakoshal, Mahakoshal. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, General Secretary, Reception Committee. 1940. 32, 201, 26p. map. 5½"×8½". p. 60-61.

Comments on the current political situation and Mahatma Gandhi's comments on Shri Bose's election as the President of the 52nd Indian National Congress. He also summarizes the part played by Mahakoshal in India's struggle for independence. Quotes Jawaharlal Nehru's views on Mahatma Gandhi's political philosophy. Commenting on Rajkot and Jaipur agitations Nehru described Gandhi's voice as "soft but iron". Finally Seth Govind Das added: "Just at the moment both the national and international situations are critical, and I pray to the Almighty to grant every son and daughter of India present at Tripuri wisdom and strength to reach a correct decision." Ibid. p. 60.

Bhatt, Gokul Bhai. Welcome Address. In Congress Reception Committee, All-India Congress Fifty-fifth session, December, 1948. Jaipur, Gokul Bhai Bhatt, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1949. 47, 190, (26) p. 5"×8". p. 3-11.

Jaipur Congress was the first one after India won her independence. Summarizes how the Congress fought for India's independence and appeals to the people to retain it with skill, care and hard labour. The address was delivered in Hindi.

Gurumukh Singh Musaffir, Giani. Welcome Address. Amritsar, Giani Gurumukh Singh Musafir, Chairman, Reception Committee, 1956. 10 p. 7"×9½".

Surveys the part played by the Punjab in India's struggle for freedom. Describing the significance of the Amritsar session he added: The present session of the Congress assumes an added significance because it has to give a lead to the country on the two most vital questions confronting to-day. The first is the reorganization of the states and the second the execution of

the Second Five Year Plan which has almost been formulated and is ready for being launched." "We shall also review "the tremendous success of the grand and noble policy of World Peace pursued by our beloved leader Jawaharlalji." Ibid. p. 7.

Choudhury, Mahendra Mohan. Welcome Address. In Report of Sixty-third Indian National Congress. Pragjyotishpur, Gauhati (Assam), the Reception Committee, 1958. 7p. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " × 7".

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—RESOLUTIONS

Note.—These resolutions are classified under 150 sub-headings which are arranged alphabetically. References to the Congress Session, A. I. C. C. and W. C. meetings are given in abbreviations.

GENERAL

Chakravarty, D. and Bhattacharya, C. Congress in evolution; being a collection of Congress resolutions from 1885 to 1940 and other important documents. Calcutta, Book Co., 1940. Parts I and II. viii, 232 p. ii, 57, p. 21½ cm.

Indian National Congress. Allahabad. Indian National Congress, 1920-1923: Collection of resolutions of the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee, 1924. Allahabad, the Committee, 1924. 315 p. 21½ cm. 3712

—. Indian National Congress; being the resolutions of the Congress and the Working Committee of the Congress passed during the year 1924, Allahabad, the Committee, 1924. 72 p. 19 cm. 3713

Resolutions on Economic Policy and programme, 1924-54. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955. 93 p. 3714

-----. adopted at the 60th Session of-the Congress at Avadi, Madras (21-23 January 1955) New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955. 6, 8 p. 3715

Resolution on Foreign Policy, 1947-57. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1957. 68 p. 3716

Resolution on Goa. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee 1956, 14 p. 3717

Resolutions on States Reorganization, 1950-1956. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1956. 24 p. 3718

ADMINISTRATION

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 52: 1939: Tripuri. 3719

AGRICULTURE

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 17: 1901? Calcutta; 21: 1905: Banaras; 20: 1904: Bombay; 27: 1911:

Calcutta; 49: 1936: Lucknow; 50: 1936 (December): Faizpore; A. I. C. C.: 1947 (November); Delhi 55: 1948: Jaipur; 50: 1936: Faizpore: 60: 1955; Avadi.

See also

AGRICULTURE

ALL-INDIA PARTIES CONFERENCE

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A. I. C. C. Meeting, November, 1928, Delhi. 3721

ANARCHISM

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 46: 1931: Karachi; W. C.: 1931 (October): Delhi. 3722

ANDHRA STATE—FORMATION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W. C.: 1949 (December): New Delhi. 3723

ARMS ACT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passad at 3: 1887: Madras; 5: 1889: Poona: 29: 1914: Madras; 31: 1915: Bombay; 32: 1916: Lucknow; 33: 1927: Calcutta.

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A. I. C. C.: 1955 (May): Barhampur. 3725

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 44: 1928: Calcutta. 3726

BENGAL-PARTITION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 20: 1904: Bombay; 27: 1911: Calcutta.

BHAGAT SINGH

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 46: 1931: Karachi. 3728

BHOODAN YAGNA

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A. I. C. C.: 1951 (July): Bengalore; 58: 1953: Hyderabad; 60: 1955: Avadi.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 24: 1908: Madras; 36: 1920: Nagpur: W. C.: 1921 (June): Bombay; W. C.: 1922 (February): Bardoli; 38: 1922: Gaya; A. I. C. C.: 1923 (May): Bombay; 38: 1923: Delhi (Special); 42: 1926: Gauhati; 43: 1927: Madras; 44: 1928: Calcutta; 46: 1931: Karachi. 3730

BUDDHA-MESSAGE OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 61: 1956: Amritsar. 3731

CEYLON

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 58: 1953: Hyderabad.

CHAURI CHAURA

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1922 (February): Bardoli. 3733

CHITTAGONG TRAGEDY

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1931 (October): Delhi; W.C.: 1931 (October): Bombay. 3734

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 36: 1920 Nagpur. 3785

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT-1921

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 36: 1920: Nagpur; W.C: 1921: (June): Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (July): 1921; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (November): Delhi; W.C.: 1921 (November): Bombay; 36: 1921: Ahmedabad; W.C.: 1921 (February):

Bardoli; W.C.: 1922 (February): Bardoli; A.I.C.C.: 1922 (June): Lucknow; 38: 1922. Gaya; A.I.C.C. 1923 February: Allahabad; 38: 1923: Delhi (Special); 39: 1923: Cocanada. 3736

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT—1931

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 46: 1931: Karachi. 3737

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT—1932

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 49: 1934: Bombay. 3738

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT—1934

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1934 (May): Patna. 3739

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT—1940

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1940 (September): Bombay. 3740

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 36: 1920: Nagpur; W.C.: 1931 (October): Ahmedabad; A. I. C. C. 1954 (June): Ajmer; 61: 1956: Amritsar.

COMMUNAL AWARD

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1934 (June): Patna; W.C.: 1934 (December): Patna. 3742

COMMUNALISM

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 54: 1946: Meerut; A.I.C.C.: 1947 (November): Delhi; 55: 1948: Jaipur: 56: 1950: Nasik; A. I. C. C.: 1952 (March): Calcutta; 58: 1953: Hyderabad.

COMMUNICATIONS

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 11: 1895: Poona. 3744

COMMUNISM

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W. C.: 1945 (December): Calcutta.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 61:1956: Amritsar. 3746

CONGRESS MANIFESTO

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 54: 1946: Meerut. 3747

CONGRESS SEVA DAL

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1947: Delhi, 3748

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 50:1936: Faizpur; W.C.: 1946 (August): Wardha; 54:1946: Meerut. 3749

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1934 (June): Wardha; 49: 1934: Bombay; W. C.: 1942 (March): Wardha; A.I.C.C.: 1945 (September): Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1947: Delhi; W.C. 1948 (January): New Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1945 (June): Ajmer; 60: 1955: Avadi; A.I.C.C.: 1956 (May): Barhampur. 3750

CONTROLS

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A.I.C.Ç.: 1951 (January): Ahmedabad. 3751

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 19: 1903-: 3752

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1922 (May): Bombay; 41:1925: Kanpur; 46: 1931: Karachi; 49: 1934: Bombay.

COW PROTECTION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 35: 1919: Amritsar; 36: 1920: Nagpur. 3754

CRIPPS' PROPOSALS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1942 (April): Allahabad; W.C.: 1942 (April): Delhi. 3755

DEFENCE

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 33: 1918: Bombay (Special).

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 32: 1916: Lucknow; 33: 1917: Calcutta; 34: 1918; Delhi. 3757

DEPORTATION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 24:1908: Madras; 25:1909: Lahore. 3758

DISPLACED PERSONS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A I.C.C.: 1947 (November: Delhi; 56: 1950: Nasik. 3759

DISRUPTIVE TENDENCIES

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 57: 1951: New Delhi. 3760

DOMINION STATUS

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 45: 1929: Lahore. 3761

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—VISIT OF

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 36: 1920: Nagpur; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (July): Bombay. 3762

EAST AFRICA

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1946 (August): Wardha; 54: 1946: Meerut; 59: 1954: Kalyani 3763

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 7:1891: Nagpur; 17:1901: Calcutta; W.C.: 1934 (June) Bombay; 55: 1948: Jaipur; 56: 1950: Nasik; W.C.: 1953 (May): New Delhi. 3764

ECONOMIC POLICY

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1947 (November): Delhi; W.C.: 1950 (May): New Delhi; 57: 1951: New Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1952 (September): Indore; A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July): Agra; 60: 1955: Avadi; 61: 1956: Amritsar. 3765

EDUCATION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 33: 1917: Calcutta; 51: 1938 Haripura; 60: 1955, Avadi; 63: 1958: Gauhati.

ELECTIONS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1945 (December): Calcutta; W.C.: 1949 (April): New Delhi; W.C.: 1955 (January): New Delhi.

ELECTIONS—CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1945 (September): Bombay. 3768

EPIDEMICS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 14: 1898: Madras; 33: 1917: Calcutta. 3769

FINANCE

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 1:1885: Bombay; 3: 1887: Madras; 4: 1888: Allahabad; 5: 1889: Poona; 6:1890: Calcutta; 8:1892: Allahabad; 9:1893: Lahore, 10:1894: Madras; 12:1896: Calcutta; 13:1897: Amritsar; 14:1894: Madras; 16:1900: Lahore; 17:1901: Calcutta; 19:1903: Madras; 20:1904: Bombay; 21:1905: Banaras; 25:1909;

Lahore; 26: 1910: Allahabad; 27: 1911: Calcutta; 31: 1915: Bombay; 36: 1920: Nagpur; 38: 1922: Gaya; 45: 1929: Lahore; W.C.: 1930: Allahabad; W.C.: 1930; Allahabad; W.C.: 1931 (October): Ahmedabad; W.C.: 1931 (October): Delhi; 61: 1956: Amritsar.

FIVE YEAR PLAN (Ist)

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 58:1953: Hyderabad; A.I.C.C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer; 61: 1956: Amritsar. 3771

FIVE YEAR PLAN (2nd)

Indian National Congress. Resolutions Passed at W.C.: 1954 (May): New Delhi; 61:1954: Amritsar; A.I.C.C.: 1956 (May) Berhampur. 3772

FLOODS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 50:1936: Faizpur; 60:1955: Avadi; W.C. 1955: (October): New Delhi, 3773

FOOD SHORTAGE

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1946 (March): Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1952 (March): Calcutta. 3774

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1946 (March): Bombay; 55: 1948: Jaipur; 56: 1950: Nasik; A.I.C.C.: 1952 (March): Calcutta; 57: 1951: New Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1952 (September): Indore; 58: 1953: Hyderabad; W.C.: 1953 (May): New Delhi; 59: 1954: Kalyani; 60: 1955: Avadi; 61: 1956: Amritsar; 63: 1958: Gauhati.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 55: 1948: Jaipur; 56: 1950: Nasik; A.I.C.C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer; 60: 1955: Avadi.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—PAKISTAN

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July): Agra. 3777

GANDHI, M. K. -ASSASSINATION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1948 (February): New Delhi. 3778

GANDHI, M. K. - DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1950 (January): New Delhi. 3779

GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1948 (January): Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1948 (February): New Delhi; A.I.C.C: 1954 (June): Ajmer. 3780

GOA QUESTION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1946 (August): Wardha; A. I. C. C.: 1955 (September): New Delhi; 63: 1958: Gauhati. 3781

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 28: 1912: Bankipur. 3782

HIJLI DETENTION CAMP

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W. C.: 1931 (October): Delhi; W.C.: 1931 (November): Bombay. 3783

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 43: 1927: Madras; W.C.: 1931 (July): Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1942 (April): Allahabad.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W. C.: 1946 (August): Wardha; W.C.: 1947: Delhi. 3785

HINDUSTAN SEVA DAL

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1929: Calcutta; W.C.: 1931: Bombay. 3786

HYDERABAD

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1946 (August): Wardha. 3787

IMPRISONMENTS

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 50: 1936: Faizpur. 3788

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1942 (January): Wardha. 3789

INDIA ACT, 1935

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 49: 1936: Lucknow. 3790

INDIA—CONSTITUTION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 44:1928: Calcutta; 50:1936: Faizpur; 51:1938: Haripura; A. I. C. C.: 1945 (September): Bombay; 54:1946: Meerut; A. I. C. C.: 1951 (May): New Delhi; W.C.: 1954 (May): New Delhi; 60:1955: Avadi.

INDIA-PARTITION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1947 (June): Delhi; 55: 1948: Jaipur. 3792

INDIA POL. AND GOVT.

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 34: 1918: Delhi; 35: 1919: Amritsar; 49: 1934: Bombay; W.C.: 1940 (June): Wardha; A.I.C.C.: 1942 (January): Wardha; W.C.: 1940 (November): Wardha; 54: 1946: Meerut. 3793

INDIA—SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 33: 1917: Calcutta; W.C.: 1953 (May): New Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July): Agra. 3794

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (I.N.A.)

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1945 (September): Bombay; W.C.: 1945 (December): Calcutta. 3795

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—CONSTITUTION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W. C.: 1947: Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1947 (November): Delhi; W.C.: 1948 (January): Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1948 (February): New Delhi; A.I.C.C.: 1948 (April): Bombay; 55: 1948: Jaipur; 56: 1950: Nasik; A.I.C.C.: 1952 (March): Calcutta; 58: 1953: Hyderabad; A. I. C. C. 1956 (May): Barhampur.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS-MEMBERSHIP

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1942 (January): Wardha; W.C.: 1949 (January): New Delhi. 3797

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—OBJECTIVES

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1942 (July): Wardha; A.I.C.C.: 1945 (September): Bombay. 3798

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—OBJECTIVES (after 1947)

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1947 (November): Delhi; 55: 1948: Jaipur. 3799

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—ORGANIZATION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1946 (August): Wardha; W.C.: 1951 (April): New Delhi; A. I. C. C.: 1951 (July): Bangalore; 60: 1955: Avadi; 61: 1956: Amritsar; A.I.C.C.: 1956 (May): Berhampur.

INDONESIA REPUBLIC

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 54: 1946: Meerut; 55: 1948: Jaipur. 3801

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1946 (September). 3802

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July): Agra; A.I.C.C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer. 3803

JALLIANAWALA BAGH

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 35: 1919: 3804

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KASHMIR QUESTION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W. C.: 1946 (July): Bombay; W. C.: 1948 (January): New Delhi; A. I. C. C.: 1951 (May): New Delhi; W. C.: 1953 (May): New Delhi. 3805

KHADDAR

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 38:1923: Delhi (Special); W. C.: 1948 (January): New Delhi; 56: 1953: Nasik.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 33: 1917: Calcutta; 35: 1919: Amritsar; 35: 1920: Calcutta (Special) A. I. C. C.: 1921 (July): Bombay; 37: 1921: Allahabad. 3807

KOREA

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A. I. C. C.: 1953 (July): Agra; 59: 1954: Kalyani. 3808

LABOUR AND LABOUR CLASSES

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 16:1900: Lahore; 17:1901: Calcutta; 36:1920: Nagpur: 38:1922: Gaya, W. C.:1946 (August): Wardha; W. C.:1948 (January): Delhi; 55:1948: Jaipur.

LAND REFORMS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 4: 1888: Allahabad; 5: 1889: Poona; 6: 1890: Calcutta; 9: 1893: Lahore; 10: 1894: Madras; 12: 1896: Calcutta; 25: 1909: Lahore; 31: 1915: Bombay; A. I. C. C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer; 60: 1955: Avadi; 63: 1958: Gauhati.

LANGUAGE QUESTION

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 63rd: 1958: Gauhati. 3811

LAW COMMISSION

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A. I. C. C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer. 3812

LEGISLATION-PROTEST AGAINST

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 10: 1894: Madras; 13: 1897: Amraoti; 19: 1903: Madras; 24: 1903:

Madras; 25: 1909: Lahore; 26: 1910: Allahabad; 33: 1917: Calcutta; 42: 1926: Gauhati. 3813

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 55: 1948: Jaipur; W. C.: 1949 (April): New Delhi; W. C.: 1949 (June): New Delhi; W. C.: 1953 (May): New Delhi.

MARTIAL LAW

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 35: 1919: Amritsar. 3815

MASS CONTACT

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 49: 1936: Lucknow. 3816

MIDDLE EAST

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A. I. C. C.: 1935 (July): Agra. 3817

MINORITIES

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 51: 1938: Haripura. 3818

MOHPLA REVOLT

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 37: 1921: Ahmedabad. 3819

NANKANA TRAGEDY

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A. J. C. C.: 1921 (March): Bezwada; 39: 1923: Cocanada; 41: 1925: Kanpur; 42: 1926: Gauhati. 3820

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W. C.: 1954 (May), New Delhi. 3821

NEHRU COMMITTEE

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A. I. C. C. Meeting, November, 1928: Delhi; 45: 1929: London; W. C.: 1931 (July): Bombay.

NON-VIOLENCE

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A. I. C. C.: 1942 (April): Allahabad; W. C.: 1945 (December): Calcutta. 3823

NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER POLICY

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 11: 1895: Poona; 14: 1898: Madras; 50: 1936: Faizpur. 3824

PANCHAYAT

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A. I. C. C.: 1948 (February): New Delhi. 3825

PATEL, SARDAR VALLABHBHAI

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W. C.: 1951 (April): New Delhi. 3826

PLANNING

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W. C.: 1950 (May): New Delhi; A. I. C. C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer. 3827

PEASANT AND LANDLORDS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 11:1895: Poona; 15: 1899: Lucknow; 16: 1900: Lahore; 20: 1904: Bombay; 27:1911: Calcutta; 32: 1916: Lucknow; 38:1922: 3828 Gaya; 51: 1938: Haripura.

PRESS—REPRESSION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 14: 1898: Madras; 26: 1910: Allahabad; 31: 1915: Bombay; 33: 1917: 3829 Calcutta.

POVERTY

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 4: 1888: Allahabad; 8:1892: Allahabad; 13:1897: Amraoti; 15:1899: Lucknow; 19:1903: Madras; 36:1920: Nagpur; 46:1931: 3830 Karachi.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 44:1928: Calcutta; W.C.: 1934 (December): Patna; 49:1936: Lucknow; 51 : 1938 : Haripura ; 52 : 1939 : Tripura ; 54 : 1946 : Meerut ; 55 : 1948 : Jaipur. 3831

PROHIBITION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 4: 1899: Allahabad; 16: 1900: Lahore; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (July): Bombay; 44: 1928: Calcutta.

PUBLIC CONDUCT—STANDARD OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 55: 1948: .

Jaipur. 3833

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1942 (August): Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1945 (September): Bombay.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1953 (December): New Delhi. 3835

REFORM-ADMINISTRATION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 1:1885: Bombay; 11:1895: Bombay; 12:1896: Calcutta; 13:1897: Amraoti; 14:1898: Madras; 15:1899: Lucknow; 16:1900: Lahore, 19:1903: Madras; 20:1904: Bombay; 21:1905: Banaras; 22:1906: Calcutta; 25:1909: Lahore; 25:1910: Allahabad; 27:1911: Calcutta; 28:1912: Bankipur; 29:1913: Karachi; 30:1914: Madras; 31:1915: Bombay; 32:1916; Lucknow; 33:1917: Calcutta; 33:1918: Bombay (Special): 34:1918: Delhi; 35:1919: Amritsar.

REFORMS-LEGISLATIVE

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 1: 1885: Bombay; 2: 1886: Calcutta, 5: 1889: Poona; 6: 1890: Calcutta; 7: 1891: Nagpur; 8: 1892: Allahabad; 9: 1895: Lahore; 13: 1897: Amraoti; 14: 1898: Madras; 13: 1903: Madras: 21: 1905: Banaras; 24: 1908: Madras; 25: 1909: Lahore; 29: 1913: Karachi; 33: 1918: Bombay (Special).

RELIGION—SUPPRESSION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 33:1917: 3838

REPRESSIVE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 10: 1894: Madras; 13: 1897: Amraoti; 14: 1898: Madras; 19: 1903: Madras; 21: 1905: Banaras; 24: 1908: Madras; 25: 1909: Lahore; 26: 1910: Allahabad; 31: 1915: Bombay; 32: 1916: Lucknow; 33: 1917: Calcutta; 34: 1918: Delhi; 35: 1919: Amritsar; 36: 1920: Nagpur; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (March): Bezwada; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (July): Bombay; 36: 1922: Gaya; 39: 1923: Cocanada; 40: 1924: Belgaum; 41: 1925: Kanpur; 42: 1926: Gauhati; 43: 1927: Madras; A.I.C.C.: 1929 (September): Lucknow; 46: 1931: Karachi; W.C.: 1931 (October): Delhi; W.C.: 1931 (November): Bombay; 49: 1936: Lucknow.

RESIGNATIONS-MINISTERIAL U.P. AND BIHAR

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 51:1938: Haripura. 3840

ROWLATT ACT

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 34:1918: Delhi; 35:1919.

SALT TAX

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 4:1888; Allahabad; 6:1890 Calcutta; 9:1893: Lahore; 19:1903: Madras; W.C.:1931 (October): Delhi.

SAMPATTIDAN YAGNA

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 60:1955: Avadi.

SATYAGRAHA

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C.: 1940 (April): Wardha; A.I.C.C.: 1940 (September): Bombay. 3844

SHUDDHI MOVEMENT

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 38:1923 Delhi (Special). 3845

SOCIALIST PATTERN OF SOCIETY

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 60: 1955: Avadi; A.I.C.C.: 1956 (May): Berhampur. 3846

STATES REORGANIZATION—COMMISSION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 58:1953: Hyderabad; W.C.: 1954 (May): New Delhi; 59:1954: Kalyani; 61:1956: Amritsar; A.I.C.C.: 1956 (May); Berhampur. 3847

STUDENTS

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1934 (June): Wardha. 3848

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 22: 1906: Calcutta; 31: 1915: Bombay; W.C.: 1934 (July): Banaras; 49: 1934: Bombay; 33: 1917: Calcutta; 36: 1920: Nagpur; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (July): Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (November): Delhi; 41: 1925: Kanpur; A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July): Agra. 3849

SWARAJYA

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 35: 1920: Calcutta (Special); 36: 1920: Nagpur; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (November): Delhi; 37: 1921: Ahmedabad; 38: 1923: Delhi (Special), 40: 1924: Belgaum; 42: 1926: Gauhati; 49: 1934: Bombay; A.I.C.C.: 1931 (August): Bombay; W.C.: 1934 (December): Patna; 52: 1939: Tripuri.

SWARAJYA BHAVAN PROPERTY

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1949 (April): New Delhi. 3851

SOUTH AFRICA

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 54: 1946: Meerut; W.C.: 1946 (March): Bombay; W.C.: 1946 (April): Delhi; W.C.: 1946 (July): Bombay; 55: 1948: Jaipur; A.I.C.C.: 1952 (September): Indore; A. J. C. C.: 1952 (March): Calcutta; A.I.C C.: 1953 (July): Agra; 58: 1953: Hyderabad; 59: 1954: Kalyani.

TAXATION

 Indian National Congress.
 Resolutions passed at 9: 1893:

 Lahore; 10: 1894: Madras;
 12: 1904: Bombay;
 21: 1905:

 Banaras, 31: 1915: Bombay.
 3853

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 36: 1920: Nagpur; 38: 1922: Gaya. 3854

TUNISIA QUESTION

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1952 (September): Indore. 3855

UNEMPLOYMENT

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 46: 1931: Karachi; A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July): Agra. 3856

UNITED INDIA

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1945 (September): Poona. 3857

UNITED NATIONS

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1945 (July): Simla. 3858

UNITED STATES MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 59: 1954: Kalyani. 3859

UNITY (GENERAL)

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1942 (April): Allahabad; A.I.C.C.: 1951 (January): Ahmedabad; 59: 1954: Kalyani; 60: 1955: Avadi.

UNTOUCHABILITY

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 44:1928: Calcutta. 3861

VOLUNTEERS

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W.C. 1940 (June) Wardha; W.C.: 1940 (August); Wardha; W.C. 1940 (September): Bombay.

WORLD WAR-I

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 32: 1916: Lucknow; 34: 1918: Delhi. 3863

WORLD WAR-II

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 50: 1936: Faizpur; 53: 1940: Ramgarh; W.C. 1940 (August): Wardha; 54: 1946: Meerut.

WOMEN-WELFARE OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 60: 1955: Avadi. 3865

ZAMINDARI—ABOLITION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1948 (January): New Delhi. 3866

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—SECRETARIAT

Note on the working of the All-India Congress Committee Office. In Congress Bulletin, No. 5, September 1951, p. 163-168. 3867

A descriptive note giving information about the various departments of the A. I. C. C. Office. The departments mentioned in the note are; Permanent Secretary, General Office; Accounts Department; Congress Organisation Department; Foreign Department; Economic and Political Research Department, Parliamentary Department; Congress Seva Dal; Labour Department; Press Cutting Department; Youth Department; Publications Department; Library; and Refugee Department.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—SEVA DAL

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee, C. No. 4, P-1/3049. July 20, 1946: P. C. C. In C.B., August, 1946 (M. S. and B. V. K.), p. 23-25. 3868

Defines the aims of the Congress Volunteer Corps and announces the opening of the National Volunteer Corps Department at the A. I. C. C. office under Major General Shah Nawaz Khan. Directs that all provincial organizations should communicate directly with Major General Shah Nawaz. Explaining the aims of the National Volunteer Corps the General Secretaries add: "...... will inevitably work for national unity and for the raising of the physical and other standards of the nation. In times of emergency it should act as peace and relief brigade to protect the life, honour and property of the people. It will have to be remembered always that the Congress works through peaceful methods. Its work therefore, will be not of compulsion or coercion but of friendly cooperation with all elements in the population and of winning them over through service—Ibid. p. 24.

1947 (J. K.), p. 17-18. May 9, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., 3869

Re: Resignation of Major General Shah Nawaz who was appointed to take charge of the Volunteer Department of the A.I.C.C.

- Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 56, June 8, 1948. In C.B., August, 1948 (S. D.), p. 15. 3870
- Deals with the discussion that took place in a G.O.Cs. Conference in Bombay, that our Seva Dal Organization was not sufficiently active in several Provinces.
- —. C. No. SD-8229, April 6, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., March-April, 1951 (K. V. R.), p. 69.
- Informs that Dr. N. S. Hardikar has been requested by the Congress President to guide the activities of the Congress Seva Dal.
- —. C. No. 20, June 21, 1951: P. C. C. In C.B., June, 1951 (M. G.), p. 114-116.
- Explains relationship between Congress Seva Dal vis-a-vis the Congress Committee to ensure smooth working of the Seva Dal Organisation.
- —. C. No. P-27/2394, February 24, 1953: P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., February, 1953 (B. M.), p. 56-57.
- Reports decisions taken in the Conference of Presidents and Secretaries at Hyderabad on Seva Dal Organisation among other subjects.
- ____. C. No. SD./6664, June 27, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., June July, 1953 (S. N.), p. 213-214.
- Recommends the urgent need for having a strong Congress Seva Dal Organisation in each and every Pradesh.
- —. C. No. P-27/8891, August 29, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (S. N.), p. 267.
 - Urges to keep in touch with the programme of the Seva Dal Organisation.
- —. C. No. 14, April 13, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1954 (S. N.), p. 132-134.
 - Urges to take a personal interest in the organisation of Seva Dal.
- Youth and Seva Dal Departments. In C.B., October-November, 1954 (S. N.), p. 377-378.
- —. C. No. 8, December 29, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., December, 1955 (S. N.), p. 718.
- —. C. No. 42, January 3, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1956 (S. N.), p. 15-16.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee. C. No. WD/Cir. No. 2, December 10, 1953; P. C. C. and D. C. C. In C.B., December, 1955 (S. N.), p. 373-374.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND COMMUNISTS

Joshi, Puran Chandra. Communist reply to Congress Working Committee's charges. Abridged by Amrit Sen, Calcutta, K. Roy, Bengal Provincial Committee, Communist Party of India, 1946, 114 p. 18 cm.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND ITS ACTIVITIES ABROAD

Dadachanji, B. K. Indian National Congress and Indians Overscas; with special reference to Indians in Burma; a letter addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Bombay, Hamara Hindustan, 1946. 62 p. 19 cm.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND GANDHI, M. K.

Banerjee, Bijoy. Congress and Gandhi. In his Indian War of Independence with special reference to I. N. A. Calcutta, Oriental Agency, 1946. 188 p. ports. 19 cm. p. 35-47.

Das, Bhagvan. Gandhi and the Congress. In M.G., 1949 p. 68-79. 3884

A plea for better organization of the Indian National Congress.

Deming, W. S. Has Gandhi Failed? In Christian Century (Chicago) 52; 108-109. January 23, 1935.

Comments on Gandhi's resignation from the Congress.

Gandbi, M. K. Belgaum Impressions. In R. 39th, 1924, I.N.C. (Belgaum) p. vii-ix.

Originally published in Young India dated January 1, 1925, here are impressions of the Thirty-ninth Congress held at Belgaum on December 26 and 27, 1924.

Gandhi and the Indian Congress. In Near East (London) 28: 409. October. 3887

Gandhi and the Congress. In Round Table (Chicago) 24: 131-138. Dec. 3888

Gandhi Foregoes Independence. In Time (Chicago) 35: 29. April 1, 1940.

Critical account of the 53rd session of the Indian National Congress.

Gandhi Worries John Bull Again. In Literary Digest (New York) 104-113. Jan. 11, 1930, port. 3890

Comments on Gandhi's announcement in the Lahore Congress. He said, "Drive a nail in Britain's coffin."

Gandhi's Twenty-four Points. In Christian Century (Chicago) 48: 502-503. April 15, 1931.

There proposed twenty-four points were adopted at the final session of the Karrehi Congress, to be discussed at the proposed Round Table Conferency, Lendon.

Indian Muddle. Mahatma's Fight against British-made Constitution. In Literary Digest (New York) 132:14. Jan. 9, 1937. 3892

Description of the Faizpur session of the Indian National Congress, 1937.

- Indian National Congress. Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee Report. Madras, the Committee, 1923, 171 p. 19 cm. 3893
- Nariman, K. F. Whither Congress? Spiritual Idealism or Political Realism. Bombay, D. R. Dewoolkar, 1933. 160 p. 19 cm. 3894

A criticism of Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.

Thompson, R. Gandhi Retires. In Current History (New York) 41:353-354. Dec., 1934.

Critical commentary on Gandhi's resignation from the Indian National Congress, on October 29, 1934.

Watson A. Mahatma Gandhi Recaptures Congress. In Great Britain and the East (London) 55: 239. Sept. 26, 1940. 3896

Comments on Gandhi's speech at the Bombay Congress, 1940.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee; C. No. R-2/3388, December 5, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., November-December, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 251.

Informs that Lala Achint Ram, M.P. has been appointed incharge of the Department of Rehabilitation of the A.I.C C.

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Das, Biswanath. When the Congress took Office. In RG 1951: 64:66.

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Sends a copy of the letter of the Congress President wrote to Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya, Chief Minister, Government of Ajmer, about the question of consultation between the P.C.C. and the ministry.

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- Secretaries of all the Legislature Congress Parties. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (B.M.), p. 261-263.
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Sethna, Phiroze. Congress and Office Acceptance: a symposium. In Indian Review (Madras). 38: 9-10. Jan., 1937. 3915

Srinivasa Sastri, V. S. The Congress League Scheme; an exposition, Allahabad, 1917. 66 p. (Political Pamphlets, No. 3). 3916

Srivastava, Gopinath. When Congress Ruled: a close range survey of the Congress administration during the twenty eight months (1937-39) in the United Provinces. Lucknow, Upper India Publishing House, 1940, 147 p. 3917

Venquswamy, N. S. Congress in Office. Bombay, Bharat Publishing Co., 1940. viii, 207 p. 19 cm. 3918

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Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji. What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables. Bombay. Thacker and Co., 1945. vi, 387 p. 24½ cm.

A critical examination of the programme of the Indian National Congress and of Gandhi's plan for the betterment of untouchables.

Gandhi, M. K. The Congress and the Minorities. In N. V. 1947: 26-31.

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Selections from speeches about his views on the relationship of the Indian National Congress and the various classes of India.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND MUSLIMS

Ali, Maulana Mohamed. Musalmans and the Congress. In R. 38th, 1923, I.N.C. (Cocanada), p. 20-40. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 611-645.

A masterly summary of the relationship of Musalmans with the Indian National Congress since its very inception in 1885. Traces reasons why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opposed Muslim participation, the motives of his opposition, why Muslim League came into existence, question of separate Electorates, Muslim and foreign affairs, self-government and the Muslim League's creed, Turkey and Indian Muslim feeling, limits of Muslim "Loyalty," and Muslim realization of longer Indian interests. A good source for pre-Gandhian Hindu-Muslim question.

Ansari, M. A. Unity in the Country. In R. 42nd, 1927, I.N.C. (Madras), p. 6-15. Also in CPA Second Series, 1934: 829-841.

A learned treatise on the Hindu-Muslim political, social and religious differences.

Das, C. R. Hindu-Muslim Unity. In R. 37th, 1922, I. N. C. (Gaya), p. 44. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 603.

Proposes that there should be a compact among different sections and communities of India.

Mazumdar, Amvica Charan. Hindu-Muslim Question. In R. 31st, 1916, I.N.C. (Lucknow), p. 37-38. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 269: 271.

An account of President Mazumdar on the Hindu-Muslim question in India.

Nehru, Motilal. Hindu-Muslim Unity. In R. 34th, 1919. I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 27-28. Also In CPA, Second Series, 1934: 443-444.

Blames the Government of India for the Hindu-Muslim differences. Declares that Martial Law in the Punjab encouraged the differences amongst the members of these communities.

Sayani, R. M. Congress and Mohammedans. In CPA, First Series, 1935: 226.

Thanks President Budurudin Tyabjı for his services to the Congress.

—. The Musalmans and the Congress. In R. 12, 1896, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. 34-48. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 278-293. 3928

In his Presidential address to the 12th Congress President Sayani analyses the relationships of Muslims of India with the Congress. In his opinion there are seventeen objections of Muslims to the Congress. He gives answers to each objection in detail. He also advises them.

Wedderburn, Sir William. "Conciliation": Hindus and Mohammedans. In R. 25th, I.N.C. (Allahabad), p. 27-29. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935 : 865-867.

Made clear that Hindu-Muslim Unity is very essential to achieve the goal of the Indian National Congress as declared by W.C. Bonnerjee at the opening of the first Congress in 1885. The principal objects of Congress as declared by him were: ".....the eradication, by direct friendly personal intercourse, of all possible race, creed or provincial prejudices among all lovers of our country.".....Ibid.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND WORLD WAR-I

Besant Mrs. Annie (Wood). War and pre-War expenditure. In R. 32nd. 1917, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. 13-21. Also in **CPA**, Second Series, 1934: 273-309.

A brief account of the World War I and the expenditure it involved. Explaining the aim of the War President Annie Besant said: ".....True object of this War is to prove the evil of, and to destroy, autocracy and the enslavement of one Nation by another, and to place on sure foundations the Goal given right to Self-Rule and Self-Development of every Nation, and the similar right of the Individual, of the smaller self, so far as it is consistent with the welfare of the longer self of the Nation."......Ibid. p. 13.

Malaviya, Madan Mohan. India and the results of the War. In R. 33rd, December, 1918, I.N.C. (Delhi), p. 30-32. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 397-401.

A remarkable summary of the results of the World War I as they were felt in India.

Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna. The War. In R. 30th, 19th, I.N.C. (Bombay), p. 20-21. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 186-189.

3932

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND WAR-II

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Chandra, Jag Parvesh. Congress Case. Lahore, Free Indian Publications, 1943. xiii. 124 p. 19 cm., 3934

Indian National Congress Resolutions passed at 50: 1936: Faizpur; 53: 1940: Ramgarh; W.C.: 1940 (August): Wardha; 54: 1946: Meerut.

Lele, P. R. and others. March of Events; being the case of the Indian National Congress. Bombay, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1945. V. 19½ cm.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND ZAMINDARI— ABOLITION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1948 (January): New Delhi. 3937

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND WOMEN WELFARE

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at the Congress 60: 1955: Avadi. 3938

INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. IYC/2962, February 24, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., March-April; 1950. (S.D.), p. 69-70.

Informs about the appointment of a Central Board for the organization of Indian Youth Congress. The Central Board was previously appointed by the Sub-Committee of the Working Committee to finalise the scheme for starting the Indian Youth Congress.

—. C. No. IYD/3436, March 20, 1950 : P.C.C. In C.B., March April, 1950, (S.D.), p. 71-72.

These are proceedings of the first meeting of the Central Board of the Indian Youth Congress held on the 14th and 15th March 1950 in New Delhi.

—. C. No. P-30/5530, June 10. 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September 1952. (U.S.M.), p. 169-170.

Invites attention to a resolution passed by the Working Committee regarding the Central Youth Board, on June 2, 1952.

See also

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA-1940-41

- Indian National Congress, Circulars, issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 4. P-1/87, March 29, 1940. P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1940
 - (J.B.K.), p. 25-29. Pledge is attached herewith.
- ____. C. No. 5, P-I/210, April 5, 1940 In C.B., April, 1940 (J. B. K.), p. 33-34.
- (J. B. K.), p. 4-5. April 10, 1940: In C.B., May, 1940 3944
- ____. C. No. 8, P-I/446, April 23, 1940 : P. C. C. In C.B., April 23, 1940 (J. B. K.), p. 6.
- C. No. II, P-I/563, May 3, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1940, (J. B. K.) p. 9-10.
- —. C. No. P-I/1576, August 27, 1940: In C.B., September, 1940, (J. B. K.), p. 17.
- October, 1940 (J. B. K.), p. 36-37.
- —. C. No. 21, P-I/1994, October 21, 1940 : P. C. C. In C.B., October, 1940 (J. B. K.), p. 38-39.
- —. C. No. 23, P-I/2108, November 4, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 83-84.
- —. C. No. 25, November 7, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 85.
- . C. No. 26, November 8, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 86.
- . C. No. 26-A, November 9, 1940: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 86-87.
- —. C. No. 29, January 11, 1941: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 90.
- —. C. No. 32, January 21, 1941: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 93-94.
- —. C. No. 33, P-I/135, January 24, 1942: P. C. C. In January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 95-96.
- ___. C. No. 35, P-I/207, January 27, 1941: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 96-97.
- January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 98. February 26, 1941: P. C. C. In C.B., 3958
- January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 99.

 C. No. 40, P-I/208, March 24, 1941: P. C. C. In C.B., 3959

- Indian National Congress. Circular C. No. 44, June 16, 1941 P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J.B.K.). p. 102-104. 3960
- —. C. No. 45, July 27, 1941: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 104-107.
- (J. B. K.), p. 108-109. Ctober, 1941: P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1942
- —. C. No. 5, P-I/114, February 7, 1942. P. C. C. In C.B., May, 1942 (J. B. K.), p. 19-20.

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Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 54: 1946: Meerut; 55: 1948: Jaipur. 3964

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

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INTERNATIONALISM

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Requests to organise public meeting and explains to the people the great danger in supporting agitations started by communal organizations.

—. Resolutions passed at W. C.: 1946 (July): Bombay; W. C. 1948 (January): New Delhi; A. I. C. C.: 1951 (May): New Delhi; W. C.: 1953 (May): New Delhi.

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KHADI

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Explaining the psychological influence of Khaddar on Indian people President Aiyengar said: "It has by its persuasiveness affected to a visible extent the national psychology, and has lent a new dignity to our manhood and womanhood. For, it has given us a feeling of self-respect and has raised the Indian name in the estimation of the Western and Eastern world."—Ibid. p. 25.

Ali, Maulana Mohammed. Khadi Work. In R. 38th, 1923, I. N. C. (Cocanada). p. 84-85. Also in **CPA**, Second Series, 1934: 724-726.

In Maulana Mohammed Ali's opinion "..... the man who cannot even wear khadi, it is no use taking him into serious consideration".—Ibid. p. 84.

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Nehru, Jawaharlal. Congress President's Message. In Congress Bulletin, Nos. 8 and 9, August-September, 1953, p. 249-250. 3993

In his appeal for the encouragement of Khadi President Nehru adds: "... let us wear and use and encourage in every way Khadi. This applies to all of us, whatever our grade or function might be and whether we are officials or non-officials"—Ibid. p. 250.

—. New Role of Khadi, In INS 1954: 80-82.

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Nehru, Motilal. Khilafat Question. In R. 34th, 1919. INC (Amritsar), p. 43-44. Also in CPA Second Series, 1934: 469-470. 3995

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KHAN, Sir SYED AHMED

Sayani, R. M. Syed Ahmed Khan on Indian Agitation. In CPA First Series, 1935: 275-277.

Comments on Syed Ahmed Khan's speech which he delivered on May 10th, 1886, at Ahgarh. The following concluding sentences show Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's views regarding his attitude towards the British Government. He said: ".....Be loyal in your hearts, place every reliance upon your rulers, speak about openly, honestly and respectfully all your grievances, hopes and fears, and you may be quite sure that such course of conduct will place you in the enjoyment of all your legitimate rights, and that this is compatible, nay, synonymous with true loyalty to the State, will be upheld by all those whose opinion is worth hearing".—Ibid. p. 277.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

Abbas, M. H. All about the Khilafat, with the views of Mahatma Gandhi together with full details of the Indian Khilafat delegation in Europe headed by Maulana Mohammed Ali. Calcutta, Ray and Ray Chaudhary, 1922. 368 p. 19½ cm.

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Ali, Mohammad. Freedom of Faith and its Price: The case of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali. London, Kensigton, 1919. 151 p. 19½ cm.

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An account of the trial of the Ali Brothers who took an active part in the Khilafat movement in India. Gandhi gave his full co-operation and considered the Khilafat cause his own.

Das, C. R. Khilafat. In **R.** 37th, 1922, I.N.C. (Gaya), p. 32-33. Also in **CPA** Second Series 1934:580-581. 4002

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—. Khilafat public meeting in Bombay. In CU 1949: 988-990. Orig. pub. Y. I. Sep. 20, 1919.

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Mohamed, Syed. Khilafat and England. Patna, Mohammed Imtyaz, 1921. 88, 4 p. 4010

Muhammad Ali. The Historical State Trial of Ali Brothers. Calcutta. the Author. 1922. 120p. 4011

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A full account of the trial and persecution of the Ali Brothers and other leaders of the Khilafat movement of India.

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HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

India—Partition

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—. C. No. 6, P-28/6225, March 31, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., March, 1956 (S. N.), p. 151.

Joshi, Puran Chandra, Among Kisan Patriots. Bombay, Printed by S. A. Ali, at New Age Printing Press and Published by him for People's Publishing House, 1944. 15 p. illus, plates; ports 24½ cm.

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Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July) Agra; 59:1954: Kalyani. 4018

LABOUR AND LABOUR CLASSES

Aiyengar, S. Srinivasa. Labour and Unemployment. In R. 41st, 1926. I.N.C. (Gauhati), p. 28-29. Also in CPA, Second Series 1934: 808-809.

Recommends that the organization of labour should be given preference in our programme.

Currimbhoy Fazulbhoy. Labour Problem in India. In Indian Review (Madras), Vol. XXI. No. 2. Februaray, 1920. p. 95-96. 4020

Das, C. R. Labour Organization. In R. 37th, 1922, I.N.C. (Gaya), p. 43-44. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 600-602. 4021

Suggests ".....a strong workable Committee to organize Labour and the Peasantry of India". Warns the Congress and adds "If the Congress fails to do its duty, you may expect to find organizations set up in the country by Labourers and Peasants detached from you dissociated from the cause of Swaraj; which will inevitably bring within the arena of the peaceful revolution class struggles and the war of special interests". *Ibid.* p. 43.

Gandhi, M. K. The Gospel of Labour. In MMG, 1945: 113-115.
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- Clarifies about C. No. 18, April 15, 1947, and requests information on the condition of the labour classes in India.
- Provincial Governments. In C.B., August, 1948 (S.D.) p. 7256.

4027

Explains the stand of the Congress towards the Labour Classes. With the circular was enclosed a copy of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda's Note to the Working Committee.

Labour Department. C. No. I. September 18, 1948 : P.C.C. In C.B., September. 1948 (S.D.), p. 25. 4028

Considers the labour situation in the country and reviews the work done in the labour field by Congressmen.

—. C. No. 7, P. F-24/1902, February 2, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., March-May, 1949 (K.V.R.) p. 19.

Appeals to the Congressmen to support the proposed All-India Strike by the Postmen.

- ____. LD-1705, February 17, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., March-May, 1949 (S.D.) p. 20-24.
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Reviews the progress made by the Indian National Trade Union Congress during a short period of less than two years.

- ____. LD-8/5196, July 9, 1949: P.C.C. In C.B., August, 1949 (S.D.) p. 33-34.
- ____. C. No. LD-I/222. October 22, 1949 : P.C.C. In C.B., November-December, 1949. (S.D.) p. 41.

Appeals that all the Congressmen who are working in the labour field should work through the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, a specialized Organization for labour work.

- —. Resolutions passed at 16: 1900: Lahore; 17: 1901: Calcutta; 36: 1920: Nagpur; 38: 1922: Gaya; W.C.: 1946 (August): Wardha; W.C.: 1948 (January): Delhi; 55: 1948: Jaipur.
- Mathias, J. D. On Labour Unrest. In Indian Review (Madras) Vol. XXI. No. 3. March, 1920. p. 195-198.
- Nehru, Jawaharlal. Presidential Address to the Tenth Indian T.U.C. Session at Nagpur on November 30, 1922. In Indian Quarterly Register (Calcutta), 2:425:428, 1929 4036
- Ram, Jagjivan. Nehru as Champion of Cause of Labour. In Hindustan Standard (Calcutta) November 14, 1959. 4037

Roy, Manabendra Nath. Indian Labour and post-war reconstruction. Lucknow, A. P. Singh, 1943. 58. p. 18½ cm. 4038

Rutherford, Vickerman Henzell. India and the Labour Party. London, Labour Publishing Co., 1928. 47 p. 19 cm. 4039

Shah, K. T. Ed. Land Policy, Agricultural, Labour and Insurance. Bombay, Vora and Co., 1948. 176 p. 4040

(National Planning Committee Series).

Report of the Sub-Committee on land policy, agricultural labour and insurance.

LAJPAT RAI, LALA

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee. C. No. P-30/9764, October 27, 1952: P.C.C. In C.B., October-November 1952 (S.N.), p. 217.

Natesan, G. A. Late Lala Lajpat Rai. In Indian Review (Madras) XXIX: 11. November, 1928. p. 751-752.

LAND REFORMS

Chandavarkar, N. G. Land Alienation Bill. In R. 16th, 1900, I. N. C. (Lahore), p. Also in CPC, First Series, 1935: 437-439.

4043

Comments on the Punjab Land Alienation Bill the object of which "is to restrict the ryots' power of alienation". He criticises the bill.

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 4: 1888: Allahabad; 5: 1889: Poona; 6: 1890: Calcutta; 9: 1893: Lahore; 10: 1894: Madras; 12: 1896: Calcutta; 25: 1909: Lahore; 31: 1915: Bombay; A. I.C.C.: 1954 (June): Ajmer; 60: 1955: Avadi. 4044

—. Madras, 1894. Resolution II In R. 10th, 1894, I. N. C. (Madras), p. 1.

A protest against the interference of the Government of India with the Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Bihar (in the matter of Survey and other cases) and with the terms of sunnads of permanently settled estates in Madras.

—. Amraoti 1897. Resolutions VII In R. 13th, 1897, I.N.C, (Amraoti), p. 4.

"... enters its emphatic protest against the Policy of Government in Provinces where the settlement of land revenue is periodical in reducing the duration of the settlement while enhancing its amount, and expresses its firm conviction that in the interests of the country it is absolutely necessary that the land revenue in such Provinces should be permanently settled"——Ibid.

___. Allahabad, 1888. Resolution XIV In R. 4th 1888, I. N. C. (Allahabad), p. 63. 4047

Resolved "that the question of the introduction of a Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue Demand into the Madras and Bombay Provinces and other Provinces be referred to the several Standing Congress Committees, with instructions to report upon the same, in so far as it affects their respective circles, to the Congress of 1889".——Ibid. p. 63

Indian National Congress. Calcutta 1896. Resolution XVII. In R. 12th, 1896, I.N.C. (Calcutta). 6. 4048

Protest againsts the policy of Government, in provinces where the Settlement of Land Revenue is periodical.

Malaviya, H. D. Land Reforms in India. New Delhi, A. I. C. C., 1954. viii, $461 \text{ p. } 4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7''$.

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Aiyangar, S. Srinivasa. Prohibition. In R. 41st, 1926. I. N. C. (Gauhati), p. 26. Also in CPA Second Series, 1934: 805-806. 4343

Relating the causes of poverty in India President Aiyangar added: "...... while the fight for Swaraj is carried on in the legislatures and outside, we must devise effective ways of removing the drink evil which is among the greatest causes of poverty in many provinces."—Ibid. p. 26.

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Explains and analyses the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee on the policy of prohibition.

Calcutta, 1890, Resolution IV. In R. 6th, 1890. I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. xlvi.

Deals with taxation imposed on Indian brewed malt liquors and closing of over 7,000 liquor shops by the Madras Government. 1889-90.

—. Resolutions passed at 4: 1899: Allahabad; 16: 1900: Lahore; A.I.C.C.: 1921 (July): Bombay; 44: 1928: Calcutta.

4346

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The Government of India's Laws and rules relating to the regulation of prostitution are praised in their resolution.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 18, May 1, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., May 1954 (S.N.), p. 195.

Appeals to make popular A.I.C.C. Economic Review and Arthik Sameeksha.

PUBLICATIONS

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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS-PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICITY—GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1951

See

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ELECTIONS, 1951—PUBLICITY

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1953 (December): New Delhi. 4349

RAILWAY CONCESSION

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Notifies that the Railway Board, Ministry of Railways, has agreed to offer concession for persons in parties of not less than ten taking part in Voluntary Service on Community Projects.

RAJASTHAN AFFAIRS

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4351

An account of Nehru's remarks he made on October 12, 1954 about the Rajasthan affairs as President of the Indian National Congress.

REFUGEES

See

DISPLACED PERSONS

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 28, P-24/2096, January 18, 1950: P.C.C. In C.B., January-February, 1950 (K.V.R.), p. 30-31. 4352

Instructs how to celebrate the Republic Day on the 26th of January, 1950. "It was decided by the Congress Working Committee that at the public meetings held in connection with the inauguration of the Republic of India, the preamble to the new Indian Constitution may be read out and explained if necessary."

January-February, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 47. 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., 4353

Instructs that on the first anniversary of the Republic Day which falls on 26th January, 1951 public meetings should be held to re-affirm the preamble of the Indian Constitution.

—. C. No. G-35/8342, September 23, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., September, 1954 (B.M.), p. 332.

RELIGION—SUPPRESSION OF

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 33:1917: Calcutta. 4355

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE, LONDON, 1931.

(Note:—The main resolution of the Karachi Congress, in March, 1931, authorized Mahatma Gandhi to represent the Indian National Congress at the proposed Round Table Conference, held in London, from September 14 to December 1, 1931. The negotiations failed. Mahatma Gandhi left England on December 5, 1931, reaching Bombay, on December 28. On December 29, Gandhi sent a telegram to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin requesting an interview. The Viceroy declined to discuss the political situation. At midnight on December 31, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress authorized him to renew his Satyagraha Movement. The selected entries listed below are not all annotated but they either praise or criticise the point of view of the Congress).

Banerji, Albion. Round Table Conference and After. In Indian Review (Madras) 33: 4-5. January, 1932. 4356

Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt. The Simon Commission, the Round Table Conference and after. In his India Insistant. London, W. Heinemann Ltd., 1931. viii, 117 p. 19 cm. p. 78-102. 4357

Coupland, Reginold. The Round Table Conference. In his The Indian Problem, 1883-1935. Report on the Constitutional Problem, in India submitted to the Warden and Fellows of Nuffield College, Oxford. London, New York etc., Oxford University Press, 1942. vi, 160 p. 21½ cm. p. 113-131.

Gandhi, M. K. India's Case for Swarajya; being select speeches, writings, interviews etc., of Mahatma Gandhi in England and India (September 1931 to January 1932). Full text of Gandhi-Willingdon correspondence. And from Syt. Mahadev Desai's diary. Edited and compiled by Waman P. Kebadi 2d Ed. Bombay, Yeshanand and Co., 1942. xii, 416 p. ports. Facisms. 19 cm. 4359

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Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. The Nation's Voice, being a collection of Gandhiji's speeches in England and Syt. Mahadev Desai's account of the sojourn (September to December 1931); edited by C. Rajagopalachar and J. C. Kumarappa. Ahmedabad, M. M. Bhatta, 1932. viii, 340 p. port. 22 cm. 4360

Gandhiji in England and the proceedings of the Second Round Table Conference. Madras, B.G. Paul and Co., 1932. 19½ cm. 4361

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4363

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4368

Round Table Conference. India's Demand for Dominion Status. Madras, Natesan and Co., 1931. XVI, 352 p. 19 cm. 4369

Searchlight on Gandhi. By a British Merchant. London, P. S. Kind, 1931. 139, xxiii p. 19 cm. 4370

The part I of this book deals with the day to day activities of the Round Table Conference.

Wallbank, Thomas Walter. Round Table and the Shadow of Partition. In his India in the New Era; a study of the origin and development of the Indian Union and Pakistan, New Nations in a Changing Asia. Chicago, Scott, Foresman, 1951, 204 p. illus. ports., maps. 31 cm. p. 124-143.

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Ghose, Rash Behari. Morley's Reforms. In R. 23rd, 1907, I.N.C. (Surat) Also in CPA, First series, 1935: 675-771.

Comments on the Minto-Morley reforms.

Hasan Imam, Syed. Presidential Address, Thirty-third (Special) Congress—Bombay, September, 1918. In R. 33rd, (Special) September, 1918. I.N.C. (Bombay), p. 17-39. CPA, Second Series, does not include Presidential Address of this Congress.

4373

This Special Session is of special interest and importance as it was called to discuss the famous Montagu Chelmsford Reforms which disappointed Indians beyond measure. After having criticised the proposed constitutional reforms, President Hasan Imam declared: "For India to remain within the Empire she must be freed from an unwholesome tutelage and unless she is accorded a place of honour and of dignity along side the self-governing units of the Empire, what is now a source of profit will assuredly turn into a source of peril". Adding further he said, "The present war has revealed the importance of cohesion, and unless that cohesion means to India her uplift, it is idle to expect her to work for an Empire in which her position is base and degraded. The sense of the unity of sentiment and consciousness of the identity of interest that now pervade all classes cannot now be checked and Indian progress cannot any more he resisted, and wise statesmanship dictates that in dealing with India, Great Britain should adopt the noble policy of helping India, to rise to the full stature and dignity of a Self-Government member of the British Empire". Ibid. p. 39.

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 34: 1918: Delhi; 35: 1919: Amritsar. 4374

British Sub-Committee, Lahore, the Committee, 1920. 2 vols.

Malaviya, Madan Mohan. Presidential Address, Thirty-third Congress—Delhi, December, 1918. In R. 33rd, December 1918, I.N.C. (Delhi), p. 18-40. Also in CPA, Second Series 1934: 378-414.

Having protested strongly against the proposed Montagu Chelmsford Reforms, President Malaviya declared: "......I ask you to determine that henceforward you shall be equal fellow-subjects of your British fellow-subjects and equals of all the rest of your fellowmen in the world......I ask you to determine that hereafter you will resent, and resent most strongly, any effort to treat you as an inferior people.....I ask you to determine that henceforward you will claim and claim with all the strength that you command that in your own country you shall have opportunities to grow as freely as Englishmen grow in the United Kingdom...If you will exercise this much of self-determination, and go about including these principles of equality, of liberty and of fraternity among our people, if you will make every brother, however humble he may be, to feel that the Divine is as much in him as in any other man, however highly placed he may be; if you will make every brother realise that is entitled to be treated as an equal fellow-subject, you will have determined your future for yourself, and then those who are in power will not long be able to resist any of your reasonable demands."—Ibid. p. 39.

Nehru, Motilal. Government of India Act. In R. 34th, 1919, I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 31-42. Also in CPA, Second Series 1934: 449-468.

Views and comments on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

---. Jallianwala Bagh. In R. 34th 1919. I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 24-27. Also in CPA, Second Series 1934: 438-443. 4378

Views on "a cold and calculated massacre." C.F. Andrews, an Englishman described the tregedy as "I have gone into every single detail with all the care and thoroughness that a personal investigation could command and it remains to me an unspeakable disgrace, indefiniable, unpardonable, inexcusable."

____. Lord Hunter's Committee. In R. 34th, 1919. I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 21-22. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 434-436.

4379

Views on Lord Hunter's Committee which the Government of India appointed to make enquiries into the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy. The Congress also appointed a similar committee.

____. Necessity for Martial Law. In R. 34th, 1919, I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 28-30. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 444-448.

Argues that Martial Law was not necessary as it was applied. Gives vital statistics of the Martial Law cases. He declares that 108 persons were sentenced to death and the aggregate sentences of imprisonment amounted to the stupendous total of 7,371 years and 5 months (allowing 20 years for a sentence of transportation for life). *Ibid* p. 29.

Nehru, Motilal. Rowlatt Legislation. In R. 34th, 1919, I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 17-20. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 427-431.

Examines each part of the Rowlatt Act and condemns it. Rowlatt Act ".....invests the Government with 'emergency powers' to enable it to deal with anarchical and revolutionary movement."

—. Satyagraha. In R. 34th, 1919. I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 20-21.

Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 431-443.

Views on Rowlatt Act Satyagraha which Mahatma Gandhi started against the Rowlatt Bills.

See Also

MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS

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Indian National Congress. Allahabad, 1888. Resolution XV. 4883 In R. 4th, 1888, I.N.C. (Allahabad), p. 63.

Protest against the Salt Tax.

Allahabad, 1892. Resolution V. In R. 8th, 1892, I.N.C. 4384 (Allahabad), p. 2.

Resolution confirming Resolution passed at previous Congress regarding the reduction of the salt duty, the raising of the taxable minimum of the Income Tax reform of the Excise Administration; Judicial and Police reforms the modification of the rules under the Arms Act; Military College and Volunteering.

____. Calcutta, 1896. Resolution VIII. In R. 12th, 1896, I.N.C. 4385

A protest against the rate of the Salt Tax imposed upon the poorest classes of the country.

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A protest against the present rate of the Salt Tax, which produces great hardship to the poorest classes of the country.

Calcutta, 1890. Resolution V. In R. 6th, 1890, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. xlvi.

Deals with the Salt Tax.

____. Nagpur. 1891. Resolution VI. In R. 7th, 1891, I.N.C., 4388

Recommends the reduction of the Salt Tax and the raising of the income tax taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1, 000.

____. Lahore, 1893. Resolution III. In R. 9th, 1893, I.N.C. (Lahore), p. 1.

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- —. Socialism and Nationalism. In A.I.C.C. Economic Review (New Delhi), Vol. VII, No. 2, May 15, 1955. 3-5 p. 4481
- ——. Speech delivered at a public meeting at Chandigarh (Punjab), defining the basis of socialistic society on March 19, 1955. In Hindustan Times (New Delhi), March 20, 1955.

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- No. 3 April, 1955. p. 238-251. In A.I.C.C. Economic Review 4483

Here are reprints of two speeches Nehru delivered on the Socialistic Pattern of society, one at 60th session of the Indian National Congress meeting and the other in the Subjects Committee meeting at Avadı.

- —. Speech made in the Lok Sabha during the debate on Economic policy on December, 1954. In Times of India (Delhi), Dec. 22, 1954.
- —. Statement on Industrial Policy made at the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting on December 21, 1954, New Delhi. In Hindustan Times (New Delhi), Dec. 18, 1954.

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- Nchru, Jawaharlal. Text of the speech made at the National Development Council, New Delhi, on November 9, 1954. In Times of India (Delhi), Nov. 10, 1954.
- Towards a Socialist Economy. In A.I.C.C. Economic Review (New Delhi), Vol. VI, No. 17, January 1, 1955. 3 p. 4487
- ——. Towards a Socialistic Order. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1955. 32 p. 21½ cm. 4488
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- New Social Objectives. In Indian Finance, Vol. LV, No. 3, January 22, 1955. 144, 160 p. 4490
- Our Socialist Prime Minister. In Janata, Vol. IX, No. 43, November 14, 1954. 1-2 p. 4491
- Principles of New Economic Policy—I. In Harijan, VOL. XIX. No. 9, April 30, 1955. 57-58 p. 4492
- Principles of New Economic Policy—II. In Harijan, Vol. XIX, No. 9, April 30, 1955. 66-67 p. 4493
- Rajagopal, V. N. Socialist Pattern: Contradictions in Government policy. In Swatantra, Vol. X, No. 1, February 5, 1955. p. 22-24.
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- Rao, Rama D. V. Pitfalls of Democratic Socialism. In Swatantra, Vol. N. No. 1, February 5, 1955. p. 17-21. 4497
- —. Resolution adopted by the National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party on the Socialistic Pattern of Society during meeting held on 9th, 10th and 11th April, 1955. In Janata, Vol. X. No. 13, April 17, 1955, p. 3.
- —. Resolution adopted in the Lok Sabha on the economic policy on the basis of Socialistic Pattern of Society on December 21, 1951. In Hindustan Times (New Delhi), December 22, 1954. 4499
- Rohit Dave. Where Does the Handloom Stand in the Socialistic Pattern of Society. In Janata, Vol. X. No. 10, March 27, 1955. 2-3 p. 4500
- Rangachary, Santha. Avadi Congress: impressions. In Swatantra Vol. IX, No. 52, January 29, 1955. p. 42-46. 4501
- Sachar, Rajinder. Ashoka Mehta and the Congress. In Janata Vol. X, No. 6, February 27, 1955. p. 7. 4502

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- Shrinivas Shastri. Democratic Socialism. In Swatantra Vol. X, No. 38, October 22, 1955. p. 44-45.
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- Towards Socialism. In Thought (Delhi), Vol. VII, No. 1, January 1, 1955, 4 p. 4514
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- at the Avadi Congress. In Indian Worker, Vol. III, No. 18, January 29, 1955. 1-2 p. 4516
- What Prime Minister Sought to Drive Home to Industrialists. In Indian Worker, Vol. III No. 24, March 12, 1955. 3 p. 4517

See also

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee. C. No. P-30/8468, September 14, 1952: P. C. C. In C.B., April-September, 1952 (B.M.), p. 184. 4518

March): Bombay; W.C.: 1946 (April): New Delhi; W.C.: 1946 (July): Bombay; 55: 1948: Jaipur; A.I.C.C.: 1952 (September): Indore; A.I.C.C.: 1952 (March): Calcutta; A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July): Agra; 58: 1953: Hyderabad; 59: 1954: Kalyani.

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Protests against the disabilities imposed on Indian settlers in South Africa, and the invidious and humiliating distinctions made between them and European settlers.

—. Calcutta, 1896. **Resolution**, IX. In R. 12th, 1896, I.N.C. (Calcutta), p. 3.

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Malaviya, Madan Mohan. Indians in South Africa. In R. 24th, 1909, I.N.C. (Lahore), p. ? Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 840-842 p. 4522

An account of his views about the Status of Indians in South Africa and other countries.

Mohammad, Nawab Syed. Indians in South Africa. In R. 28th, 1913, I. N. C. (Karachi), p. 39-43. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 120-127. 4523

Comments on the condition of Indians in South Africa. Suggests that a Royal Commission composed of British statesmen, of colonials and of Indians should be appointed to carry out a searching investigation of the allegations of cruelty and inhuman treatment.

STATES REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

(S. R. C.)

Dhehar, U. N. To P.C.C. Presidents..... In Congress Bulletin, No.1, January, 1950. p. 24-27.

This is a Circular No. 46, P-28/2028, dated January 19, 1956, which was sent to all the Pradesh Congress, and the Leaders of the Congress Legislative Parties, regarding the decisions taken on the Report of the States Reorganization Commission.

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W. C.: 1949 (December); New Delhi; W. C.: 1955 (October): New Delhi. 4525

C. No. 3, February 24, 1954: P. C. C. In C. B., February-March, 1954 (B. M.), p. 91-92.

- Indian National Congress. Circulars C. No. II, April 6, 1954: P. C. C. In C.B., April 1954 (B. M.), p. 129-130. 4527
- C. No. PB (a) 12/13860, October 18, 1955 : Chief Ministers. In C. B., October, 1955 (K. P. M. N.), p. 597.
- C. No. 40, P-28/15040. November 11, 1955: P. C.C. and D.C.C. In C.B., November, 1955 (K. P. M. N.). p. 679-680. 4529
- —. C. No. PG-2/8/1277, January 7, 1956: Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties and the P.C.C. In C.B., January, 1956 (K.P. M. N.) p. 20-21.
- —. C. No. 46, P-28/2028, January 19, 1956: P. C. C. and Leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties. In C. B., January, 1956 (U.N.D.) p. 24-27.
- Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 58:1953: Hyderabad; W. C.: 1954 (May): New Delhi; 59:1954: Kalyani; 61:1956: Amritsar; A. I. C. C.: 1956 (May): Berhampur. 4532
- Nehru, Jawaharlal. To P.C.C. Presidents. In Congress Bulletin, No. 5, June-July, 1954, p. 251-254.

A letter Nehru wrote as President of the Indian National Congress on July 7, 1954 to the P. C. C. Presidents, about the "growing agitation in regard to the formation of new States or the dismemberment of old States or other changes in the present boundaries of our States. *Ibid.*, p. 251.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. P-27/5520, May 22, 1953: P. C. C. In C. B., May, 1953 (B. M.), p. 172-173.

Instructs to deal with those who go on hunger strike to achieve their political ends.

----. Resolution passed at W. C.: 1953 (December): New Delhi. 4535

STUDENTS

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 21(b), May 30, 1947: P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1947 (S. D.), p. 27.

Informs about the establishment of a Students Department in the A. I. C. C. and explains the aims and objectives of the Department.

Resolution passed at W. C.: 1934 (June): Wardha.

4537

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Aiyangar, S. Srinivasa. National Government. In R. 41st, 1926, I. N. C. (Gauhati), p. 22-25. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 800-804.

Defines Swaraj and appeals "Our foremost duty is to keep constantly before our eyes the vision of Swaraj, what it is, what it requires of us and what it will not permit us. It means nothing than that the Congress should have the fullest control over the people and should have a steadily increasing number of workers knit together in bounds of unshakable loyalty and perfect understanding."—Ibid. p. 22-23.

Ali, Maulana Mohamed. What Swaraj Demands from the Nation. In R. 38th, 1923, I. N. C. (Coconada), p. 46-49. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934:656-657.

Views on.

Coomaraswamy, Anand Kentish. Art of Swadeshi. Madras. Ganesh and Co., 1922. 150 p. illus. 18 cm. 4540

Das, C. R. Swaraj. In R. 37th, 1922, I. N. C. (Gaya), p. 32-33. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 580-581.

Views on Gandhi's conception of Swaraj.

Gandhi, M. K. Cent per cent Swadeshi or the Economics of Village Industries. 3d. ed. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1948, vi, 132 p. 21½ cm. 4542

—. Swaraj Scheme. In R. 39th, 1924, I. N. C. (Belgaum), p. 24-29. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 743-749. 4543

While delivering his Presidential address Gandhi gave to the nation his twelve-point programme for achieving Swaraj.

—. Swaraj through Charkha. Foreword by Amrit Kaur. Sevagram, All-India Spinners' Association, 1945. iv, 25 p. 18½ cm.

4544

A plea for hand-made goods.

—. Wheat of Fortune. Appreciation by Dvijendranath Tagore. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1922. xvi, 160 p. 18½ cm. 4545

Explaining the importance of Swadeshi for India's Independence, Gandhi said, "In hand-spinning is hidden the secret of Swaraj".—Ibid. p. 12.

—, and others. Swadeshi: true and false. Poona, Harijan Office, 1939. 16 p. 18 cm. 4546

Ghose, Rash Behari. Industrial Regeneration. In R. 23rd, 1907, I. N. C. (Surat), p. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 771-772.

4547

Supporting the Swadeshi Movement Dr. Ghose says, "Let us stand by the Swadeshi movement which is founded not on hatred but on love—love of our own country, not hatred of the foreigner. Our creed is short and consists in the development of India for ourselves; but Swadeshi within the limits of the Law."—Ibid.

422

Gokhale, G. K. Swadeshi Movement. In R. 21st, 1905, I. N. C. (Banaras), p. 10-13. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935; 697-704.

4548

An early account of the Swadeshi Movement which became the most dynamic movement under the Gandhian era. Defining the movement Gokhale adds "..... true Swadeshi movement is both a patriotic and an economic movement. The idea of Swadeshi or "one's own country" is one of the noblest conceptions that have ever stirred the heart of humanity."—Ibid. p. 11.

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 22:1906: Calcutta; 31:1915: Bombay; W.C.:1934 (July): Banaras; 49:1934: Bombay; 33:1917: Calcutta; 36:1920: Nagpur: A.I.C.C.:1921 (July): Bombay; A.I.C.C.:1921 (November): Delhi; 41:1925: Kanpur; A.I.C.C.:1953 (July), Agra. 4549

Kalelkar, D. B. The Gospel of Swadeshi with foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Translated by A. Rama Aiyer. Madras, S. Ganesan, 1921. 25 p. 18 cm. 4550

In the foreword Gandhi wrote "...Thoughts contained in it fully elucidate the Gospel of Swadeshi".....Romain Roland had criticised this essay in his "Mahatma Gandhi", Paris, Librairie Stock, 1929. p. 71.

Mazumdar, Amvica Charan. Swadeshi Movement and Industrial Development. In R. 31st, 1916, I.N.C. (Lucknow), p. 29-30. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 254-256.

Supports Cottage Industries and critically examines the intentions of the the Government in connection with the large-scale Industrial Development of India.

Nehru, Motilal. Swadeshi. In R. 34th, 1919, I.N.C. (Amritsar), p. 45-46. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 472. 4552

Supports Gandhi's Swadeshi movement and adds ".....Seventy-three per cent of our population is agricultural. No agricultural population can exist without a supplementary industry. If our women were to take handspinning and if hand weaving became fashionable as before, without a big organization and without a large outlay of money, we cannot only produce sufficient cloth for our wants but provide the peasantry with an auxiliary industry. A command the scheme to the attention of the delegates."—Ibid. p. 45.

Swadeshi Movement. Views of eminent Indians and Europeans. Madras, G. A. Natesan, 1930. 323 p. 18½ cm. 4553

A collection of articles on Swadeshi.

See also

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

India-Nationalism

INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

SWARAJYA BHAWAN PROPERTY

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1949 (April): New Delhi.

Symbols

See

Indian National Congress—General Elections—1951, Symbols

TILAK, BAL GANGADHAR

Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Born 23rd July, 1856, died 31st July, 1920. In Indian Review (Madras), Vol. xxi, No. 8, August, 1920, p. 505-516.

A Biographical Sketch.

Nayar, C. Sankaran. Imprisonment of Tilak. In R. 13th. 1897, I.N.C. (Amraoti), p. 22. Also in CPA, First Series, 1935: 334-335.

4556

Protests against the arrest and imprisonment of B. G. Tılak ın 1897.

- Tilak Bal Gangadhar. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, his writings and Speeches. Appreciation by Babu Aurobindo Ghose. Enlarged edition. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1918. xi, 411 p. port. 4557
- —. Full and authentic report of the Tilak Trial (1908). Being the only authorised verbatim account of the whole proceedings with introduction and character sketch of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, together with Press Opinions. Published by N. C. Kelkar, Bombay, printed at the Indu-Prakash Steam Press, 1908. 17, 12, 200, 103, 104 p. port. 24½ cm.
- Gopipura, M. M. Raeji, 1908. 472 p. 4559
- Tilak's Speeches. Poona, Hari Raghunath Bhagvat, 1908. 4560
- Tilak's Speeches on Home Rule. Banaras, Balabobha. Office, 1917. 132 p. 4561
- ---. The Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 1908. Madras, Ganesh and Co., 1908. 175 p. 4562

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 36: 1920: Nagpur: 38: 1922: Gaya. 4563

TAXATION

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at 9: 1893: Lahore; 10: 1894: Madras; 12: 1904: Bombay; 21: 1905: Banaras; 31: 1915: Bombay.

TUNISIA QUESTION

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at A.I.C.C.: 1952 (September): Indore. 4565

UNEMPLOYMENT

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee C. No. P-27/7342, July 18, 1953: Chief Ministers of all the States. In C.B., June-July, 1953. (B.M.), 219-220.

C. No. P-27/9811, September 21, 1953: P.C.C. and Members of Congress Parliamentary Party. In C.B., August-September, 1953 (S.N.), p. 273-275.

—. Resolutions passed at 46: 1931: Karachi; A.I.C.C.: 1953 (July): Agra. 4568

UNITED NATIONS

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at W.C.: 1945 (July): Simla. 4569

Nehru, Jawaharlal. A Problem for the United Nations. In JNS, 1954: 131-132 p. 4570

—. To the United Nations. In IA, 1949: 318-324 p. 4571

UNITY

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: 4572

—. C. No. 3, P-1/64, January 3, 1947: P.C.C. In C.B., February, 1947 (S.D. and J.K.), p. 7-9.

Reviews the political achievements of the Congress during 60 years and appeals for National unity. The General Secretaries add: "Without this unity, real freedom would be impossible and so would be the ordered progress of our nation. We must, therefore, shed the fear of each other and meet, learn to live in peace and harmony."—Ibid.

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at A.I.C.C.: 1942 (April): Allahabad; A.I.C.C.: 1951 (January): Ahmedabad; 59:1954: Kalyani; 60:1955: Avadi; W.C.; 1945 (September): Poona.

See also

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

U. S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. PG-2/9/1366, March 6, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., February-March, 1954 (P.C.), p. 99.

4575

April 29, 1954 (B.M.), p. 152-153.

C. No. PB (a) 28/2788, April 29, 1954: P.C.C. In C.B., 4576

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 59:1954: Kalyani. 4577

Narayan, Shriman. U.S.-Pakistan Military Aid Pact. In Congress Bulletin, No. 12, December, 1953, p. 358-360.

A summary of the speech delivered by Shri Shriman Narayan, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, at Gandhi Grounds (Delhi), on Sunday. December 20, 1953.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Talks with Nehru; India's Prime Minister speaks on the crisis of our time. A discussion between Jawaharlal Nehru and Norman Cousins. London, V. Gollanez, 1951. 64 p. 20 cm.

4579

. U.S. Military Aid to Pakistan. In Congress Bulletin, No. 2, February-March, 1954.

A speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru in the House of People on 1st March, 1954, on the U.S.-Pakistan Military Aid Pact. Expressing his views on the Pact Nehru said: "The world suffers to-day from an enormous amount of suspicion and fear. And we have to judge every matter from this point of view as to whether it adds to suspicion and fear or lessens them. Can there be any doubt that the recent step taken in regard to Military Aid being given to Pakistan is a step which adds the suspicions and fears, and therefore, the tensions of the world, instead of bringing about any feeling of security? Ibid. p. 76,

Northrop, F. S. C. Should U.S. give Military Aid to Pakistan? In Foreign Policy Bulletin (New York) 33: 4-6. Feb. 15, 1954. 4581

Spain, J. W. Pakistan—New Ally. In America (New York), 90. 623-625, March 13, 1954.

4582

UNTOUCHABILITY

Aiyangar, S. Srinivasa. Untouchability. In R. 41st 1926, I.N.C. (Gauhati), p. 26-28. Also in CPA, Second Series, 1934: 806-808.

Expressing his views on untouchability President Aiyangar said: "We must realise that untouchability is but the offspring of man-made custom and has no divine sanction behind it. On the other hand, from the point of view of Hinduism it prevents it from spreading far and wide and sending its roots deeper and robs it of the transforming influence of missionary favour", —Ibid. p. 28.

Daulatram, Jairamdas. Harijan Work; a brief outline of programme. In Congress Bulletin, No. 5, page 22-24, November 7, 1947.

This is in continuation of the Congress circular No. 21 of 14th May, 1947, issued by the Constructive Department discusses general political, social, educational and economic point of views of the Harijan work.

Gandhi, M. K. The Bleeding Wound. Being a most up-to-date collection of Gandhiji's speeches, writings and statements on untouchability. Introduction by C. Y. Chintamani, Foreword by G. D. Birla. Compiled and edited by Ramnath Suman. Banaras, Shyamlal, 1932. xxi, 226 p. 18 cm.

My Soul's Agony, Ahmedabad, Navajivan Press, 1932. 53 p. 18 cm. 4586

A small collection of writings and speeches on untouchability.

—. Untouchability. In R. 39th, 1924, I. N. C. (Belgaum), p. 23-24. Also in CPA, Second Series 1934: 741-742. 4587

In his Presidential Address Gandhi particularly made remarks on untouchability. He was of the opinion that "Untouchability is another hindrance to Swaraj. Its removal is just as essential for Swaraj as the attainment of Hindu-Muslim Unity. This is an essentially Hindu question and Hindus cant claim or take Swaraj till they have restored the liberty of the suppressed classes."—

Ibid, p. 23.

—. Untouchability. Edited by Dewan Ram Prakash. Lahore, Gandhi Publications' League, 1944. 81 p. 18½ cm. 4588

Gandhi or Ambedkar by a Harijan. Madras, Gandhi Era Publications 1945. 46 p. 18 cm. 4589

This book written by a *Harijan* (untouchable) points out the main differences between Gandhi and Ambedkar on the issue of removal of untouchability.

Harijan Survey Committee, Kanpur. Report of the Committee, appointed by the Kanpur Harijan Sewak in May, 1933, to make a Survey of the Social and Religious disabilities etc. of the Harijans of Kanpur. Kanpur, the Committee, 1934. viii, 100 p. 21½ cm.

Hunt, William Sunders. India's Outcastes: a New Era. London, Church Missionary Society, 1924. 113 p. illus. 19 cm. 4591

Indian National Congress. Resolution passed at 44: 1928: Calcutta. 4592

Kalwankar, S. R. An appeal to Gandhiji to desist from this anti-untouchability campaign. Malegaon, the Author, 1934. 8 p. 18 cm.

Mahadevan, S. Mahatma Gandhi's Warning and Flashes in Harijan Tour. Madras, Journalists' Publishing House. 1936, vi, 171 p. 19½ cm. 4594 Pushparaja, P. K. As an Untouchable Feels Untouchability. Delhi, Servants of the Untouchables Society, 1933. 16 p. 18 cm.

4595

Rajagopalachari, C. Ambedkar Refuted. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1946. 38 p. 18\frac{1}{2} cm.

Reply to Late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's "What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables."

Plighted World, being an account of the History and Object of the Untouchability Abolition and Temple Entry Bills. Delhi, Servants of the Untouchables Society, 1933. ii, 34 p. 19 cm. 4597

Tagore, Sir Rabindra Nath. Mahatmaji and depressed humanity. Calcutta, Vishwabharti Book Shop, 1933, 55 p. 18 cm.

Tandon, Lalta Prasad. Rationale of Untouchability, Kanpur, S. G. Rastogi, 1934. 42 p. 19 cm. 4599

Temple Entry Enquiry Committee, Trivandrum. Report of the Committee. Trivandrum, Superintendent, Government Press, Report of 1935. $vi_{5}413$ p. $21\frac{1}{5}$ cm. 4600

Wadia, Sophia. Theosophy and Untouchability; a lecture delivered on December 18, 1932. Bombay, Bombay Provincial Board of the Untouchables Society, 1932. 15 p. 18 cm. 4601

VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Sec

V. B. NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

See

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

VILLAGE UPLIFTMENT

De Mello, Frederich Marion. Problems of Rural Reconstruction in India. Bombay, Oxford University Press, 1934. ix, 68 p. 18½ cm. 4602

Gandhi, M. K. Food Shortage and Agriculture. Edited by Bharatan Kumarappa. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House. 1949. xii, 227 p. 21½ cm.

 Towards Non-violent Socialism. Edited by Bharatan Kumarappa. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1951. xi, 165p. 212 cm. 4604 Gangulce, Nagendranath. Problems of Rural India; being a collection of addresses delivered on various occasions in India and in England. Calcutta, University of Calcutta, 1928. xi. 155 p. 24½ cm.

4605

- Kumarappa, Joseph Cornelius. An Overall Plan for Rural Development. 2d. ed. Wardha, All-India Village Industries Association, 1948. viii, 78 p. $21\frac{1}{2}$ cm.
- —. Why the Village Movement? With a foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. 3d ed. Rajahmundry, The Hindustan Publishing Co., 1939. v, 153 p. 19½ cm. (India To-day Series).
- Narayan, Shriman. The Gandhian Plan of Economic Development for India. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Bombay, Padma Publications, 1944. 115 p. 22 cm. 4608
- —. Gandhian Plan Re-affirmed, Foreword by Rajendra Prasad. Bombay, Padma Publications, 1948. 88 p. 22 cm. 4609
- Ram Rai, Mohan Rai, Dolat Rai. Gramism (Village Uplift Movement); the new renaissance of India. Introduction by Anandshankar B. Dhruva and Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai Nilkanth. Bombay, New Book Co., 1941. xv. 261 p. xiii p. 21½ cm.
- Randhawa, M. S. Developing Village India: studies in village problems. Foreword by S. Debar Singh. Rev. ed. Calcutta, Orient Longmans. 1951. illus. 24 cm.

 4611

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AGRICULTURE—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

VOLUNTEERS

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 16, August 30, 1946: P. C. C. In C. B., September, 1946 (M. S.), p. 25.

Re: Conference of Volunteer Corps representatives.

—. C. No. 24, P-1/3486, June 21, 1947: P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1947(J. K.), p. 31-32.

Re: Selection of G. O. C. to frame rules for the Provincial Volunteer Organization.

D. No. 58, July 5, 1948 : P. C. C. In C.B., August, 1948 (S. D.) 4614

Recommends re-appointment of Provincial Volunteer Boards in view of the thorough change in the Congress Constitution.

——. C. No. 2, February 13, 1950: P. V. B. In C.B., January-February, 1951 (M. S.), p. 51.

Clarifies misunderstanding between P. V. B. and G. O. C.

Indian National Congress. Resolutions passed at W. C.: 1940 (June): Wardha; W. C.: 1940 (August): Wardha: W. C.: 1940 (September): Bombay.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

See

ELECTIONS—VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

V. P. NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 6, P-27/8519, April 17, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., March-April, 1951 (M.G.), p. 70.

Urges to raise funds for the National Memorial Fund in memory of late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

____. C. No. 13, G-61/9378, May 11, 1951 : P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 109-110.

Requests to set up the Pradesh Memorial Committees immediately and start the work of collection. Informs that funds can be deposited at the following banks. (1) The Imperial Bank of India; (2) The Central Bank of India; (3) The United Commercial Bank, Ltd., Pradesh Committees also can use the same banks.

—. C. No. 16, G-61/10206, June 4, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (K.V.R.), p. 111.

Refers to C. No. G-61/9378 of the 11th May, 1951 and urges to set up Pradesh Memorial Committees immediately.

—. C. No. 18, G-61/510, June 14, 1951: P.C.C. In C.B., May-June, 1951 (M.G.), p. 113.

Reminds to set up Pradesh Memorial Committees and urges to start work in right earnest,

—. C. No. PG-2/17/3055, April 9, 1954: P.C.C., States Committees and Agents of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund. In C.B., April, 1954 (B.M.), p. 140-141.

See Also

YOUTH ORGANISATION SEVA DAL

YOUTH CAMPS

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. 6, YD/PR/1607, March 4, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., April 1955 (S.N.), p. 267-272. Also C. No. YD/PR/3986, April 30, 1955. In C.B., May 1955 (S.N.), p. 303-304. 4622

Youth Congress

See

YOUTH ORGANISATION

YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Dhebar, U. N. Speech at the Camp. In Congress Bulletin, No. 8, November, 1955, p. 627-631.

Summary of speeches President Dhebar delivered at the A.I.C.C. Youth Camp held in New Delhi from 24-30, 1955. The full texts of the speeches are being published in the form of a pamphlet.

Indian National Congress. Circulars issued by the All-India Congress Committee: C. No. II, YD/PR/1425, November 25, 1953: P. C. C. In C.B., December, 1953 (S.N.), p. 368-369.

Informing regarding a conference of Congress Youth Workers which met at Kalyani, West Bengal.

——. C. No. YD/OY/5151, May 20, 1955: P.C.C. In C.B., May 1955 (S.N.), p. 313-314.

The circular is about the Festival of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held at Warsaw in July-August, 1955.

- —. C. No. 13, YD/GN/6600, June 6, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., June-July, 1955 (S.N.), p. 351.
- —. C. No. 15, YD/PR/9121, July 23, 1955: Pradesh Youth Congress: In C.B., June-July, 1955 (H.B.) p. 360-361.
- —. C. No. 18, YD/PR/10429, August 16, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1955, (S. N.), p. 555-556.
- —. C. No. 20, YD/PR/iii 50, August 27, 1955 : P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (S. N.), p. 577-578.
- —. C. No. 22, YD/PR/12244, September 19, 1955: P. C. C. In C.B., August-September, 1955 (K. P. M. N.), p. 565-566.
- —. C. No. 24, YD/PR/17062, November 28, 1955 : P. C. C. In C.B., November, 1955 (S. N.), p. 680-681. Also C. No. 23/YD/PR/17061, November 28, 1955 (S. N.), p. 682.
- —. C. No. 25/YD/PR/1039, January 3, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., January, 1956 (S. N.), p. 17-18.
- —. C. No. 5, YD/PR/3481, February 20, 1956: Pradesh Youth Congress and P. C. C. Youth Department. In C.B., February 1956. (H. B.), p. 77-78.
- —. C. No. 8, YD/PR/5250, March 17, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., March 1956. (S. N.), p. 137-139.
- —. C. No. II, YD/PR/5753, March 23, 1956: Pradesh Youth Congress and P. C. C. Youth Departments. In C.B., March, 1956 (H. B.), p. 144.

- Indian National Congress. Circulars; C. No. 12, YD/PR/5754, March 24, 1956: Pradesh Youth Congress and Secretaries of P.C.C. Youth Departments. In C.B., March, 1956. (H. B.), p. 147-148. 4636
- —. C. No. 14, YD/PR/7261, April 14, 1956: P.Y.C.C and P.C.C. Youth Departments. In C.B., April, 1956 (H. B.), p. 177-178.
- —. C. No. 15, YD/PR/7821, April 23, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., April, 1956 (S. N.), p. 180.
- —. C. No. 16, YD/PR/8390, May, 1, 1956: P.Y.C.C. and P.C.C. Youth Departments. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (H. B.), p. 324-325.
 4639
- —. C. No. 17, YD/PR/9364, May 18, 1956: P. C. C. and Youth Departments of P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (H. B.), p. 328-329.
 4640
- —. C. No. 19, YD/PR/10011, May 29, 1956: P.Y.C.C and P.C.C. Youth Departments. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (H. B.), p. 334-335.
 4642
- —. C. No. 22, YD/PR/11313, June 20, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (R. P.), p. 337.
- —. C. No. 23, YD/PR/11472, June 22, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (R. P.), p. 337-338.
- —. C. No. 24, YD/PR/11570, June 23, 1956 : P. C. C. In C.B., May-June, 1956 (S. N.). p. 342-343.
- ____. C. No. 25, YD/PR/11993, June 29, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., July, 1956 (R. P.), p. 383-385.
- Congress Secretaries, In C.B., July, 1956 (R. P.), p. 381-382.
- July, 1956 (S. N.), p. 387. July 5, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., 4648
- July, 1956 (R. P.), p. 389-390. July 9, 1956: P. C. C. In C.B., 4649
- Secretaries. In C.B., July, 1956 (R. P.), p. 394-396.

 Very YD/PR/14379, July 28, 1956 : P. Youth Congress 4650
- Nair, K. P. Madhavan. Speeches at the Camp. In Congress Bulletin, No. 8, November, 1955. p. 649-651.

Text of a speech he delivered at AICC Youth Camp held in New Dehlı from September 24-30, 1955.

Narayan, Shriman. Speeches at the Camp. In Congress Bulletin, No. 8, 1955. p. 645-649.

Speech. Shriman Narayan delivered at AICC Youth Camp held in New Delhi, from Sept. 24-30, 1955. He addressed the members on "A comparative study of idologies".

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Speeches at the Camp In Congress Bulletin, No. 8, November, 1955. p. 631-636.

Summary of a speech Nehru delivered at AICC Youth Camp held in New Delhi from Sept. 24-30, 1955. The full text of the speech is being published separately in the form of a pamphlet.

PART II CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF SELECTED EVENTS 1885-1958

1885

December 28-30. "At 12 noon, on December 28th, 1885, in the Hall of the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, the First National Congress met. The first voices heard were those of Mr. A. O. Hume, the Hon. Mr. S. Subrahmania Aiyar and the Hon. K. T. Telang, who proposed, seconded and supported the Election of the first President Mr. W. C. Bannerjee. A solemn and historic movement was that in which the first of the long line of men thus honoured by the Motherland took his seat to preside over her first National Assembly".

December 28-30. Shri G. Subrahmania Aiyar of Madras, Editor of The Hindu moved the first resolution regarding the promised enquiry into the working of the Indian Administration by a Royal Commission with adequate representation of Indians thereon. 4655

December 28-30. 1st Congress was attended only by two Muslims along with members of other communities.

4656

1886

December 27-30. The 2nd Session of the Congress was held in Calcutta under the Presidency of Dadabhai Naoroji. 4657

December 27-30. Madan Mohan Malaviya made a maiden speech.

4658

4659

December 27-30. Lala Murlidhar spoke in Urdu.

December 27-30. Raja Rampal Singh moved the resolution on volunteering.

1887

December 27-30. Sir Budruddin presided over the 3rd session of the Congress which was held at Madras.

4661

December 27-30. During the course of the session C. Vijiaraghavachariar was elected as a member of the Committee to draw up a constitution of the Congress.

December 27-30. Pandit Bishan Narayan Dhar made a noble appeal saying: "England has moved us from our ancient anchorage. She has east us adrift, against our will, upon the wide ruthing proletariat; and we turn back to England and ask her to grant us that compass of representative institutions by which, amidst a thousand storms, she has steered her prosperous course to the safe haven of regulated political freedom."

1888

December 26-29. George Yule presided over the 4th session of the Congress which was held at Allahabad. 4664

December 26-29. Pandit Ayodhyanath delivered an address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of this Congress at Allahabad.

December 26-29. R. N. Mudholkar seconded the resolution on the police. He pointed out: "how the Policeman who ought to be loved was detested".

4666

December 26-29. Lala Lajpat Rai attended the Congress session for the first time at Allahabad. Seconded the main resolution of the day relating to the expansion of Councils, quoted the opinion of Sir Syed Ahmed, who was a strong opponent of the Congress.

1889

December 26-28. William Wedderburn presided over the 5th session of the Congress which was held at Bombay. 4668

December 26-28. Bradlaugh prepared in 1889 a draft Bill on the Reform of the Legislative Council. It embodied the views of the Congress as expressed till then, and the Congress in accordance with his wishes drafted certain proposals embodying the mature opinion of the Indian people on the subject.

4669

1890

December 26-28. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta presided over the 6th session of the Congress held in Calcutta. In his address he criticised Lord Salisbury's view that "Government by representation did not fit Eastern traditions or Eastern minds", and quoted Mr. Chisholm Anstey's statement that "The East is the parent of Municipalities, Local Self-government, in the widest acceptance of the term, is as old as the East itself".

4670

December 26-28. Man Mohan Ghose was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee. 4671

December 26-28. Lal Mohan Ghose for the first time appeared at this session. He moved the resolution relating to Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill on the Government of India, emphasising the moderation of the proposals embodied therein.

4672

December 26-28. Ramesh Chandra Dutt said: "there is no better way of creating sedition than by suppressing free discussion in newspapers and meetings."

December 26-28. Kali Charan Banerjee, an Indian Christian and Daji Abaji Kare, were elected members of the Indian delegation to England to represent the Congress views before the British Public.

4674

June 25. The Government of India published a Notification in the Foreign Department, gagging the Press in territories under British administration in Native States.

December 28-30. P. Ananda Charlu presided over the 7th session of the Congress held in Nagpur. 4676

December 28-30. General Booth during the course of the Nagpur Congress 1891 urged a scheme by which the poor, destitute multitudes could be settled on the waste lands of the country.

4677

December 29. The Congress observed 82nd birthday of Gladstone. He was regarded a great friend of the Congress. "It will not do for us to treat with contempt or even with indifference the rising aspirations of those great People", said he in 1888.

4678

1892

December 28-30. W. C. Bannerjae presided over the 8th session of the Congress (Allahabad, 1892).

December 28-30. During the course of the session of the Allahabad Congress (1892) Sir Wacha explained the effects of the devaluation of silver by Germany in 1873, the bearing of the "Home Charges" on India, the Sherman Act of 1890 and the effect on India of a gold standard as jeopardising the interests of the masses.

4680

December 28-30. At this very session Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was appointed a member of a Committee to draw up a petition intended to be presented to Parliament, regarding the Public Service Commission and the deep disappointment caused to the country over the orders passed on its recommendations.

4681

1893

June 2. The House of Commons passed a resolution regarding the question of holding simultaneous of I. C. S. as an act of justice to the Indian people. The Congress formerly passed a resolution in this connection and in 1892 the Congress submitted a petition to the House of Commons.

4682

December 27-30. Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the 9th session of the Congress held at Lahore. 4683

December 27-30. Kali Charan Banerjee, an Indian Christian, moved a resolution on the separation of the Judicial and the Executive at the 9th Congress (Lahore, 1893).

1894

May 22. Gandhi recommended the Natal Indians to rename their organization, the National Indian Congress. This he did, partly

...

being inspired by the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in 1893.

4685

December 26-29. Alfred Webb presided over the 10th session of the Congress held at Madras. 4686

December 26-29. The Madras Congress decided upon sending a deputation to Lord Elgin, the Viceroy; in order to present certain Congress resolutions. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was appointed a member thereof and similar honour was shown to him at the Lahore Congress in 1900 (16th session).

December 26-29. G. K. Gokhale while condemning in 1894 the Government that "the highest posts must for all time to come be held by Europeans", he says "the pledges and equal treatment which England has given us have supplied us with a high and worthy ideal for our Nation, and if these pledges are repudiated, one of the strongest claims of British Rule to our attachment will disappear". 4688

1895

December 27-30. Surendranath Banerjee presided over the 11th session of the Congress held at Poona. 4689

December 27-30. Man Mohan Ghose who made a special study of the question of Judicial Vs. Executive moved the resolution on this subject at the 11th session held at Poona in 1895. He quoted a statement by Mr. James, a Commissioner, that the "Union was the mainstay of the British power in India".

December 27-30. At this very session of the Congress Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade put to an end to a controversy: "Whether or not the Congress could concern itself with questions of social reform and with the social conferences."

4691

1896

September 14. Summary was cabled by Reuters of the Green pamphlet, written by Gandhi on the conditions of Indians in South Africa. It consequently displeased the British people in South Africa.

4692

December 28-31. R. M. Sayani presided over the 12th session of the Congress held at Calcutta.
4693

December 28-31. At the Calcutta Congress Lokamanya Tilak said "The arrangement between the Supreme Government and the Local Governments is like that between an intemperate husband and his wife that when the first had indulged all his extravagant habits, he asked his wife to surrender all her savings".

4694

1897

June. G. K. Gokhale visited London as representative of the Congress.

September 14. Lokamanya Tilak was awarded sentence of 18 months' R. I. for publishing a few verses (descriptive of an imaginary message of Shivaji) and a report of his speech at the Shivaji Festival.

4696

December 27-29. Sir C. Shankaran Nair presided over the 13th Session of the Congress held at Amraoti. 4697

1898

September 6. Lokamanya Tilak was released from prison. He was awarded 18 months' R. I. on September 14th, 1897. 4698

December 29-31. N. Subba Rao Pantulu was elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee in 1898 for the Madras Session of the Congress.

4699

December 29-31. Anand Mohan Bose presided over the 14th Session of the Congress held in Madras. His speech on the occasion was a remarkable oration full of unanswerable arguments, and his closing message to the Congress embodied the gospel of love and service of the Nation. He suggested the direct representation of India in Parliament.

1899

December 27-30. R. C. Dutt presided over the 15th session of the Congress held at Lucknow. 4701

December 27-30. Wacha followed up his attack on the Currency question by condemning the introduction of the gold standard into India.

4702

December 27-30. Tilak wanted to move a resolution condemning the regime of Lord Sandhurst. R. C. Dutt, the President, and many other delegates were, it is said, violently against Tilak's propositions.

4703

December 27-30. C. Vijiaraghavachariar was appointed a member of the Indian Congress Committee at the 15th session held in Lucknow in the year 1899.

4704

December 27-30. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was appointed a member of the Indian Congress Committee. 4705

1900

December 22. The Government of India published a Resolution on the subject through its Revenue and Agricultural Department and the Congress demanded the publication of the Provincial Governments' views on paragraph 4 thereof. In 1903, the Congress went further and sought judicial and legislative restrictions on overassessment.

December 27-29. N. G. Chandavarkar presided over the 16th session of the Congress held at Lahore.

4707

December 27-29. Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli was the first lady speaker of the Congress who moved the customary vote of thanks to the President of the 16th Congress in 1900 (Calcutta).

4708

1901

December 26-28. While presiding over the 17th Session of the Congress D. E. Wacha asked in despair as well as derision: "Did England sit quiet while the Plantagements were filling all the high offices to the great disadvantage of the English themselves?"

December 26-28. Gandhi attended the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress and stayed there for about a month, meeting and talking with the national leaders like, Gokhale, P.C. Ray, Kali Charan Banerji, Justice Mitra, etc. He also visited the temple of Kali and was shocked to see the rows of beggars and crippled, pestering the visitors for alms.

December 26-28. Sir W. C. Bannerjee pleaded strongly for the maintenance of the British Committee at the 17th Congress (1901).

December 26-28. Kali Charan Banerjee urged that Indian lawyers should be added to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for Indian appeals.

4712

December 26-28. C. Vijiaraghavachariar shared the responsibility with three others for the collection of sums due for the copies of *India* assigned to the Madras Circle.

4713

December 26-28. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade passed away after fifteen years of indefatigable labours in the field of social reform and in the cause of the Congress.

4714

1902

December 23-26. Surendranath Bannerjee presided over the 18th session of the Congress held at Ahmedabad. 4715

December 23-26. Subrahmania Aiyar at the 18th session at Ahmedabad, dwelt upon the poverty of the people of India. 4716

1903

December 28-30. Lal Mohan Ghose was elected as the President of the 19th session of the Congress held in Madras in 1903 and his Presidential Address was one of the ablest addresses ever delivered from the Congress platform.

4717

December 28-30. Pandit Bishan Narayan Dhar moved the resolution on the Official Secrets Bill and said: "Lord Curzon is astonished that

this should be described as Russianizing the administration. I am astonished that any one shall be so imperfectly informed regarding the Russian Government as to think that it has got anything in its purely civil laws so arbitrary and so disastrous to the civil liberties of the people as Lord Curzon's Bill, if passed, would be in this country."

4718

1904

April. Some time in this month, Gandhi after paying about £2000, out of his own pocket, took the responsibility of editing Indian Opinion, a weekly journal, representing Indians' point of view. It was published in English, Gujarati, Hindi and Tamil. 4719

April. During the same period he read while he was travelling to Durban, Ruskin's Unto the Last.

4720

May 24. Lord Curzon in a speech in Calcutta said that Indians were, by their environment, their heritage and their upbringing "unequal to the responsibilities of high offices under British rule". The Congress protested against Lord Curzon's charges.

4721

December 26-28. Sir Henry Cotton, a retired I. C. S. presided over the 20th session of the Congress held at Madras. In his address he visualized the ideal of the federated States of India for the first time.

4722

December 26-28. Budruddin Tyabji took part in the discussion on the resolution dealing with Indians in Public Service. 4723

1905

June 12. Gandhi appreciated the formation of the Servants of India Society by Gokhale, whom he respected most among Indian leaders.

4724

August 7. The banner of the boycott of foreign goods was first hoisted. This day was observed for many years just like Oct. 16, 1905—the day of the partition of Bengal.

4725

October 16. The Bengal was divided into two parts. 4726

December 27-30. G. K. Gokhale presided over the 21st Congress held at Banaras. In his presidential address he emphasized that the boycott as a political weapon was to be used only at the last extremity and with strong popular feeling behind it.

4727

December 27-30. Gokhale later was sent to London by the Congress as its representative.

4728

December 27-30. At the Banaras Congress Lala Lajpat Rai made a brilliant speech. 4729

December 26-29. Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the 22nd session of the Congress held at Calcutta. 4730

December 26-29. C. Vijiaraghavachariar moved a resolution relating to Permanent Settlement and protested against the view that the Land Tax was rent. His view was that "land in India had never belonged to the King; the sages said that the world belonged to those who were born in it; private property was gained by cultivation; and the King who was ordained for protection, received a share from the cultivators for his services. The idea that land belonged to the King was Western and feudal, not Indian".

December 26-29. Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma from Lucknow was elected to the Standing Committee of the Congress and in the *interim* period he had filled various positions in the Congress Committee.

4732

December 26-29. Bipin Chandra Pal explained the meaning of Boycott. 4733

December 27-30. Lala Lajpat Rai was sent as a member of the Indian deputation to England along with G. K. Gokhale. 4734

December 27-30. Sir W. C. Bannerjee passed away after meritorious services rendered to the Congress.

4735

December 27-30. Anand Mohan Bose, President of Madras Congress (1898) passed away. 4736

1907

December 26-27. Rash Behari Ghosh presided over the 23rd session of the Congress held at Surat. 4737

December 26-27. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta took active part on the moderate side at the Surat Congress.

4738

December 26-27. G. K. Gokhale interpreted popular aspirations to the Viceroy and the Government's difficulties to the delegates. 4739

December 26-27. Lokamanya Tilak was described by some speakers as the arch-offender who had brought about the ruin of the Congress which had been built up in more than 25 years.

4740

December 26-27. Lala Lajpat Rai was deported along with Sardar Ajit Singh under an obsolete regulation of which Lal Mohan Ghosh, the President of the Madras Congress in 1903, said—"Letters de cacket" were abolished in France in 1789, but were introduced in India in 1818".

December 26-27. Lalaji was the central factor round which the events of 1907 turned. The Nationalists proposed Lala Lajpat Rai

as the President of the Congress of 1907, which was to have been held at Nagpur but whose venue was changed to Surat. 4742

1908

April 30. Fell two bombs at Muzaffarpore on two ladies—the Kennedys—which were meant for Mr. Kingsford, the District Judge of the place. Khudiram Bose, a young man of 18, was executed for the crime. His photos were circulated in the country. The cult of violence was openly preached in the columns of Yugantar, edited by a young man named Bhupendra Nath Datta, a brother of Swami Vivekananda.

4743

July 13. In Maharasthra, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested. On the same day were arrested in Andhra, Harisavattama Rao and two others.

July 18. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given six years' transportation to which was added the half year remitted in his sentence of 1897.

4745

December 28-30. Rash Behari Ghosh presided over the 23rd session of the Congress held at Madras.

December 28-30. Bipin Chandra Pal's speeches at the Madras Congress were considered by Sir V. Bhashyam Iyenger, the Advocate-General, as inflammatory but not seditious, and he was forced to quit the Presidency.

4747

December 28-30. S. Sinha was present as an active member at the 1st Moderate Congress of 1908. 4748

1909

November 13-22. Gandhi worked on 30,000-word manuscript of *Hind Swaraj*, or *India Home Rule*, while he was on his way to South Africa on board S.S. Kildonan Castle. He used the steamer's stationery.

December 27-29. Madan Mohan Malaviya presided over the 21th session of the Congress held at Lahore. He was suddenly called upon to take the place of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who was the duly elected President, but, who, for certain reasons, declined the honour six days before the due date. In his Presidential Address Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya deplored the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllic in London at a public meeting in 1907 by Madan Lal Dhingra and of Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik.

December 27-29. G. K. Gokhale was in rapture over the cult of Passive Resistance and explained to an admiring audience the philosophy underlying it.

4751

April 20. Tolstoy made a note in his diary about Gandhi's Hind Swaraj.

4752

April 25. Gandhi wrote a letter to Gokhale, summarizing the progress of the struggle.

4753

September 6. Tolstoy made a note in his diary about the Passive Resistance Movement in Transvaal.

4754

September 7. Tolstoy replied his letter which reached Gandhi only a few weeks before Tolstoy's death—which occurred on Nov. 20th.

December 26-29. Sir William Wedderburn presided over the 25th session of the Congress held at Allahabad. 4756

December 26-29. Maulavi Mazar-ul-Haq seconded Mr. Jinnah's resolution condemning communal representation at the 25th session of the Congress.

4757

1911

August 25. In a despatch Lord Hardinge unreservedly acknowledged the supreme claims of Provincial Autonomy in any scheme of National reconstruction.

4758

December 12. When Lord Minto gave place to Lord Hardinge as Viceroy and Lord Crewe succeeded Viscount Middleton as the Secretary of State, advantage was taken of the King's Coronation Celebrations in India to annul the partition of Bengal, and to shift the metropolis of India from Calcutta to Delhi. When the King was about to leave the pavilion at the close of the ceremony in Delhi, he stood and said: "We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our ministers and after consultation with our Governor-General-in-Council, we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of Delhi.

December 26-28. Bishan Narain Dhar presided over the 26th session of the Congress held at Calcutta.

1912

December 26-28. R. N. Mudholkar presided over the 27th session of the Congress held at Bankipore.

December 26-28. For the first time Jawaharlal Nehru attended a Congress session at Bankipore. 4762

1913

December 26-28. Nawab Syed Mahomed presided over the 28th session of the Congress held at Karachi. He said, "It would be no.

exaggeration to say that the Hindu-Muslim concord as well as the Congress League Scheme of Lucknow were the off-spring of the seed sown by the Nawab at Karachi in a spirit of lofty patriotism and with pure Nationalistic outlook."

4763

December 26-28. When in 1913 the Muslim League adopted the ideal of Self-Government for India, Khare, in seconding the resolution welcoming such a development said that Self-government would be won by the brotherhood of Hindu and Muslim.

4764

1914

June. Lokamanya Tilak was released from Mandalay after nearly completing his full term of imprisonment.

4765

June. When in 1914, a deputation was sent to England by the Congress, Maulvi Mazar-ul-Haq was elected to serve on it along with Messrs: Bhupendra Nath Basu, M. A. Jinnah, N. M. Samarth, S. Sinha, B. N. Sharma and Lala Lajpat Rai.

4766

December 28-30. Bhupendra Nath Basu presided over the 29th session of the Congress held in Madras. 4767

December 28-30. For the first time a Muslim Nawab Mahomed Bahadur was elected as one of the Secretaries of the Congress. 4768

December 28-30. N. Subha Rau Pantulu was elected as General Secretary for 1914. He was re-elected in 1916 and 1917. 4769

1915

February 8. Subha Rau Pantulu published in New India a statement in which he said that the Bombay Conventionalist leaders were dead opposed to Mrs. Besant's amendment.

4770

February 17. Gandhi arrived at Santiniketan but could not see Tagore because he was on his tour. Hence he met Kaka Kalelkar, Chintaman Shastri and a few others, some of them later, joined his struggle for India's freedom.

4771

February 19. After a strenuous public career marked by a spirit of devotion to the country and intense sacrifice in its cause Shri G. K. Gokhale passed away.

4772

May 4. In the Provincial Conference, in moving the resolution of condolence to Shri Gokhale's family, Tilak described how he was partially responsible for introducing Gokhale into the field of public life.

May 25. At Kochrab Gandhi founded a Satyagraha Ashram with 25 inmates, in a rented bungalow.

4774

December 26-30. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha presided over the 30th session of the Congress held at Bombay. 4775

December 27-29. It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi could not be elected to the Subject Committee of the Congress at Bombay and, therefore, he was nominated to the Committee by the President under the powers vested in him by the constitution. 4776

December 30. At the Bombay Congress the A.I.C.C. had resolved to raise a permanent fund for the Congress. 4777

- **February 4.** Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the Banaras Hindu University and made a historical and controversial speech.

 4778
- April 22-24. The draft prepared by the Joint Committee to promote the cause of Indian Self-government within the Empire, was to be approved at Lucknow in 1916 by both the Congress and the Muslim League. Discussions were held at the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Allahabad at the residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a member of the Committee who at Surat had seconded the resolution proposing Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh to the Chair, but could not be heard of again till 1915.
- April 23. Lokamanya Tilak formed in Maharashtra the first Home Rule League in India. To distinguish hers from it, Mrs. Besant christened the former, the All-India Home Rule League in 1917.
- May 1. Gandhi addressed a Provincial Political Conference held at Belgaum in Hindi. 4781
- June 12. Mrs. Annie Besant organized an Auxiliary Home Rule League in London under the Self-Government Resolution of the Madras Congress of 1914.

 4782
- November 9. The Magistrate directed Tilak after trial to enter into a bond accordingly, but the High Court reversed it. This only served to increase his popularity.

 4783
- November 17. The Congress Fund Committee met in Calcutta and recommended that a sum of three lacs and a half be raised and the same be invested as a Permanent Fund.

 4784
- December 26-30. Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar presided over the 31st session of the Congress held at Lucknow. He was the author of a fine and famous book on the Congress entitled "Indian National Evolution".

 4785

December 26-30. Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhi for the first time at the Lucknow Congress. 4786

December 30. A Board of Trustee for the Congress Fund with Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh as Chairman was appointed at Lucknow to receive and administer the same. The Board met subsequently in Calcutta in April 1917 and appointed the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as the Secretary.

- February 9. Gandhi spoke in a meeting of the Imperial Citizenship Association, which was called to condemn the inhuman system of indentured labour.

 4788
- February 28. Mr. Montagu who was only 36 years old in 1912 made a famous speech at Cambridge on "Prestige" of India. 4789
- April 7. A meeting of the A. I. C. C. had been convened to arrange a deputation to England and a Session of the Congress in London. The following were asked to form the deputation: Surendranath Banerjea, Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, Bhupendra Nath Basu, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir K. G. Gupta, Raja of Muhammadabad, Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. S. Sastri and C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.
- April 9. Gandhi attended the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, at Calcutta. 4791
- April 10. Gandhi arrived in Patna in the morning. Raj Kumar Shukla, an agriculturist from Bihar, took him straight to the house of Rajendra Prasad—first President of the Republic of India. 4792
- April 10. Gandhi arrived in Muzaffarpur, at 10 p.m. J. B. Kripalani, who at that time was a Professor in the Government College, welcomed him at the station.

 4793
- April 11. Gandhi met the Secretary of the Planters' Association, in connection with his visit to Muzaffarpur. 4794
- April 11. A few lawyers of Muzaffarpur came to see Gandhi in the evening.

 4795
- April 14. Gandhi had an interview with the Commissioner who advised him to quit Champaran. 4796
- April 15. Gandhi left for Motihari, with the local interpreters, B. Dharanidhar and B. Ramnavmi Prasad. 4797
- April 16. Gandhi left with his two interpreters for Jasanlipatti, on an elephant, a common means of communication in Bihar. 4798
- April 16. While Gandhi was on his way to Jasanlipatti he was served a notice to leave Champaran by the next available train. Gandhi defied the order.

- April 17. Gandhi received summons to appear before the Sub-Divisional Officer on April 18.
- April 18. Gandhi appeared before the Magistrate. He was released on his personal recognizance. 4801
- April 21. Case against Gandhi was withdrawn and he was permitted to conduct the proposed enquiry and he might count on whatever help he needed from the officials.

 4802
- April 23. Gandhi had an interview with the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bettiah, and the Manager of the Bettiah raj. 4803
- May 8. A small Conference was held in London when Sir S. P. Sinha was present, and it was the deliberations of this body that led to the countermanding of an accredited deputation from India.
- May 10. Gandhi received a telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government, asking him to meet the Hon. Mr. W. Mande at Patna.

 4805
- May 11. Gandhi returned to Bettiah and prepared the full report of his enquiry to submit it to the Manager of the Bettiah raj, Secretary of the Planters' Association, and the Indian Leaders.

 4806
- May 16. Gandhi visited Dhokraha accompanied by Rajendra Prasad and Professor J. B. Kripalani. 4807
- May 17. Gandhi wrote a letter to the Manager of the Bettiah raj and enclosed a list of tenants who wanted to surrender their lands.

 4808
- June 15. Mrs. Besant, Sir G. S. Arundale and Sir B. P. Wadia were served with a notice to choose one of six places mentioned where they should live in internment. Coimbatore and Ootacamund were the places chosen.

 4809
- June 16. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia were interned in Ootacamund in connection with the Home Rule Movement. 4810
- July 28. A joint meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Council of Muslim League was convened and a small deputation consisting of Messrs Jinnah, Sastri (alternatively C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar), Sapru and Wazir Hassan was appointed to proceed to England.
- July 29. The A.I.C.C. and the Muslim League Council met in Bombay.
- August 14. Gandhi placed before the Enquiry Committee the statements of tenants and a great many judgements of Courts.

 4813

- August 14. The Madras Provincial Congress Committee approved the idea of Passive Resistance in a resolution.

 4814
- August 16. Gandhi left for Ahmedabad, and handed over rest of the work to Rajendra Prasad. 4815
- August 20. Mr. Montagu on behalf of the Cabinet made an authoritative pronouncement regarding Responsible Government for India as the goal of British policy.

 4816
- August 20. Mr. Lansbury was the Chairman-Elect and his intervention brought about this form which replaced the original draft intended to support Mr. Montague's Bill as a first step towards the fulfilment of the declaration made in the House of Commons made on this day.

 4817
- August 20. An announcement was made by the British Government regarding the Home Rule movement.

 4818
- September 16. Mrs. Besant and her associates were released in pursuance of an announcement of the Government on August 20, 1917.
- September 28. The Madras Provincial Congress Committee passed the following resolution: "that having regard to the altered circumstances in the political situation, the consideration of the question of Passive Resistance be deferred and that the All-India Congress Committee be communicated with accordingly, and the report of the Sub-Committee be recorded."

 4820
- October 6. There was again a joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Muslim League at Allahabad at which there was a general consensus of opinion that the question of Passive Resistance should be dropped.

 4821
- October 6. Sindh was recognized as a separate Congress Circle by the A.I.C.C. 4822
- November 8. Gandhi arrived in Champaran from Bombay with his volunteers.

 4823
- November 13. Gandhi started first School in a village of the Bettiah raj.

 4824
- November 16. Gandhi waited on Lord Chelmsford, as a member of the deputation which consisted of, among others, Tilak, Jinnah, Sapru, and Motilal Nehru.

 4825
- November 20. Gandhi started a second School on a rent-free land of a temple, donated by a sadhu (saint). 4826
- December 25. The room of a hotel in Jullundur, occupied by Mr. Reginald Nevilla, the London Solicitor who had been in India for some time and who was in Amritsar during the Congress week, was broken into at deadnight by some 20 European soldiers

from the garrison at Jullundur and he was insulted and asked, how as a white man, dared to work against Dyer.

4827

December 26-29. Mrs. Annie Besant presided over the 32nd session of the Congress held at Calcutta. 4828

December 30. The A.I.C.C. considered the question of raising a permanent fund for the Congress.

4829

December 30. Three conferences, *i.e.*, the Muslim League, All-India Cow Conference, and Social Conference, met in Calcutta.

4830

- January 4. Amendment to the Defence of India Act was made.
 4831
- February 14. H. S. L. Polak delivered a speech on Indian Emigration at the East India Association, London. 4832
- February 18. Behar planters protested against the Champaran Agrarian Bill. 4833
- February 19. The Servant of India (A periodical) was started by the Servants of India Society on the third anniversary of Mr. Gokhale.

 4834
- February 22. The mill workers of Ahmedabad declared a lock-out. Therefore, Gandhi called a meeting and administered to them a pledge not to resume work until they had secured their demand and not to do anything in breach of the peace during the lock-out. 4835
- February 23. The All-India Congress Committee met again at Delhi and after recording its sense of sorrow at the death of Sir William Wedderburn, appointed a Deputation to urge on the Viceroy the cancellation of the order excluding Lokamanya Tilak and Babu Bipin Chandra Pal from the Punjab and Delhi Provinces. 4836
- March. Gandhi went on hunger strike to help Ahmedabad mill operatives in getting 35 per cent increase in wages.
- March. Gandhi had broken fast and resumed constructive work.
 4838
- March 15. The Hunger strike among state prisoners in the Hazaribagh Central Jail in Calcutta came to an end. 4839
- March 20. Under the presidentship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, was held a public meeting in Bombay in memory of Sir William Wedderburn.

 4840
- March 22. H.E. the Viceroy unveiled the marble bust of G. K. Gokhale in the Council Chambers at Delhi.
- March 29. Gandhi presided over the Hindi Conference, held at Indore. 4842

- March 31. The Hindi Sammelan concluded its sittings after passing a few resolutions for advancing Hindi as a lingua franca.

 4843
- April 2. Resolutions passed by the Sind Provincial Conference at Karachi for the re-release of the internees and advocating Congress League scheme.
- April 4. The Home Department of the Government of India refused passport to Shri Balgangadhar Tilak to proceed to England. 4845
- April 5. Shri Balgangadhar Tilak and party was permitted by H.E. the Viceroy to proceed as far as the Cape and then to England pending the Home Government's orders.

 4846
- April 7. The Hon. Mr. Justice Sadasiva Ayyar declared open the National Education Week in Madras.

 4847
- April 8. A public meeting held in Bombay to protest the cancellation of Mr. Tilak's passport: Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.

 4848
- April 10. Resolution urging people to enlist and the Government to declare a general amnesty to political prisoners and detenues were passed in a public meeting of the Citizens of Calcutta which was called in connection with the Premier's appeal to India.

 4849
- April 12. Tilak was informed by the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, regarding the decision of the War Cabinet to stop the deputation.

 4850
- April 16. The Government of India issued a press communique prohibiting Home Rule and Congress League deputations to England.

 4851
- April 17. Gandhi issued a communique advising the Kaira landholders to stick to their vow of passive resistance.

 4852
- April 23. Gandhi addressed a public meeting at Bombay, expressing his views on the Kaira troubles.

 4853
- April 27-29. Madan Mohan Malaviya attended a War Conference of Indian leaders convened by the Viceroy. Mahatma Gandhi also attended it. Malaviya asked the Viceroy "to take a lesson from recent Indian history. During the days of Aurangzeb, the Sikh Gurus contested his supremacy. Guru Govind Singh caught hold of the humblest classes of people who came forward and initiated them, obliterating all distinctions between the Guru and the disciple and thereby won their hearts. Now, my Lord, I want you to do all that can be done to make the soldiers we enlist feel equal to any one else fighting alongside of them in the battle. It is the spirit of Guru Govind Singh that I want to be introduced at this juncture".

April 29. The Report of the Delhi War Conference was concluded.

- May 3. A meeting held of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay. 4856
- May 3. A third meeting of the A.I.C.C. held and protested against the action of the Government in turning back the deputations of the two Home Rule Leagues on their way to England, from Gibralter and Ceylon.

 4857
- May 4. Gandhi replied to the press note issued by the Bombay Government regarding the Kaira distress.

 4858
- May 5. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the Delhi Swadeshi Co-operative Store. 4859
- May 9. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided over the Twenty-forth Madras Provincial Conference met at Conjeevaram. 4860
- May 10. The Tenth Madras Educational Conference met at Conjeevaram. 4861
- May 11. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presided over the Twentieth Madras Social Conference met at Conjeevaram. 4862
- May 25. A vernacular paper in Hyderabad (Sind) had been bound over with a cash security of Rs. 2,000.

 4863
- June. The Second Bombay Educational Conference met at Bombay, the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was in the chair.
- June 7. Mrs. Besant addressed a crowded meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Bombay on the Congress League scheme, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah was in the chair.

 4865
- June 9. Appointment made of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Justice Beachcroft to examine cases of detenues in Bengal. 4866
- June 11. At the Bombay War Conference Messrs. Tilak, Kelkar and others retire owing to the attack of the Convenor on Home Rulers.

 4867
- June 14. Montague, the Secretary of State for India criticised Sir S. Subramania Iyer's letter to President Wilson. 4868
- June 15. Sir Subramania Iyer published in the press a statement defending his position.

 4869
- June 16. Home Rule meetings in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were held.

 4870
- June 20. A public meeting at Amroati protested against the action of Lord Willingdon regarding the Home Rulers.

 4871
- June 23. Surendranath Banerjee accepted the Presidentship of the National Liberal League.
- June 25. Gandhi while speaking in a recruiting meeting at Kaira, appealed the audience to volunteer in large numbers for the cause.

 4873

- June 27. The Observer (Lahore) was served with a notice under the Defence of India Regulation and the paper ceased publication. 4874
- June 30. The people of Bombay celebrated the death anniversary
- June 30. The Montague-Chelmsford Report was published. 4876

of Dadabhai Naoroji.

- July 1. B. G. Tilak accepted the conditions for proceeding to England.
- July 3. H. E. Lord Ronaldshay replied in the Bengal Council to the allegations regarding treatment of Bengal detenues. 4878
- July 5. A representative of Reuters interviewed Sir S. P. Sinha to have latter's views on the proposed reforms for India.

 4879
- July 7. A new political association called the Bangiya Jana Sabha or the Bengal People's Association came into existence in Calcutta with Sir Rash Behari Ghose as its President. 4880
- July 8. The Montague-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms was published.
 4881
- July 9. Associated Press published important interviews regarding the Montague-Chelmsford Report. 4882
- July 10. Messrs. Asaf Ali and Neki Ram, two eminent Home Rulers, were arrested at Delhi. 4883
- July 15. The Maharaja of Patiala gave his views on the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

 4884
- July 17. Commander Wedgwood urged Indians to accept the Montague-Chelmsford Report. 4885
- July 19. The Rowlatt Committee Report was published. 4886
- July 25. Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad declined presidentship at the Special Congress.

 4887
- July 29. At Ahmedabad a meeting was held of the Ladies' Branch of the Home Rule.
- August 5. Sir Dinshaw Petit, was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Special Congress at Bombay. 4889
- August 6. Imperial Conference passed a resolution on India and the Dominions.

 4890
- August 9. Sir Dinshaw Wacha in a letter to the press intimated that a Separate Conference of the All-India Moderates should be convened.

 4891
- August 10. Leading Moderates of Nagpur sent a message to the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Akola Special Conference deprecating the policy of the rejectionists. 4892

- 454
- August 11. The U. P. Provincial Conference met at Lucknow. Mr. Preonath Banerji presided over. 4893
- August 17. At the Indian Association at Calcutta was held a preliminary meeting of Moderates.

 4894
- August 20. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya in a letter to the Leader urged Moderates to attend the Special Congress and appealed to the advanced party to be guided by the wisdom of the older men.

 4895
- August 21. At a meeting which was held at Bombay Sir D. E. Wacha was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Moderate Conference and Babu Surendranath Banerjee as President.

 4896
- August 22. The Council of the Servants of India Society resolved that its members should abstain from the Special Congress. 4897
- August 26. A meeting was held at Calcutta under the presidentship of Surendranath Banerjee to consider the question of high prices in Bengal.

 4898
- August 28. The Indian National Congress negotiated with the Moderate leaders.

 4899
- August 29—September 1. (Special) Syed Hassan Imam presided over the Special (33rd) session of the Congress held at Bombay. 4900
- August 29—September 1. While the Congress thus practically reiterated the Special session resolutions, it carried them further, and it was found that the harmony that had prevailed at Bombay (in September, 1918) disappeared. A split ensued on the "narrow" issue, as Mrs. Besant said later, as to whether Provincial Autonomy must be whole and immediate, or whether the Bombay deductions should still stand.
- August 29-30—September 1. C. Vijayaraghavachariar took an active part in the Special Session of the Congress held in Bombay in 1918 dwelling at the latter at length upon the Fundamental Rights of the people.

 4902
- September 1. The Special Congress passed the Resolution on the Montague-Chelmsford proposals moved by Pandit Malaviya. 4903
- August 31. The All-India Muslim League meeting at Bombay was held, Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad was in the chair. 4904
- September 4. The Viceroy delivered a speech on the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- September 9. Justice T. Sadasiva Iyer prayed for Gandhi's quick recovery. 4906

September 9. To put an end to the Bakrid riots a deputation of some eminent Hindus and Muslims waited on Sir Henry Wheeler and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

October. The Imperial Council discussed the Rowlatt Committee Report. 4908

October 18. Office of Young India, A weekly, was transferred from Bombay to Ahmedabad. 4909

October 18. A group of Indian journalists arrived in London. 4910

October 25. A cable was sent to the Premier by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee protesting against the prohibition of the Congress deputation. 4911

October 26. The election of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was supported by the Madras Congressmen.

4912

November 2. The Indian Editors were given a reception by the Empire Press Union of London.

4913

November 11. The World War ended by the declaration of armistice on this day and the Congress quoted the pronouncements of President Wilson, Lloyd George and other statesmen, stressed that the privilege of self-determination be applied to all progressive nations, and resolved that it be applied to India, and that all repressive laws be repealed.

4914

November 13. Sir S.P. Sinha nominated to represent India in the Peace Conference. 4915

November 17. Shankaracharya of Kavura Matha, unveiled Gandhi's portrait at the Sri Ram Free Library, Poona. 4916

November 18. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya accepted the Office of the Presidentship of the Delhi Congress. 4917

December 14. H. H. the Nawab of Rampur presided over the All-India Musical Conference held at the Congress Pandal, Delhi. 4918

December 14. The Servant of India announced that Moderates would attend the ensuing Congress.

4919

December 26-31. The 33rd session (special) of the Congress was held at Delhi with Hakim Ajmal Khan as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as the President.

4920

1919

January 1. The Rowlatt Report was published. Mrs. Annie Besant presided over the All-India Ladies Conference met at Delhi.

4921

January 13. The Reform Scheme Conference met at Delhi. 4922

- January 26. Surendranath Bannerjee unveiled the portrait of Dadabhai Naoroji in Bombay. 4923
- January 28. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a lecture in Bombay on "The work before us".

 4924
- January 30. The portrait of Sir P. C. Ray was unveiled in the Christian College Hall by Mr. Justice Seshagiri Aiyar. 4925
- January 30. In Madras a public meeting was held to protest against the "Black Bills".

 4926
- February 1. A public meeting was held in Calcutta to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq was in the chair.

 4927
- February 2. The citizens of Bombay protested against the Rowlatt Bills. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya presided over the meeting. 4928
- February 3. A meeting held at Calcutta Town Hall to protest against the Rowlatt Bills.
- February 6. Sir William Vincent introduced the Rowlatt Bills in the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi. Hon. Mr. Patel made an amendment. There was non-official opposition to the Bills. 4930
- February 7. Debate on the Rowlatt Bills in the Imperial Legislative Council, continued.
- February 8. Mophla revolt in Malabar broke out. 4932
- February 13. The citizens of Bombay protested against the Rowlatt Bills.
- February 17. Debate on Indian Affairs in the British Parliament was started.
- February 23. The citizens of Bombay protested against the Rowlatt Bills:

- February 23. Late B. G. Tilak lost his case.
- February 24. It was announced by the Mahatma Gandhi that he would lead a Passive Resistance or Satyagraha Movement if the Bills were passed. This announcement was regarded as being of the utmost gravity both by Government and by many of the Indian politicians.

 4937
- February 27. The security of the Desabhaktan, a Tamil daily was forfeited by the Madras Government.

 4938
- February 28. Gandhi issued a press statement condemning the Rowllat Bills.
- March 2. The citizens of Banaras protested against the Rowlatt Bills.

- March 4. Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy, at New Delhi, regarding the Rowlatt Bills. 4941
- March 5. Mr. Johnson apologised in Court regarding the case brought against him for throwing the Saraswati image into the dustbin.

 4942
- March 7. The Calcutta High Court Vakils' Association protested against the Rowlatt Bills. 4943
- March 11. Ladies of Bombay protested against the Rowlatt Bills.
 4944
- March 16. The Calcutta Provincial Congress Committee approved the policy of Passive Resistance. 4945
- March 17. The citizens of Madras protested against the Rowlatt Bills. 4946
- March 18. Madras Moderates issued a manifesto against Passive Resistance. 4947
- March 18. The Rowlatt Bill was approved as Law, 4948
- March 18. B. N. Sharma resigned his membership of the Viceregal Council. 4949
- March 22. The Government of India issued a communique on the Arms Act. 4950
- March 24. U. P. Liberal Association came into existence in a meeting held at the *Leader* office, Allahabad. 4951
- March 25. In a press release Gandhi appealed to the people to observe April 6th, as a day of humiliation.

 4952
- March 30. This day was fixed to be a day of hartal, a day of fasting and prayer and penance and meetings all over India. The date was changed to April 6th, but the change not being notified in Delhi in time, procession and hartals were held in Delhi, and shooting took place there.
- March 31. Military attacked the peaceful satyagrahis in Delhi.
 4954
- March 31. Swami Sharddhanand issued a statement on the Delhi tragedy.

 4955
- April 1. Orders were served on Dr. Kitchlew and Satyapal prohibiting them from uniting and speaking.

 4956
- April 4. A clarification issued by the Government of India regarding the so-called misleading accounts of the effect of the Rowlatt Acts.

 4957

- April 5. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry delivered the inaugural address of the Madras Liberal League in Madras.

 4958
- April 6. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya resigned from the Imperial Council. 4959
- April 6. Satyagraha demonstrations were held all over the country.
 4960
- April 7. A statement was issued by the Bombay Satyagraha Sabha on the violation of registration of newspapers and the sale of prohibited literature.

 4961
- April 8. Hearing of the trouble in the Punjab, and on the invitation of Dr. Satyapal and Swami Shraddhanand, Gandhi started for Delhi.
- April 8. The Satyagrahis in Bombay sold the reprints of prohibited leaflets.
- April 10. Gandhi was served with an order not to enter the Punjab or Delhi. On his refusal to obey the order he was arrested and sent back to Bombay from a way-side railway station, by a special train.

 4964
- April 10. Dr. Kitchlew, an advocate, and Dr. Satyapal a Medical Practitioner, who were organising the Congress, were sent for by the District Magistrate of Amritsar to his house and were spirited away to some unknown place.

 4965
- April 10. Amritsar was taken over by the Military authorities on the invitation of local officials and in anticipation of sanction from the higher authorities.

 4966
- April 11. A few satyagrahis were arrested in Bombay. At Ahmedabad, the Telegraph Office and the Collector's Office were burnt down.
- April 12. The demonstrators came into clash with the police at Lahore.

 4968
- April 12. There was bloodshed in Bombay, Amritsar and Calcutta.
 4969
- April 12. At Gujranwala and Kasur the crowds did considerable damage to the railway stations, signals and telegraph wires, etc.

 4970
- April 12. Viramgam, Nadiad, Calcutta, Bombay and Ahmedabad were also the scenes of some trouble.

 4971
- April 13. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. 4972
- April 14. Lord Chelmsford published a Resolution in which Government's intention was arrounced in the plainest terms to employ all available forces to put a speedy end to disaster.

 4973

- April 14. At Gujranwala the crowds surrounded and stoned a train, burnt a small railway bridge where a calf had been killed by the police, as alleged, and hung up on the bridge as an insult to Hindus, to whom the cow is sacred.

 4974
- April 15. Martial Law was formally proclaimed in Lahore and Amritsar though as the Government Report admits, de facto Martial Law was in force since the 10th April.

 4975
- April 15. In Delhi the Chief Commissioner negotiated with the National leaders.

 4976
- April 16. The Calcutta Moderates condemned the Passive Resistance Movement in their manifesto.

 4977
- April 17. Satyagraha leaders in the Punjab deported. 4978
- April 17. The security of the Patrika was forfeited. 4979
- April 18. A Gazette Extraordinary was issued by the Government of India promulgating further ordinances and rules.

 4980
- April 19. Proclamation of Martial Law in the District of Gujarat was made.

 4981
- April 19. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya presided over the meeting of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan met at Bombay. 4982
- April 20. The Seditious Meetings Act was applied to Lyallpur.
 4983
- April 21. Emergency Meeting of the All-India Congress Committee met at Bombay. 4984
- April 21. The Home Rule Leaguers were arrested in Delhi. 4985
- April 22. The Government of India announced fresh ordinances for extending the operation of the Martial Law in a Gazette of India Extraordinary.

 4986
- April 23. Censorship was imposed upon the two vernacular papers in Delhi.

 4987
- April 24. The Martial Law Commission started its work in the Punjab. 4988
- April 26. B. G. Horniman was served with an order to Leave India.

 4989
- April 26. The Bombay Chronicle suspended its publication. 4990
- April 27. Martial Law orders were served on Lahore citizens. 4991
- April 28. The Congress Deputation left for England. 4992
- April 29. Gandhi published leaflets explaining his definition of Satyagraha.

 4993

- April 30. The Kasur Riot Case judgement was delivered. 4994
- May 3. The Government of India had issued a communique on Jail administration.

 4995
- May 4. Because of the outbreak of the 3rd Afghan War the situation in the Punjab was complicated and troops were mobilized.

 4996
- May 6-20. Mr. Bosworth-Smith tried 477 persons only in the Sub-Division of Sheikhupura under Martial Law and sentences of flogging were inflicted, which were carried out at the rising of the Court.

 4997
- May 11. Mrs. Besant resigned presidentship of the Home Rule League. 4998
- May 18. Gandhi arrived in Ahmedabad with C.F. Andrews.
- May 21. Mr. Montague spoke in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget. 5000

- May 22. Mr. Montague announced in the House of Commons that the Reform Bills would be introduced in the beginning of June, 1919.
- May 26. Sir Edward Maclagan took charge from Sir M. O'Dwyer. 5002
- May 26. The despatch of the Government of India on the reform schemes was published.

 5003
- May 27. The "Bombay Chronicle" was asked to deposit Rs. 5,000 as security. 5004
- May 28. Sir Michael O'Dwyer recommended abrogation of Martial Law in the Punjab. 5005
- May 29. Mr. Montague formally introduced in the House of Commons the Government of India Bill. 5006
- May 31. Gandhi issued an appeal for funds to meet expenses of B. G. Tilak in England. 5007
- June 1. Shri Rabindranath Tagore renounced his Knighthood.
- June 2. The proprietor and the editor of Kathiawad Samachar were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. 5009
- June 3. Madan Mohan Malaviya was re-elected to the Viceregal Council. 5010
- June 3. In a meeting held in Madras protest was made against the action taken under the Press Act on "The Hindu", and other Madras papers.

 5011

- June 5. The House of Commons had a second reading of the Government of India Bill. 5012
- June 5. In a manifesto an appeal was made in Bombay to cooperate with the Government, so that lawlessness could be put down.

- June 8. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali were lodged in the Tul Jail. 5014
- June 9. The Bombay Chronicle was again asked to deposit Rs. 10,000 as security. 5015
- June 10. Orders were issued to withdraw the Martial Law from the Punjab. 5016
- June 11. The Martial law was withdrawn except as regards Railway land in which it was continued for long afterwards. 5017
- June 12. The petition for mercy from Mr. Kalinath Ray, Editor of the Tribune was rejected by the Lt. Governor of the Punjab.

 5018
- June 15. The Indian Association, Calcutta, in a public meeting protested against the Government of India's despatch of March 5.

 5019
- June 16. The Servants of India Society celebrated its anniversary.
 5020
- June 18. The text of the Reform Bill was published. 5021
- June 21. The citizens of Madras protested against the sentence of imprisonment on Kalinath Ray. 5022
- June 23. Protest was made by the Indian Association, Calcutta, against the Capital punishment and transportation for life sentences in the Punjab.

 5023
- June 24. Gandhi presided over a meeting held in Bombay and protested against the Rowlatt legislation and the deportation orders served on Horniman by the Government.

 5024
- June 25. An appeal was made by the Decean Sabha to the Viceroy to cancel execution of the all capital sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission in the Punjab.

 5025
- June 26. A cable was sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and Lord Sinha, by the All-India Congress Committee, requesting suspension of the execution of all sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission pending enquiry.

 5026
- June 26. The Home Department Government of India, refused to postpone execution of sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission.

- June 30. The Young Men's Buddhist Association, Burma decided to send a deputation to England in connection with the Reform scheme.

 5028
- July 2. A cable was sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and Lord Sinha by the Press Association of India urging repeal of the Press Act.

 5029
- July 4. Censorship was imposed upon the Editor of the Punjabee under the Defence of India Rules.

 5030
- July 6. Two years' sentence of imprisonment of Kalinath Ray was reduced to three months by the Governor-General-in-Council.

 5031
- July 9. Several persons were convicted in connection with the Amritsar Conspiracy Case by the Martial Law Commission. 5032
- July 10. N. G. Chandavarkar made an appeal to Gandhi not to resume Civil Disobedience Movement.

 5033
- July 16. Lala Govardhan Das was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

 5034
- July 19. The undue prolongation of Martial Law led Sir Sankaran Naır resignation of his membership of the Executive Council of the Viceroy as a protest.

 5035
- July 23. Sir Sankaran Nair resigned as an Ordinary Member of Governor-General's Council. 5036
- July 24. 21 Indians convicted by the Court Martial at Lahore in connection with the Amritsar riots, were granted leave of appeal.

 5037
- July 25. The sentence of imprisonment passed on Radha Kishen, Editor of the *Pratap*—an Urdu daily—was reduced by the Lt. Governor, from eighteen months to two months.

 5038
- July 27. Sir Sankaran Nair was given a farewell party on the eve of his departure to England by the Western India Liberal Association.

 5039
- July 28. An appeal made by the Amrit Bazaar Patrika, against the order forfeiting security, was dismissed by the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

 5040
- July 29. Sir Charles Munro's despatch regarding the part played by India in the war was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

 5041
- July 30. The people of Madras in a public meeting, held in the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Madras, protested against the action of the authorities in the Punjab.

 5042

- July 31. Sir Sankaran Nair was given a farewell party by the Servants of India Society.
- July 31. Gandhi postponed the Civil Disobedience Movement. 5044
- August 1. Mr. Hasan Imam and others who sailed to England on the Indian deputation were given a farewell party in Bombay.

- The sentences passed on various persons in the Amritsar and Gujranwala cases were reduced by the Lieut-Governor of the 5046 Punjab.
- August 6. Three despatches regarding the Reforms Bill, and sent to the Secretary of State by the Government of India were published.
- August 10. An informal conference held in Madras to consider the Reform Bill. It was attended by the leaders of different political parties and was presided over by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer. 5048
- August 12. 13 out of 14 persons alleged to be concerned in derailing a troops train from Bombay to Nadiad were discharged by the Ahmedabad Special Tribunal. 5049
- August 14. Those who did outstanding work in suppressing the political revolts, were rewarded by Sir Edward Maclagan in a Durbar held at Gujranwala. 5050
- August 21. The hearing of the case against pleaders who signed the Satyagraha Vow and against whom notices were issued was adjourned by the Chief Justice of Bombay. 5051
- August 24. Tilak and Wadia were elected by the Bombay Millhands as representatives of the Indian Labour on the Labour Conference at Washington, D. C., U.S.A. 5052
- August 26. G. K. Gokhale's portrait was unveiled by Sir George Lloyd in the Municipal Hall, Poona. 5053
- August 29. In a press communique, the Punjab Government announced entire abrogation of Martial Law in all the Railways Lands. 5054
- Protests were August 31. made by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee against the introduction of the Indemnity Bill. 5055
- September 2. The Madras Liberal League passed resolutions protesting agaist the Indemnity Bill. 5056
- September 8. N. G. Chandavarkar in a telegram to the Viceroy protetsted against the Punjab Commission of enquiry and suggested inclusion of Indian representatives. 5057

- September 11. A meeting held at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, to discuss ways and means for the relief of the troubled people in the Punjab.
- September 17. The Indian Peace Contingent in Great Britain left London for Southampton en route to India. 5059
- September 18. The Viceroy announced the appointment of the Hunter Committee to enquire into the Punjab disorders. 5060
- September 25. The Indemnity Bill was passed in the last meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council. 5061
- September 29. Kali Nath Ray took charge of the editorship of The Tribune. 5062
- October 2. Gandhi's fifty-first birthday celebrated all over India. 5063
- October 2. The Western India National Liberal Federation gave a cordial welcome to Surendranath Banerjee. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was in the chair. 5064
- October 3. The Bombay Presidency Association in a public meeting protested against the Indemnity Act and passed resolutions expressing disatisfaction with the Committee of enquiry.

 5065
- October 3. A purse to the Punjab Relief Fund was presented by the Marwari community of Madras. 5066
- October 8. Resolved by the Reception Committee to hold the Congress Session at Amritsar. 5067
- October 9. Instructions were issued by the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab to the Police not to harass in any way the witnesses before the Punjab Committee.

 5068
- October 14. Invitation was sent to Pt. Jagat Narain to join the Punjab Enquiry Committee. 5069
- October 17. The Khilafat Day was celebrated all over India. 5070
- October 17. Mahatma Gandhi went to the Punjab and met Swami Shraddhanand, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Purushottam Das Tandon and Mr. Andrews who went there in connection with the Congress enquiry into the Punjab enquiry.

 5071
- October 19. Government withdrew the exclusion order from 5072
- October 27. Gandhi had an interview with Sir Edward Maclagan. 5073
- October 29. The Government of India issued a press communique regarding the Disorders Enquiry Committee. 5074

October 31. The first sitting of the Punjab Enquiry Committee was held at Delhi.

November 1. Gandhi expressed his views on S. A. Commission, in an interview given to a representative of the Associated Press.

November 3. A cable was sent on the Khilafat question to the Premier by the All-India Muslim League.

November 3. Sri Parekh presided over the Gujarat Political Conference at Surat.

November 8. The Nationalists Conference met in Madras. 5079

November 11. The Disorder Committee arrived at Lahore. 5080

November 15. C. F. Andrews was given a good send off in a public meeting in Lahore, on the eve of his departure to South Africa.

5081

November 22. The Congress Deputation arrived at Bombay. 5082

November 23. The All-India Khilafat Conference met at Delhi.

5083

November 26. A resolution was passed welcoming the revised Reform Bill by the Madras Liberal League. 5084

November 27. The members of the Indian deputation arrived at Bombay. 5085

November 28. On behalf of the Western India Liberal League, Sir Dinshaw Wacha cabled to Mr. Montague, appreciating the Joint Committee's recommendations.

December 1. The Moderate Deputation was honoured by the Indian Association of Calcutta. 5087

December 3. Various amendments were rejected during the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Reform Bill. 5088

December 5. The Indian Reform Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons. 5089

December 5. Tilak and N.C. Kelkar, were presented addresses at Poona. 5090

December 10. Debate began in the House of Commons on India affairs. 5091

December 12. A manifesto regarding the forthcoming Moderate Conference at Calcutta was issued by Shri Surendranath Banerjee.

5092

December 12. Second reading of the Indian Reform Bill in the House of Lords was done, 5093

December 15. The First Conference of the Bombay Mill hands met. 5094

December 17. Sastri was honoured by the Decean Sabha, Poona, for his services in connection with Indian reforms in England. 5095

December 19. A letter was sent to the President-elect and Chairman of the Reception Committee of Congress, by Shri Surendranath Banerjee and other leading Moderates stating reasons for their abstension from the Congress.

5096

December 23. The Government of India Act got the Royal assent.

December 23. Royal amnesty to political prisoners was announced by a Royal Proclamation.

5098

December 25. Ali Brothers were released under the amnesty granted by the Royal Proclamation. 5099

December 25. An appeal was made by Swami Shraddhanand to the Moderates to attend the Congress. 5100

December 26. The Punjab leaders were released. 5101

December 27-31, and January 1. Motilal Nehru presided over the 34th session of the Congress held at Amritsar. 5102

December 27-31, and January 1. Swami Shraddhanand delivered the Welcome Address in Hindi. 5103

December 27. C. Vijiaraghavachariar took an active part in the Amritsar Session of the Congress dwelling at length upon the Fundamental Rights of the people. 5104

December 30. The Moderate Conference met at Calcutta. Sir P. S. Sivaswami was in the chair. 5105

1920

January 1. This day was celebrated as the day of the system of Indentured Labour in the Colonies, which had been prevalent for well-nigh a century and by which India was directly affected. 5106

January 1. The Moderate Conference concluded its session. Resolved to hold next session in December 1920, at Madras. 5107

January 2. Mahatma Gandhi resolved to refer the question of Non-co-operation, which was mainly concerned at this time with the Khilafat movement, to a Conference of leaders of all parties which met at Allahabad.

5108

January 9. V. S. Sastri spoke on the "Reform Act," at the Gokhale Hall, Madras. 5109

January 15. Mohamed Ali, issued along with his brother, a Manifesto to the country in course of which, after formally thanking the public for their sympathy and support, he outlined his future course of action.

5110

January 18. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad met Gandhi for the first time, in connection with the Khilafat movement. 5111

January 19. A deputation headed by Dr. Ansari, waited upon the Viceroy and impressed him with the necessity for the preservation of the Turkish empire and of the sovereignty of the Sultan as Khalifa.

5112

January 20. The Khilafat Deputation issued statement. 5113

January 21. The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab authorized the Principals of Colleges to withdraw all penalties for breach of discipline during Martial Law regime.

5114

January 21. The Bombay Municipal Corporation thanked His Majesty for the Royal Proclamation, and Mr. Montague and Lord Sinha for the Reforms and welcomed H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. 5115

February 19. Debate on the change of capital in the Imperial Legislative Council was started.

5116

February 19. Gokhale Anniversary dinner was held in Poona.

5117

February 26. The first Indian Khilafat Deputation reached London. 5118

February 28. The Bengal Provincial Khilafat Conference was held at the Calcutta Town Hall. 5119

March 1. The claims of Brahmins and non-Brahmins in connection with the reservation of seats were heard by Lord Meston, who acted as the arbitrator.

March 2. A Muslim Deputation which was headed by Maulana Mohamed Ali, left for England. It was received in England by Mr. Fisher on behalf of the Secretary of State for India. The Deputation waited upon the Prime Minister. 5121

March 3. Gandhi's case was heard in the Bombay High Court.
Judgement reserved.

5122

March 10. Mahatma Gandhi in a Manifesto embodied his ideas and plans for Non-co-operation for the first time. 5123

March 12. Gandhi called to the Bombay High Court in connection with the Young India Case. 5124

March 14. The office of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee was raided by the police. 5125

- March 15. The police and troops fired at the strikers of the Tata Iron Works, Jamshedpur. 5126
- March 17. In reply to the Muslim deputation in England Lloyd George insisted upon that Turkey could not be treated on principles different from those that were applied to Christian countries. 5127
- March 18. Lord Meston's award regarding the reservation of seats for the non-Brahmins was published.

 5128
- March 19. On Lloyd George's reply this was fixed in India as a day of National mourning, a day of fasting and prayer and hartal. 5129
- March 19. Shaukat Ali tabled a resolution that if the peace terms were not acceptable, Muslims would be forced to sever their loyal connection with the British throne.

 5130
- April 4. Debates in the Bombay and Bengal Provincial Conferences on the Reforms resolutions, Tilak, Patel and others taking one side, with Mrs. Besant, Prof. Paranjype, J. N. Roy and others took up the moderate attitudes.

 5131
- April 12. Lord Chelmsford announced that all recruitment would be stopped as a special war measure under the Defence of India Act.

 5132
- April 17. The Imperial Legislative Council passed the Religious Endowment Bill. 5133
- April 22. George Lansbury presided over a public meeting in London which was organised regarding the Khilafat question.

 5134
- April 28. Gandhi was elected President of the Home Rule League.
 5135
- May 1. First annual meeting of the Madras Liberal League met.
 5136
- May 4. The Government of India replied regarding the Sikh representation in the Councils. 5137
- May 8. Gandhi issued a manifesto on Non-co-operation. 5138
- May 14. While the Muslim Deputation was still in Europe, the proposed terms of peace with Turkey were made public. 5139
- May 20. The Hunter Committee Report was published together with the despatches by the Government of India and Mr. Montague.

 5140
- May 21. The Nizam of Hyderabad issued a firman prohibiting participation in the Khilafat agitation.

 5141

- May 28. The Hunter Report was published and its findings filled the country with disappointment and disgust. The Report was not unanimous, the Indian members differing from the English.

 5142
- May 28. The Khilafat Committee met at Bombay to deliberate upon Mahatma Gandhi's Non-co-operation project and adopted it on this day, as the only means now left for Muslims.

 5143
- May 30. The All-India Congress Committee met at Banaras to discuss the Hunter Report and the Turkish Peace terms, and after a long debate decided to hold a Special Session of the Congress to consider the question of Non-oo-operation.

 5144
- June 2. The Government of India published the revised draft rules for the Provincial Councils, the Indian Legislative Assembly, and the Council of State, in a Gazette of India Extraordinary. 5145
- June 3. The All-India Khilafat Conference met at Allahabad.

- June 12. The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India in the meeting held at Calcutta, passed resolutions on the Hunter Committee Report.

 5147
- June 19. The externment order from Mussoorie passed on Jawaharlal Nehru was withdrawn.

 5148
- June 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Montague was heckled on the Punjab affairs.

 5149
- June 25. Gandhi addressed an open letter to the Viceroy in connection with the *Khilafat* question. 5150
- July 2. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided over a public meeting, held at Bombay, in which protest against the Hunter Report, was made.

 5151
- July 6. Churchill announced in the House of Commons the decision reached by the Army Council that Gen. Dyer was guilty of an error of judgement and advised that he should not receive any office under the Crown.

 5152
- July 8. Debate on the Hunter Report in the House of Commons commenced. 5153
- July 16. The first meeting of the new Executive Council met at the Viceregal Lodge. 5154
- July 18. The conclusions of the Majority regarding the Hunter Committee Report were condemned by the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

 5155
- July 19. Debate in the House of Lords regarding the Dyer Case commenced. 5156

- July 26. The draft rules of the Government of India Act were approved by the House of Lords.

 5157
- July 31. This day was celebrated as a day of fasting and prayer. Next day began Gandhi's Non-violent, Non co-operation movement.

 5158
- August 1. Lokmanya Tilak passed away. He was the one man in the old era who had suffered from persecution all along, and when the judge who convicted him in 1908 made bitter remarks against him and asked him what he would say, he gave a remarkable reply: "In spite of the verdict of the Jury, I maintain I am innocent. There are higher powers that rule the destinies of things and it may be the Will of Providence that the cause which I represent should prosper more by my sufferingt han by my remaining free."

 5159
- August 1. Gandhi returned his Kaiser-i-Hind medal and Boer War Medal to the Viceroy. 5160
- August 12. Gandhi addressed a-public meeting at the beach, in Madras. 5161
- August 30. Lala Lajpat Rai, President-elect of the Congress, received a letter from Surendranath Banerjee in which the latter showed his inability of attending the Congress.

 5162
- September 2. Lala Rajpat Rai, President-elect of the Special Congress session reached Calcutta. 5163
- September 4-9. Lala Rajpat Rai, who presided over the Special session of the Congress, never saw eye to eye with the progenitors of the Non-co-operation movement and even in his concluding speech predicted only failure of it. It is said that he was a great fighter but not a Satyagrahi.

 5164
- September 4-9. Special Congress ssession met at Calcutta to discuss Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of Non-co-operation. This proposed departure of the Congress from the traditional, constitutional path was considered an issue big enough for a Special Congress.

 5165
- September 4. Jawaharlal Nehru went to Calcutta to attend the Special session of the Congress. 5166
- September 8. Gandhi's resolution on Non-co-operation was passed by a majority at the Special session of A.I.C.C. held at Calcutta.
- September 10. The Hindus and Muslim residents of Bombay in a public meeting laid down a programme for National Education.

 5168
- September 14. The Secretary of the Indian National Congress Pandit Goraknath Misra resigned. 5169

September 14. Patel resigned his seat in the Viceregal Council.

September 15. The editor and proprietor of the Zamindar, a newspaper of Lahore was taken into custody under the Defence of India Act.

5171

September 21. V. S. Sastri spoke on Non-co-operation at Sholapur. 5172

September 22. Gandhi arrived at Madras again with Maulana Shaukat Ali. 5173

October 2. A.I.C.C. resolutions on All-India Tilak Memorial Fund and Swaraj, Fund were passed. 5174

October 6. Twenty members of the Swaraj Sabha, amongst them were Messrs. Jinnah, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and Jayakar, resigned as a protest against the Sabha's new constitution.

5175

October 27. Gandhi addressed a meeting of the Bombay students.
5176

November 5. Gandhi arrived at Poona with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Chotani and addressed a public meeting.

5177

November 26. Gandhi addressed a gathering of the students of Banaras Hindu University. 5178

December 2. The All-India Muslim League elected Dr. M.A. Ansari, its President. 5179

December 14. The House of Commons approved the draft rules under the Government of India Act, 1919.

December 26-31. C. Vijiaraghavachariar presided over the 35th session of the Congress held at Nagpur. It is reported that he handled the situation very tactfully.

5181

December 27. The Nagpur Congress really marked a new era in recent Indian history. Here the programme of Non-co-operation was discussed and finalized.

December 28. The 3rd annual session of the National Liberal Federation of India met at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, with C. Y. Chintamani in the chair. 5183

1921

January 1. Indian National Congress met at Nagpur and constituted Working Committee of 9 members and 3 General Secretaries.

5184

- 472
- Jamnalal Bajaj donated Rs. 1,00,000 to the Congress. January 1.
- Jawaharlal Nehru attended the Nagpur session of the January 1. Congress. 5186
- A gift of Rs. 40,000 was presented to Gandhi by January 3. Rustomji Jivanji, a Parsi of Surat, for starting four national schools in Gujarat.
- January 6. About 300 peasants protested against the arrest of 3 of their leaders for organizing peasant movement against oppressions of their landlords. Police opened fire killing 7, many wounded. Jawaharlal Nehru the N.C.O. leader who wanted to settle the dispute was served an order by the Magistrate to leave the district. 5188
- L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona Bar resolved to suspend practice and devote himself to the Nation's cause. 5189
- January 9. Citizens of Madras boycotted Duke of Connaught. 5190
- January 15. Lala Lajpat Rai urged nationalization of D.A.V. College, and appealed to students to leave college. 5191
- Students went on complete strike in Calcutta. Meet-January 16. ing was held and B. C. Pal was in the chair. 5192
- Calcutta students' strike continued. January 17. Strikers barred passage by lying flat on the pavement. 5193
- January 19. C. R. Das, eminent Barrister of Calcutta suspended his practice and resolved to devote rest of his life for Nation's cause. 5194
- The Congress Resolution on Non-co-operation was January 20. supported by the Punjab Students' Conference at Gujranwalla. 5195
- January 20. C. R. Das, B. Chakravarty, Abul Kalam Azad and other non-co-operators of Calcutta issued a N.C.O. scheme for 5196 village upliftment.
- January 22. A garden party was given to Surendranath Banerji and P. C. Mitter by the members of the National Liberal League at 5197 Calcutta.
- H. Butler, Governor of U. P. while speaking on the January 22. Reforms proclaimed the defects of the opponents of the Reforms. 5198
- Gandhi addressed a large gathering at Calcutta. Tanuary 23. 5199
- M. M. Chotani speaking in a Bombay meeting appea-January 28. led the people to boycott Duke's visit to Bombay. 5200
- January 28. Duke of Connaught arrived at Calcutta amidst com-5201 plete harlal.

- January 29. Gandhi addressed another public meeting at Calcutta appealing to people to boycott the Duke and contribute to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

 5202
- January 30. Dr. Kitchlew presided over the Punjab Students Conference held at Gujranwala, passed resolutions endorsing N. C. O. programme. Lala Lajpat Rai addressed the Conference and congratulated the delegates for their patriotic activities.
- January 31. Congress Working Committee met at Calcutta and passed resolutions on constructive N. C. O. work. 5204
- January 31. The Working Committee met in Calcutta and framed rules for the allocation of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. 5205
- February 1. Gandhi wrote to the Duke explaining the aim of Non-co-operation. No response from the Duke. 5206
- February 2. Srinivasa was mobbed by students and other non-cooperators in a meeting at Bombay, which he attempted to speak against N. C. O. 5207
- February 4. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the first National College in Calcutta at Wellington Square. 5208
- February 6. At Patna, Gandhi declared open, another National College. 5209
- February 7. Complete hartal was observed in Delhi in protest of arrival of the Duke of Connaught in Delhi.

 5210
- February 8. Motilal Nehru presided over the Annual meeting of U. P. Kisan Sabha, where N. C. O. programme was adopted. 5211
- February 9. Lala Lajpat Rai was served with an order prohibiting him from entering the N.W.F. Province, as he wanted to make enquiries regarding the grievances of the people.

 5212
- February 10. The Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone of the All India War Memorial at Delhi. 5213
- February 14. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the Unani and Tibbi College at Delhi. 5214
- February 15. U. P. Government urged all officials to participate in counter political movements to stop the N. C. O. 5215
- February 15. Debate on Dwarkadas' motion on Punjab tragedy in the Indian Legislative Assembly met in Delhi. The motion was carried on except the clause of punishment of the guilty Punjab officials.

 5216
- February 19. While speaking in a public meeting at Gujranwala, Gandhi protested against repression in Kerala and imprisonment of Yakub Hassan.

 5217

- February 19. A public meeting held in Bombay under the auspices of Khilafat League condemned the Government's repression.
- February 19. Bengal Moderates met in Calcutta to form Reforms Associations all over the province to combat N. C. O. and to do propaganda work. Sir Surendranath presided.
- February 20. Nankana massacre in the Punjab in which 150 Akali Sikhs were killed and burnt to ashes by the Mahant's party.
- February 23. Dr. Cholkar was arrested in connection with picketing of liquor shops in Nagpur. 5221
- February 23. The House of Lords decided to appoint a Committee of 11 Lords to join the Committee of the House of Commons as a standing committee on Indian affairs. 5222
- March 2. A condolence meeting was held at Calcutta to express sorrow at the Nankana Sahib tragedy. 5223
- C. R. Das was served with an order not to enter the March 2. This led to complete hartal. 5224
- March 5. While addressing a meeting of Sikhs, in connection with the Nankana Sahib tragedy, Gandhi characterized the action of the Mahant and his party as a second edition of Dyerism. Akalis adopted Non-co-operation movement. 5225
- March 5. The District Magistrate cancelled the Externment Order issued on March 1st, on C. R. Das. 5226
- March 9. Jawaharlal Nehru was served with an order at Sultanpur under Sec. 144 Cr. P. Code and ordered to leave the place. 5227
- March 12. The District Magistrate served an order on Maulana Mohammad Ali and Sherwani prohibiting them from making public 5228 speeches in the Aligarh District.
- March 12. H. N. Kunzru's resolution to take disciplinary action against those who were guilty of firing at Munshigunj, Rae Barali, . 5229 was lost in the U. P. Council.
- At a N. C. O. meeting in Nagpur the people burnt their March 20. foreign caps; this was the beginning of the trouble which ended in-5230 riots and police fire.
- March 25: B. C. Pal, a former non-co-operator emphasised in his. address to Bengal Provincial Conference, at Barisal to compromise with Great Britain. The Conference refused to follow him and 5231 accepted N.C.O.
- March 27. Riot at Nagpur, liquor shops were looted and their 5232 contents were burnt. The police arrested 30 men.
- 5233 European Magistrate opened fire at Nagpur. March 28.

- March 30. C. P. Government in a Press communique blamed N.C.O. for the Nagpur firing.
- March 31. The Working Committee met at Bezwada to discuss the programme for non-payment of taxes.

 5235
- March 31. All India Congress Committee meeting at Bezwada decided that in spite of increasing repressive measures it was not time yet to call for civil disobedience. 5236
- April 1. All India Congress Committee met the second day at Bezwada. It was at this meeting of the A. I. C. C. that collection of one erore of rupees for Swarajya Fund, enlistment of one erore of Congress members and introduction of 20 lacs of Charkhas were enjoined upon the Nation, quotas being fixed in proportion of provincial population.
- April 4. Raza Ali appealed to Gandhi to suspend the Non-cooperation movement to enable the new Viceroy to see and judge things for himself. 5238
- April 5. Lala Lajpat Rai protested against the activities of the Moderates. 5239
- April 6. Satyagraha Day was observed at Lucknow, Lahore, Agra, Nagpur, Karachi and many other places. 5240
- April 6. U. P. Government in a circular urged subordinate officials to fight against N. C. O. and to help the Moderates. 5241
- April 7. The All-India Khilafat Conference met at Meerut. 5242
- April 7. Lala Lajpat Rai appealed to join the Congress in a Women's meeting at Bombay. 5243
- April 8. C. Rajagopalachari inaugurated N. C. O. work in a public meeting at Madras. 5244
- April 9. Din Dayal speaking in a Hindu Conference at Hardwar praised the N. C. O. movement and said that Swarajya was the only remedy for the various ailments of India.

 5245
- April 10. Gandhi inaugurated the Bezwada programme of the non-co-operation organization meeting at Bombay. 5246
- April 13. Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy at Simla. 5247
- April 13. Jallianwala Bagh Anniversary was celebrated all over India. 5248
- April 14. Gandhi replied to Raza Ali's suggestion of suspending the Non-co-operation organization campaign. 5249
- April 16. Farmers of Mulshi Peta offered Satyagraha and refused to part their lands where the Tata Iron and Steel Co., were to erect a dam in the rivers Nira-Mula.

 5250

- April 18. On the protest of the Satyagrahi farmers at Mulshi Peta the work of the dam was suspended for the next six months. 5251
- April 20. Sardar Pratap Singh Editor of the Akali, was arrested at Lahore under Sec. 124 A., I. P. C. 5252
- April 22. "Indian Progressive Federation"—a new political party was announced at Bombay by J. B. Petit. The Aga Khan consented to lead the party for three years.

 5253
- April 23. First Reforms Conference at Calicut was held under the presidentship of Mrs. Annie Besant to combat N. C. O., Resolutions were passed supporting the Reforms and condemning the N. C. O. 5254
- April 23. Sarojini Naidu urged in a meeting of ladies at Bombay to discard this scheme of foreign cloth and take to spinning and to hand-cloth.

 5255
- April 23. First Kerala Provincial Conference held at Ottopalam under the presidency of T. Prakasam, serious riots between the Police and the non-co-operators took place.

 5256
- April 26. Gandhi met the deputationists of students and Khilafatists at Karachi. 5257
- April 28. A communique on Repressive Laws Committee was published. 5258
- April 29. Swami Satyananda was sentenced to 18 months, R. I. under section 124 (A). 5259
- April 30. Punjab Provincial Conference was held at Rawalpindi under the presidency of Hakim Ajmal Khan, N. C. O. resolution was adopted.

 5260
- May 3. Swami Govindananda was sentenced at Karachi to 5 years' transportation for N. C. O. work on charge of sedition. 5261
- May 5. Saidar Sundar Singh Ramdhari speaking at a meeting of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, urged that the Sikhs should resort to passive resistance to protect their rights.
- May 6. First Maharashtra Conference under the new Congress constitution based on linguistic basis assembled at Bassin, Bombay Presidency. Dr. S. B. Munje of Nagpur was in the chair. 5263
- May 7. Arjun Lal Sethi, N. C. O. leader of Seoni, was sentenced to 12 months' R. I. for National work.
- May 8. Khilafat and N. C. O. meetings prohibited at Calicut and the leaders served with the notice under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting such meetings.

 5265

- May 9. N. C. O. leader, V. W. Joshi of Akola, was sentenced to 41 months' R. I. under Section 124A, I. P. C. 5266
- May 10. All India Congress Working Committee met at Allahabad. 5267
- May 15. Gandhi addressed a meeting at Simla reviewing his interview with Lord Reading Viceroy, and appealing for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
- May 26. C. R. Das and Mrs. Das at Jalpaiguri made house to house collections for the Coolies and the Tilak Swaraj Fund. 5269
- May 27. A public meeting held at Jalianwalla, Punjab for the Tilak Swaraj Fund collections. Lala Lajpat Rai was in the chair.

 5270
- May 29. Instructed by Gandhi, the Ali Brothers offered a public apology for some of their speeches, which had a tendency to incite to violence.

 5271
- May 31. V. J. Patel in his presidential address of the Gujrat Political Conference held at Broach, urged everybody to work for Swaraj first by cleaning their souls of the blot of untouchability and promoting temperance, encouraging spinning wheel and collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

 5272
- June 1. Prof. Raj Krishna Bose, a N.C.O. worker was arrested and sent to jail. 5273
- June 2. Mahomed Ali presided over the Gujarat Provincial Khilafat Conference held at Broach. 5274
- June 3. Broach Khilafat Conference passed Gandhiji's resolution expressing indignation at the cruel treatment meted out to the Khilafat workers in the N. W. F. Provinces.

 5275
- June 8. Maharashtra Congress Sub-Committee issued its report on the Malegaon riots. 5276
- June 12. Makhan Lul Chaturvedy, Editor of Karmvir was taken into custody at Jabbulpur under Section 124 A. I. P. C. 5277
- June 14. Gandhi presided over A. I. C. C. meeting met at Bombay. The Committee passed a resolution authorizing Provincial Committee to spend the Tilak Swaraj Fund in furthering the cause of the Non-co-operation movement.
- June 15. Citizens of Ghatkapar, Bombay, presented to Gandhi Rs. 40,000, as a contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. 5279
- June 18. Gandhi refused to appear before the Military Requirements Committee. 5280
- June 20. Lala Lajpat Rai was served with an order debarring him from entering Kapurthala State for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

- June 23. C. P. Khilafat Committee of Nagpur passed a vote of confidence on the Ali Brothers and urged the Central Khilafat Committee to adopt all stages of N.C.O. programme including Civil Disobedience.

 5282
- June 26. Rev. Norman Bennett, Chaplain was transferred from the Lucknow station because he invited members of All-India Congress Committee, to a garden party.

 5283
- June 23. Dr. M. R. Cholkar, a prominent N. C. O. leader of Nagpur was discharged by the City Magistrate for want of proof and evidence after a protracted and harassing trial.

 5284
- June 28. B. K. Majumdar was arrested at Gio-bundo for his N. C. O. work, in connection with the railway and steamer strike.

 5285
- June 30. Sardul Singh Cavishar, Secretary of the Sikh League was sentenced to 5 years' transportation under Sec. 124 A of I.P.C.
 5286
- July 1. Gandhi disclosed in a meeting at Bombay that the Tilak Swaraj Fund exceeded a crore. 5287
- July 1. Total amount of the Tilak Swaraj Fund came up to one crore and five lakhs of rupees.

 5288
- July 1. N. C. O. workers at Dharwar while picketing before a liquor shop were fired by the police.

 5289
- July 4. An address was presented to Gandhi by Srirangam Municipality. 5290
- July 5. There was a fight between the public and the police in connection with a political prisoner. Several were killed and wounded on both the sides.

 5291
- July 8. Mahomed Ali presided over All-India Khilafat Conference at Karachi. Muslims were asked to leave British Army and police.

 5292
- July 17. First meeting of the new Madras Provincial Congress Committee met at Trichinopoly. Split accentuated between C. Rajagopalachari's party and S. Kosturiranga Iyangar's party. 5293
- July 20. Poona Municipality presented an address to Gandhi. 5294
- July 20. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the first death anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak. 5295
- July 24. Rabindranath Tagore in a statement made it clear that he had never been against Non-co-operation but was in full accord with its spirit and was entirely with Gandhiji.

 5296
- July 28. Girdharilal, Secretary, Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund, published accounts of the fund received upto 30th June, 1921. 5297

- July 28. All-India Congress Committee met in Bombay and adopted resolutions to baycott foreign cloth, to abstain from official rejoicings during Prince of Wales' visit, and postponing civil disobedience till the completion of work of Swadeshi.

 5298
- July 28-30. An important meeting of the A. I. C. C. took place to review the success of the Bezwada programme. The Tilak Swaraj Fund was over-subscribed by about 15 lakhs of rupees. The membership did not reach much over half of the presented figure but the Charlhas came up nearly to the figure of 20 lakhs.
- July 29. "Agreed Summary" of the Gandhi-Reading interview was published by the Government of India.
- July 30. A joint statement of Gandhi and Lord Harding was published. 5301
- July 31. Under Gandhiji's guidance a huge bonfire of foreign cloth worth millions of rupees was lighted at Bombay, by the people.
- August 16. Gandhi delivered a speech at the Jumma Mosque, Aligarh, saying that the riots of June 5, were the ugliest blot of the fair page of Non-co-operation.

 5303
- August 16. Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. met at Patna. Gandhiji was asked to draw up a statement on India's foreign policy.

 5304
- August 17. Madan Mohan Malaviya speaking at a meeting at Bombay advocated the necessity of securing changes in the Central Constitution of the Government of India.

 5305
- August 19. Gandhi visited Assam on N. C. O. campaign. 5306
- August 20. Moplah Rebellion broke out at Tiruvangadi, Malabar. 5307
- August 24. Government of India issued an Ordinance regarding Martial Law in the disturbed parts of Malabar. 5308
- August 29. Annie Besant presided over the Bombay Provincial Reforms Conference at Bombay which was held under the auspices of the National Home Rule League. 5309
- August 30. Labour disturbances in Bombay mill areas broke out.

 5310
- September 1. Picketing at the foreign cloth shops began at Barabazar, Calcutta, causing practically a dead-lock in business for the next three weeks.

 5311
- September 1. A Moplah leader, Ali Musaliar was arrested. 5312
- September 1. Viceroy delivered a speech regarding the political situation before a joint sitting of the Indian Legislature. 5313

September 5. Gandhi arrived in Madras.

- 5314
- September 5. Resolution on women franchise was lost in the Bengal Council, by 37 for and 56 against. 5315
- September 10. Representatives of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta saw Gandhi regarding the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing at Barabazar. 5316
- September 11. Purse of Rs. 10,000 was presented to Gandhi by the citizens of Calcutta in a public meeting as their contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
- September 14. Muhammad Ali was arrested at Waltair. 5318 September 16. Gandhi arrived in Madras with Mrs. Mohammad Ali. 5319
- September 17. Sankaran Nair resigned his membership of the Council of India. 5320
- September 18. C.R. Das was elected the President of the Indian National Congress. 5321
- September 19. An address was presented to Gaudhi by the Trichinopoly Municipality. 5322
- September 20. Srirangam Municipal Council presented an address to Gandhi. 5323
- September 20. Public meeting was held at Allahabad, Motilal Nehru was in the Chair, Resolution opposing any welcome to the Prince was passed. 5824
- September 21. Dr. S. C. Banerji of Faridpur arrested and sentenced to one year R.I. for N.C.O. work. 5325
- September 22. In a message to the people Gandhi said that in case of the shortage of Khaddar, people must be satisfied with a loin cloth.
- September 24. Ashutosh Mookerjee, deplored the disastrons effect of the Non-co-operation movement on education in Bengal. This speech he delivered to the Senate of the Calcutta University.

 5327
- September 25. J. M. Sen Gupta, N.C.O. leader of Chittagong was arrested. 5328
- September 25. A non-co-operator of Assam, T. R. Phookan, was asked to furnish security for alleged seditions speech. 5329
- September 26. Trial of the Ali Brothers and other Khilafat leaders commenced at Karachi. 5330
- September 27. Prabhudayal and other Congress workers were arrested in the Etawa district, U. P. 5831

- September 29. Zamindars of Gampalagud and other N.C.O. workers were arrested.
- September 29. T.B. Paranjpe was sentenced to 15 months' R.I. for N.C.O. work.
- October 1, Punjab Home Rule Conference met at Amritsar, and adopted N.C.O. creed. Lala Lajpat Rai was in the Chair. 5334
- October 2. Radha Raman Mitra, N.C.O. leader of Etawa, sentenced to 1 year for N.C.O. activities. 5335
- October 4. Gandhi issued a manifesto, signed by forty other non-co-operation movement leaders on Ali Brothers' arrest, appealing Muslims to resign from army and police.

 5836
- October 5. Gandhi issued a manifesto signed by Lala Lajpat Rai and fifty other leaders, to Indian soldiers and civilians to sever their connection with the Government of India.

 5337
- October 8. R.K. Bhargava, President, Muttra Congress Committee was sentenced to 1 year's R.I. for N.C.O. work. 5338
- October 9. Gandhi lighted second holocaust of British cloth at Bombay. 5339
- October 13. Prosecutions were instituted by the Chief of Bhore, against N.C. Kelkar, Editor of the Kesari, Wamanrao Patwardhan, Editor of Dnyanprakash, Walchand Kothari, Editor of Jagaruk for disobeying the Magistrate's order.

 5340
- October 14. Poona Municipality voted against presenting an address to the Prince of Wales. 5341
- October 17: Mahant Narain Das of Nankana Sahib massacre trial along with seven others was sentenced to death, 8 to transportation for life, 17 to 7 years R.I. 5342
- October 14. Poona Municipal Council passed resolution refusing to welcome the Prince and to boycott his visit.

 5343
- October 19. Motilal Nehru issued an elaborate statement regarding "Law of the Congress: who shall interpret it" replacing at length to President C. Vijayaraghavachariar. 5344
- October 30. Moplah Revolt: special police detachment attacked by the rebels near Cheruvangur resulted in the death of twenty-six Moplahs and eight among the police. 5345
- November 1. Ali Brothers and four others sentenced to two years' R.I. 5346
- November 1. Chotani of Bombay offered 5,000 spinning-wheels and undertook to supply one lakh more to popularize Khaddar among Muslamans.

 5347

- November 1. Sankaracharya acquitted in the Karachi trial while other accused were sentenced to two years. 5348
- November 2. Martial Law Special Tribunal at Calicult sentenced Ali Musaliar and 12 others to death, 22 transported for life and three others recommended for mercy.

 5349
- November 2. Ali-Musaliar, a leader of Moplah revolt along with 37 comrades was sentenced to be hanged. 5350
- November 4. Gandhi moved the historic civil disobedience resolution, at a meeting of A.I.C.C. met at Delhi. The resolution was passed in a slightly amended form after a lengthy discussion. 5351
- November 4. The All-India Congress Committee passed the Civil Disobedience Resolution at Delhi. 5352
- November 5. Lord Sinha resigned. The reason perhaps was that he was made a scape-goat by being required to arrest Gandhiji.

 5353
- November 5. A.I.C.C. meeting at Delhi continued; Karachi resolution was reaffirmed and Congress Commission was appointed to enquire into the Malabar riots.

 5354
- November 6. C.R. Das along with four other volunteers was arrested in Calcutta for peaceful picketing at foreign cloth and was beaten by European sergeant.

 5355
- November 6. Lucknow was put under S. 144 for two months to check meetings and distribution of leaflets on boycott. 5356
- November 9. Gandhi presided over the convocation of the National College, Lahore and conferred degrees upon graduates. In a short speech he urged that no efforts should be spared to attain Swaraj by the end of December.

 5357
- November 9. Pandit Motilal Nehru presided over the Delhi Political Conference. 5358
- November 10. Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Tilak Swaraj school of political science at Lahore. 5359
- November 13. Ahmedabad Provincial Congress Committee authorized Bardoli and Ananda Taluka in Surat and Kaira districts respectively to start Civil Disobedience from November 23rd. 5360
- November 16. Dr. P. Vardarajālu Naidu of Salem was sentenced to nine months' R.I. for N.C.O. work.
- November 17. Riots in Bombay broke out in protest of the Prince's arrival. 5362
- November 18. Gandhi went on five-day fast and deplored in a press note the Bombay riots. 5363

November 19. Gandhi appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity. 5364

November 20. 66 Moplah prisoners died of asphyxia, when No. 77 passenger train from Calicut to Madras reached Podanur station, carrying in a closed iron wagon one hundred Moplah prisoners.

5365

November 22. Gandhi issued another manifesto, appealing to the people to remain non-violent. 5366

November 23. Police raided Sitamarhi Congress Office. 5367

November 23. Congress Volunteer Association of U. P. was declared unlawful. 5368

November 23. A. I. C. C. met at Bombay and reviewed the situation since riots. 5369

November 24. President and Secretary of Nagpur Congress Committee were arrested. 5370

November 24. Similar arrests followed in Bengal and U. P. 5371

November 25. The District Magistrate of Allahabad issued notices to Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress workers prohibiting them to take part in the civil disobedience movement, hartal, boycott and picketing.

5372

November 26. Volunteer Associations were declared unlawful in Assam. 5373

November 27. C. R. Das was unanimously elected leader by the Bengal Congress and Khilafat Committees in view of the grave situation facing them and authorized with powers to enrol volunteers under his leadership. Congress and Khilafat Volunteers arrested at Nagpur, Barisal, Chittagaon and other places in EastBengal.

5374

November 29. Bombay Congress Committee passed resolution expressing regret for the Bombay disturbances. 5375

November 30. Madras Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Knapp, began its enquiry at Coimbatore regarding Moplah train tragedy. 5376

December 1. Knapp Enquiry Committee on the Moplah train tragedy gave medical evidence that the death of the 60 out of 100 Moplahs was from asphyxia in a airtight goods van.

5377

December 3. Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Santanam, Malik Lal Khan and other Congress leaders were arrested at Lahore.

5378

December 3. Under section 6 of the Prevention of Seditious meetings and sec. 145 Cr. Pr. Code, Lala Lajpat Rai, K. Santanam, Dr. Gopiehand Bhargava and Malik Lal Khan were arrested. 5379

- December 5. Motilal Nehru was served with a notice at Allahabad that he will be held personally liable for any disturbance during the forthcoming visit of the Prince. 5380
- December 6. At Allahabad, under Sec. 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, George Joseph, Editor of *Independent*, Rajendranath; P. D. Tandon, Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, Syed Kamaluddin Jaffri, and Gouri Shankar Misra were arrested.

 5381
- **December 7.** Mrs. C, R. Das, Mrs. Urmila Devi, Miss Suniti Devi along with 50 others were arrested at Calcutta for selling *Khaddar*.
- **December 7.** Motilal Nehru was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 500 fine; Tandon was sentenced to 18 months and Rs. 250; Jaffri and R. N. Basu were sentenced for 6 months and to pay Rs. 100 as fine.
- December 8. Mrs. C. R. Das and party was released unconditionally.
- **December 8.** Suraj Ban, Secretary, District Congress Committee, was arrested at Delhi. 5385
- **December 8.** Dr. Satyapal and Gurbakshrai were sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for refusal to furnish security. 5386
- December 8. At Rangoon S. A. S. Tyabji was arrested. 5387
- December 9. Congress leaders of Cocanada District were arrested under Section 107 Cr. P. C. 5388
- December 10. Government of B. and O. declared all Congress, Khilafat, and other national volunteer associations unlawful. C. R. Das, Maulana A. K. Azad, B. N. Sasmal, Padmaraj Jain, Bajpai, M. Akram Khan and in all 150 were arrested in Calcutta. Principal Heramba Maitra brutally assaulted by European soldiers in the street.
- December 11. Mahatma Gandhi with a batch of volunteers arrested for picketing at Calcutta. Police seized all documents and papers of the Congress and Khilafat offices. President of the Assam Congress Committee was arrested at Gauhati.

 5390
- December 11. Harilal Gandhi along with other volunteers was arrested. 5391
- December 12. Secretaries of the Congress and Khilafat were arrested at Dacca, Asaf Ali and 53 other volunteers were arrested at Delhi. Trial of Lala Lajpat Rai and other Congressmen opened at Lahore.

 5392

December 12. At Delhi Asaf Ali along with 53 volunteers was arrested.

December 13. Students of Calcutta boycotted the Prince. Congress and Khilafat volunteers were declared unlawful by the Punjab Government.

December 14. 70 volunteers were arrested at Calcutta. Congress office was raided by the police at Allahabad. Picketing was done at liquor shops at Patna by N. C. Kelkar, Paranjpe, Bhopatkar, Gokhale and K. Damle.

December 14. Asaf Ali was sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment under Sec. 17 (2) of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

5396

December 14. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Rajan and Erode Rama Swami Naikar were served with summons at Vellore under Section 188. 5397

December 14. N. C. Kelkar, Paranjpye, Editor of Swarajya Bhopatkar, Editor of Lokasangraha, Gokhale, Editor of Mahratta and Dr. Kokokre Damle, Editor, Rajakaran, and others began civil disobedience against Magistrate's Order prohibiting of liquor shops in Poona.

December 15. House searches, arrests and convictions of volunteers all over Bengal, strike of ship-coolies at Calcutta Dock for snatching and stamping with foot upon Gandhi caps by some European sergeants. Babu Bhagwandas, Satyadev and Shivanarayan Misra were arrested for publishing a notice at Banaras. 5399

December 15. At Poona N. C. Kelkar and several non-co-operators were arrested for disobeying magistrate's order against picketing.

5400

December 16. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, renounced his title and seat in the Council in protest of Government repression. A. Choudhury, P. C. Roy and other moderates issued manifesto against Government repression.

5401

December 16. 1,826 Mophlas were killed, 1,500 wounded, 5,400 captured, 14,000 surrendered, since the outbreak of the revolt. 5402

December 16. Dr. Abdur Rahim and Taqui, Secretary, Delhi Congress Committee, whose arrest was made under Sec. 107, Cr. P. C., were sentenced to one year's R. I. on refusing to furnish security.

December 17. 250 volunteers were arrested in Calcutta. Jawaharlal Nehru, M. Saxena, Dr. L. Sahani, S. Narain, B. Bappa, Beni Prasad Singh, Ramchander Lal Bahadur, Harim Wali, Salamutulla, Shaukat Ali, S. M. Nawab and others were convicted at Lucknow

- December 17. Sham Lal Nehru and Mohan Lal Nehru were sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each under Sec. 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 5405
- December 17. Jawaharlal Nehru was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 5406
- December 17. At Calcutta 250 volunteers were arrested. 5407
- December 18. P. S. Shivaswami Iyer and Madras Liberal League telegrammed the resolution protesting against Government policy of repression.

 5408
 - December 18. 300 volunteers were arrested at Calcutta. 5409
- December 19. H. N. Kunzru and Jamnadas Dwarkadas had a long interview with Gandhi at Sabarmati Ashram. 5410
- December 19. Pt. Malaviya had an interview with C. R. Das in gaol. Wajid Ali Pani, the celebrated Chand Mia of Karatia, sentenced to 3 months' R. I. and Rs. 90,000 security.

 5411
- December 19. Babu Bhagvandas was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under Sec. 107, Cr. P. C. 5412
- December 19. S. E. Stokes was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment on refusing to furnish security under Sections 124-A and 123-A.

 5413
- December 19. Lala Shankarlal was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. under Section 17 (2), Criminal Law. 5414
- December 20. Raza Ali, G.L. Agarwala, Iswari Saran, D.C. Banerji and 20 others Moderates of Allahabad issued manifesto in reply to Sir H. Butler emphatically protesting against Government policy of repression.

 5415
- December 20. 56 volunteers convicted and sentenced at Allahabad. Security of Rs. 2,000 of the *Independent* forfeited at Lucknow 100 volunteers including Jairam, Congress Secretary, and Pt. Malaviya's sons and nephews were arrested for picketing a school. 5416
- December 20. Lala Shankar Lal was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. along with 35 others at Delhi. Dr. P. C. Ghose and others were arrested at Dacca.

 5417
- December 20. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, Sind Provincial Congress Committee was arrested at Hyderabad under Sec. 124-A I. P. C. 5418
- December 21. Gandhi was refused interview with Lord Ronald-shay saying that the political situation was a creation of the Government and that he did not want any conference. 5419
- December 22. At Lahore central jail trial began of Lala Lajpat Rai, Santaram, Gopi Chand and Malik Lal Khan. 5420

December 23. Madan Mohan Malaviya met Bengal Governor and exchanged views on the question of release of political prisoners convicted under Cr. Law Amend. Act. 500 volunteers arrested at Calcutta. A number of Rajas and Talukdars issued a counter manifesto at Allahabad against the Liberals' protest, fully justifying Government action. Civil resisters were arrested at Poona for picketing.

December 23. Mahadev Desai sentenced to 1 year's R. I. under Sec. 17 (1) of the C. L. A. A., and under Sec. 117, I. P. C., for publishing Mss. edition of the *Independent*. 5422

December 24. Gandhi replied to the Viceroy, who was inciting the Europeans against congressmen by saying that the non-co-operation movement was an insult to the Prince.

5423

December 25. Banaras Congress office was raided and its Secretary and 150 others were arrested.

5424

December 26. The Viswa Bharati Shantiniketan University declared open at Bolpur. dec-

December 27-28. Hakim Ajmal Khan presided over the 36th session of the Congress held at Ahmedabad. Hakim Ajmal Khan was the Acting President while the President C. R. Das was in Jail.

December 28. Gandhi declined Pt. Malaviya's proposal urging the Congress to declare its desire for a Round Table Conference. 5427

December 29. Mrs. Naidu presided over the 2nd All-India Students' Conference, at Ahmedabad. 5428

December 30. A. I. C. C. passed resolution urging all Provincial Committees to enrol volunteers for civil disobedience to be started from Jan. 15th, 1922.

5429

December 30. All India Muslim Conference met at Ahmedabad, with Maulana Hasrat Mohani in the chair. 5430

1922

January 1. 110 volunteers were arrested at Delhi. Several mills were closed down at Calcutta. 5431

January 2. Arrest was made at Allahabad of Krishna Kanta Malaviya and Govind Malaviya. 5432

January 3. 300 leaders all over India were invited by Pt. Malaviya and sponsors of the R. T. Conference to join the Malaviya Conference at Bombay. 5433

January 4. S. Chakravarty, Bengal Congress Committee President, was arrested at Calcutta and was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment for refusing to take oath and give evidence in the Court.

5434

- January 4. Shyam Sunder Chakravarthy, Editor of the Servant got 3 months' simple imprisonment. 5435
- January 4. Krishnakant Malaviya and Govinda Malaviya were sentenced to 18 months' R. I. 5436
- January 7. Lala Lajpat Rai was sentenced to 1 year R. I. At Cocanada, Dr. Subramaniam was sentenced to 1 year R. I. 5437
- January 7. The Moplah king, V. Kunhamad Harji was arrested, with arms in Malabar. 5438
- January 9. Picketing was done by ladies at Calcutta. M. Kursaid Hossain, K. S. Sinha and Jagat N. Lal at Patna were sentenced from 6 to 11 months' S. I. 5439
- January 10. Non-co-operators were warned by the Punjab Government. 5440
- January 11. Mrs. Abdul Quair appealed to the public at Lucknow to join the National Movement.

 5441
- January 11. Lakshman Narain Garde was arrested at Calcutta under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 5442
- January 12. B. and O. Governments proclaimed Sitamarhi, a disturbed area. Lala Girdharilal, Congress Committee President of Amritsar, M. Dand Gaznavi and Sunam Rai were sentenced to 1 year S. I. 5443
- January 13. Hartal was observed in Madras due to the arrival of the Prince, and there was mob out-break in town, Police had to be called to open fire.

 5444
- January 14. Sir Sankaran Nair who presided over Malaviya Conference held at Bombay walked out in anger. Sir M. Viswesvarya took his Chair. 5445
- January 14. Political leaders met at Bombay to decide about a Round Table Conference. 5446
- January 15. Civil disobedience was inaugurated at Calcutta. Picketing was done at Poona, in the U. P. and Punjab. 5447
- January 16. Gandhiji presided over Congress Working Committee at Bombay. He postponed civil disobedience. 5448
- January 19. Gandhi replied to Sir Sankaran's letter. 5449
- January 22. 280 were arrested in Calcutta and a N. C. O. meeting was broken up by Police. 5450
- January 23. Lala Duni Chand of Ambala was arrested and was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. for picketing liquor shops. 5451
- January 26. Gandhi left Ahmedabad for Bardoli to start civil disobedience. Serious riot at Titagarh Mill broke out ending in police firing on the strikers—2 killed, 40 wounded.

 5452

- January 27. Lala Lajpat Rai's paper, "Bande Mataram" was suspended at Lahore. 5453
- January 29. Gandhi, Patel and Tyabji met at Bardoli to enquire about the Taluk's readiness for the "No-Tax" campaign; resolution was passed that Bardoli Taluk was prepared for mass Civil Disobedience.

 5454
- January 30. Secretaries of the Malaviya Conference asked Gandhiji to postpone last date of civil disobedience for 3 days. Lala Lajpat Rai with his party was released, but was re-arrested under the Cr. Law Amend. Act.
- January 31. Congress Working Committee under Hakim Ajmal Khan advised people not to take up mass civil disobedience until Gandhi issues orders about it.

 5456
- February 1. Extra Military Police, Gurkha soldiers and armoured cars were stationed in several villages in the Guntur Distt. for their withholding taxes in pursuance of civil disobedience—cost of additional police and military ordered to be realized from the people. Up to the end of January out of Rs. 1,473,000 of the first Kist payable to Government only some 4 lakhs were paid.

February 1. Gandhi sent ultimatum to the Government. of India, regarding his intention of starting civil disobedience in Bardoli.

- February 3. The West Godavary District Congress Committee in view of the resolution of All-India Congress Committee, asked ryots to pay up land revenue so long held up in view of adoption of mass disobedience.

 5459
- February 4. Gandhi in his letter to the Viceroy and Government of India intimated mass civil resistance by non-payment of taxes by the Bardoli Taluk under his lead.

 5460
- February 5. In anticipation of civil disobedience 50 women volunteers paraded the streets of Delhi. A mob of about 200 non-co-operators invaded the Chauri Chaura Police Station and burnt some 22 policemen. European Magistrate at Bareilly seriously wounded; all Congress volunteer organizations were disbanded and Congress workers of Bareilly were arrested.

 5461
- February 6. Government of India in a Communique accepted Gandhi's challenge of launching the civil disobedience movement.
- February 7. Gandhi explained to the Government his reasons of launching the civil disobedience. 5463
- February 8. Hardyal Nag, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was released unconditionally. 5464

- February 9. Gandhi came to Bombay from Bardoli and exchanged his views with Pt. Malaviya, Jayakar, Jinnah, Natrajan and others regarding Chauri Chaura tragedy.

 5465
- February 10. P. Kothandaraman and Yakub Hassan were again sentenced to I year R.I. for N.C.O. work, at Trichinopoly, G. Ramchandra Rao of Cocanada, N.C.O. leader, was sentenced to I month's S.I. for refusing to take oath in the Court. 5466
- February 11. Bardoli Resolutions were passed by the Working Committee of Congress met at Bardoli, suspending civil disobedience.

 5467
- February 12. To do penance for the Chauri Chaura and Bareilly tragedy, Gandhi went on five days' fast.

 5468
- February 15. At Kanarighat, Sylhet, police opened fire on non-co-operators; 8 were killed and many were wounded.

 5469
- February 23. Statement was made by Sir William Vincent in the Assembly on Government's policy regarding Non-co-operation movement. 5470
- February 23. Jawaharlal Nehru and six others were released from the Lucknow Jail, before the expiry of their terms.

 5471
- February 24. All India Congress Committee met at Hakim Ajmal Khan's house, Delhi, to consider the Bardoli resolutions. 5472
- March 8. Baba Gurjit Singh was arrested under the Seditious Meeting Act. 5473
- March 9. Gandhi was arrested at Ahmedabad for sedition. 5474

- March 9. Lala Lajpat Rai got one year's R.I.
- March 12. Mass civil disobedience was suspended by the Congress Working Committee. 5476
- March 14. C. R. Das got six months' simple imprisonment under Sec. 17, C.A.A. 5477
- March 18. Gandhi was sentenced to six months' imprisonment—the same punishment as it was awarded to Lokmanya Tilak. 5478
- March 19. Ali Musaliar, the Moplah rebel leader and two others were arrested at Coimbatore. 5479
- March 19. Madras Liberal League passed a resolution deploring the arrest of Gandhi. 5480
- April 25. Editor of the Bande Mataram, Lala Shanti Narayan, was sentenced to one year's S. I. 5481
- April 30. Pandit Malaviya speaking at Batala made a vow of silence for four days. 5482

- May 1. The Indian Merchants Chamber appealed to the Government of Bombay to give Gandhiji the most considerate treatment in the prison.

 5483
- May 4. Hazrat Mohani was convicted and got two years' R.I. for each of the three speeches under Section 124-A, the sentences to run concurrently.

 5484
- May 7. The C. P. Provincial Congress Committee resolved to pursue a programme with a view to make use of all public organizations, including the Councils.

 5485
- May 11. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Lucknow Distt. Goal under Secs. 124-A and 506.
- May 11. Devadas Gandhi was taken into custody at Allahabad under Sec. 17 of the Cr. Law. 5487
- May 18. Gandhi day celebration all over India. 5488
- May 25. Kasturba Gandhi presided over the Gujarat Political Conference which met at Anand. 5489
- June 16. Pt. Shamlal Nehru and Mohanlal Nehru were released.
 5490
- June 25. A notice under Sec. 144, was served on Pt. Motilal Nehru, ordering him to abstain from making speeches.

 5491
- July 8. The members of the Civil Disobedience Committee arrived at Allahabad. 5492
- July 11. The members of the Satyagrahashram received a parcel of yarn spun by Gandhiji. 5493
- July 15. Sir Michael O'Dwyer served Sri Sankaran Nair with a writ for libel contained in the latter's book *Gandhi* and *Anarchy*.

- July 25. Pt. Nehru addressed a public meeting at Madras. 5495
- July 25. The members of the Civil Disobedience Committee reached Madras. 5496
- July 26. Baba Gurjit Singh was sentenced to 5 years' transportation.

 5497
- August 1. The Members of the Civil Disobedience Committee visited Guntur, 186 volunteers were arrested in this connection.

- August 9. C. R. Das was released.
- August 16. P. C. Roy speaking in a public meeting at Calcutta resolved to present a public address to C. R. Das. 5500

August 28. The Gaya I.N. Congress elected C.R. Das its President.

August 31. The Government of India published the report of the Moplah train tragedy. 5502

September 1. The Government of India released Ganesh D. Shavankar from jail on account of ill health. 5503

October 2. Gandhi's 53rd birthday was celebrated all over India.

5504

November 13. The Report of the Khilafat Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee was published. 5505

November 20. All India Congress Committee met at Calcutta. 5506

November 26. Speaking at the Calcutta Khilafat Conference C.R. Das supported non-co-operators move of Council entry. 5507

December 21. Invitations were sent by C.R. Das to some Bengal Moderates to attend the Congress.

5508

December 24. The fourth Annual conference of the Jamait-ul-Ulma met at Gaya. 5509

December 25. The issue whether the Councils should be boycotted or not was discussed by the Congress Subjects Committee.

5510

December 26-31. Deshabandhu Das presided over the 37th session of the Congress held at Gaya. 5511

December 27. 5th Annual session of the National Liberal Federation met at Nagpur. 5512

1923

January 20. An appeal was made by 172 Chauri Chaura accused. 5513

January 29. Almost all political prisoners in U.P. were released by the order of Sir William Marris. ... 5514

February 9. Hindu-Muslim riot in Ahmedabad broke out. 5515

February 17. Devdas Gandhi and Mahadev Desai reached Ahmedabad after their release from Jail. 5516

February 19. Gokhale's death anniversary was celebrated all over India. 5517

March 9. Sir P.C. Roy laid the foundation stone of the Gujarat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad. 5518

March 11.	The Khadi Exhibition	at Bombay	was	${\bf declared}$	open 5519
by Sir P.C. Roy.					5519

March 12. Political prisoners in Ahmedabad went on hungerstrike. 5520

March 22. Negotiations for Liberal reunion had broken down,

5521

March 24. C.R. Das presided over the All India Trade Union Congress assembled at Lahore. 5522

April 11. To realize the fine on Shankarlal Bankar, his car was auctioned. 5523

April 17. Shankarlal Bankar was released.

5524

April 18. Shankarlal Bankar made a statement regarding treatment with Gandhiji in prison.

5525

April 29. Harichandrai Vishindas and Prof. Shahani resigned from the Assembly. 5526

May 7. Hindu-Muslim riot in Amritsar had broken out. 5527

May 12. Bengal Provincial Congress Committee met at Barisal.

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May 19. News regarding Gandhiji's illness was contracted. 5529

May 26. Office bearers of the All India Congress Committee resigned. The Committee adopted a compromise resolution at Bombay.

5530

June 18. Jamnalal Bajaj was arrested in Nagpur.

5531

June 21. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement regretted C.R. Das's speech at Madras regarding the Round Table Conference of 1921.

5532

June 28. Jamnalal Bajaj giving a statement before the Court invited highest penalty. 5533

June 30. A prisoner who was released from the Lahore Jail said that Lala Lajpat Rai was given a satisfactory treatment in the Jail.

5534

July 4. About a thousand volunteers were arrested at Nagpur in connection with the Flag affair.

5535

July 9. The citizens of Lahore celebrated Lala Lajpat Rai's Day,
5536

July 10. Jamnalal Bajaj got 18 months' R.I.

5537

July 11. The Legislative Assembly voted against the release of Gandhiji and Ali Brothers by a majority of 18. 5538

August 16.Lala Lajpat Rai was released.5543August 23.Liberal Conference met at Banaras.5544

August 29. Muhammad Ali was released. 5545

August 31. Kasturba Gandhi arrived at Madras. 5546

September 7. There was an uproar in the Yeravada Jail. 5547

September 15. Dr. Ansari welcomed the Special Congress Session at Delhi. 5548

September 19. The special session of the Congress at Delhi concluded its sittings. 5549

September 22. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Principal Gidwani and Santhanam were arrested by the Nabha State authorities. 5550

October 1. Hasrat Mohani got two years' R.I. 5551

October 4. The Nabha Court sentenced Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prof. Gidwani and Santhanam to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' R.I. and ordered to leave the State in the alternative to undergo imprisonment. 5552

October 15. 200 Akalis were taken into custody in connection with the Nabha affair. 5553

October 15. The Bombay Corporation passed a resolution on boycott of British goods. 5554

October 19. Dr. Kitchlew and Muhammad Ali met at Lahore to consider the Akali situation. 5555

October 26. Shaukat Ali was released.

November 6. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Jawaharlal Nehru were elected to the Legislative Assembly. 5557

5556

November 7. Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt died at his Calcutta residence. 5558

November 29. Dr. Annie Besant presided over the Social Service Conference met at Bombay. 5559

December 11. Kasturba Gandhi presided over the convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith. 5560

December 17. C. R. Das advised Congressmen to accept office.

5561

December 22. The Indian National Pact, signed by Dr. Ansari and Lala Lajpat Rai was published. 5562

December 23. Dr. Moonjee declined the offer of a Ministership in the Central Provinces. 5563

December 25. Dr. P. C. Roy declared open the All India Khadi Exhibition at Cocanada. 5564

December 26. The National Liberal Federation met at Poona. 5565

December 27. The Swarajya Party resolved to draw up a statement of national demands and present them to the Government.

December 28-31 and January 1. Maulana Mohamed Ali presided over the 38th session of the Congress witch was held at Cocanada.

5567

December 30. A serious Hindu-Muslim riot had occurred in Howrah. 5568

December 31. Lala Duni Chand was released.

5569

1924

January 2. The Indian National Congress concluded its session at Cocanada. 5570

January 7. Vinayak D. Savarkar was released from Yeravada jail. 5571

January 12. Gandhi got operated in the Sasson Hospital, Poona, where he was taken from the prison because of his sudden illness with appendicitis. The operation was successful and was done by Colonel Maddock.

5572

January 13. Statement was issued to the Press by Rt. Hon. Sastri that Gandhi was progressing satisfactorily. 5573

January 16. The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association passed a resolution urging immediate release of Gandhi. 5574

January 20. Rt. Hon. Sastri advised the Swarajists to devote more time to constructive work.

5575

February 1. The Swarajists and the Independents met at Delhi for a common programme. 5576

- February 5. Gandhi was released unconditionally and went to Juhu to recover his health. 5577
- February 14. Gandhi issued a statement regarding the Class Areas Bill. 5578
- February 16. The National Party cabled the Assembly proceedings of Rangachariar's Bill to British Journals. 5579
- February 18. The amendment made by Pt. Motilal Nehru on Rangachari's resolution urging for a Round Table Conference was carried by 76 votes against 48.

 5580
- February 18. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presided over the National Conference met at Delhi. 5581
- February 24. By the orders of the Administrator of Nabha State Jatha was shot at Jaito. 5582
- February 25. In a message to the Akalis Gandhi advised not to send any more Jathas to Jaito.

 5583
- March 11. The House of Lords adopted a motion for appointing a Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs of both the Houses.
- April 4. Gandhi took over editorship of Young India and Navajivan. 5585
- April 9. Leaders of anti-untouchability campaign at Vaikom were arrested. 5586
- April 25. Sardar Mohindra Singh, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council was arrested under Section 17(2) of Criminal Law Amendment Act. 5587
- April 28. The Bombay Corporation resolved to present an address to Gandhi. 5588
- April 28. Gandhi's resolution on the exclusion of Swarajists from the Congress was discussed in a meeting of the All India Congress at Ahmedabad.

 5589
- April 29. Gandhi left Juhu for Ahmedabad. He went to Juhu after his release from prison on February 5 to recoup his health.

 5590
- June 3. In an article Gandhi gave an account of the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. 5591
- June 14. The revised rules of the Swarajist Party were published.

 5592
- June 25. The editor of Navayug Shri Pragji was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, 5593

- June 29. A. I. C. C. adopted a compromising resolution. 5594
- July 4. Poona Municipality resolved to erect a full-size marble statu of Tilak. 5595
- July 5. Ali brothers and others appealed in a manifesto for Hindu-Muslim Unity. 5596
- July 11. Gandhi presided over the Gujarat Provincial Conference held at Ahmedabad. 5597
- July 14. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had an interview with Gandhi. 5598
- July 15. Mohamed Ali speaking in a meeting at Lucknow explained Gandhi's Constructive Programme. 5599
- July 27. Communal riots in Delhi broke out. 5600
- August 1. Pt. Motilal Nehru and M. R. Jayakar were elected directors of the Bombay Chronicle. 5601
- August 12. Hasrat Mohani was released from the Byculla Jail, Bombay. 5602
- August 16. C. R. Das presided over the All-India Swarajist Conference met at Calcutta. 5603
- August 17. Gandhi arrived in Delhi in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riots. 5604
- August 19. The Servant of India is proscribed in the Nizam's Dominions. 5605
- August 28. N. C. Kelkar was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 for contempt of Court.
- August 29. An address of welcome was presented to Gandhi by the Bombay Corporation. 5607
- September 4. Gandhi unveiled a marble bust of Shri U.S. Chiplonkar in Poona. 5608
- September 13. Gandhi left Ahmedabad for Delhi in connection with Hindu-Muslim riots. 5609
- September 15. Gandhi was elected as the President of the Belgaum Congress. 5610
- September 15. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of The Hindustan Times, at New Delhi. 5611
- September 18. Gandhi began his 21-days fast for Hindu-Muslim unity. 5612
- September 27. The Unity Conference at Delhi passed a resolution appointing a National Panchayat Board of 15 members for settling communal differences.

 5613

October 8. Gandhi ended his fast at 12 noon.

5614

October 20. Pt. Motilal Nehru issued a statement regarding the Bengal arrests. 5615

November 15. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India from 1917 to 1922, died in a nursing home in London. 5616

November 19. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad advised the Liberals that they should not join the Congress. 5617

November 27. Lala Lajpat Rai had joined the Independent Labour Party. 5618

November 30. The Nationalist members of the Bombay Municipality resolved to resign if Shri Patel was forced to resign in connection with the visit of the Viceroy.

5619

December 3. The Calcutta Corporation adopted a resolution urging the Mayor, Shri C. R. Das, not to attend the Viceregal reception at Howrah. 5620

December 4. Gandhi had an interview with Man Fazli Hussain, then the Punjab Minister for Education. 5621

December 20. Gandhi arrived in Belgaum.

5622

December 26-27. Mahatma Gandhi presided over the 39th session of the Congress which met at Belgaum. 5623

December 29. Hasrat Mohani had resigned his Congress membership. 5624

1925

January 6. The Bengal Swarajists Conference met at Calcutta. 5625

January 10. The Swarajists of the Central Provinces met at Nagpur to consider the question of accepting offices. 5626

January 14. Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the 3rd convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad. 5627

January 22. Gandhi presided over the All Parties Conference, met at Delhi. 5628

February 4. Pt. Motilal Nehru was elected President of the Swarajya Party of the United Provinces. 5629

February 18. The Indian Khilafat Deputation returned to India. 5630

March 7. Gandhi arrived in Madras en route to Vaikom and was presented with an address by the Madras Corporation. 5631

April 12. Pt. Hirdayanath Kunzru presided over the U. P. Liberal Conference held at Kanpur. 5632

- May 1. Gandhi arrived at Calcutta.
- May 6. Gandhi discussed the political situation with Sir Surendranath Banerjee in Calcutta. 5634
- May 30. Gandhi visited Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan and discussed with him the social problems of the day.

 5635
- June 16. C. R. Das died. Gandhi made a moving speech on his death. 5636
- June 23. Mrs. C. R. Das became the Editor-in-chief of the Forward of Calcutta. 5637
- July 7. Lord Birkenhead made a statement in the House of Lords with regard to India.

 5638
- July 28. Pt. Motilal Nehru had accepted a seat on the Steering Committee. 5639
- July 29. Gandhi addressed the Christian Missionary Conference met at Calcutta. 5640
- August 2. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu unveiled a statue of Tilak in Karachi. 5641
- August 6. Sir Surendranath Banerjee died at his residence at Barrackpore. 5642
- August 24. Dr. Rama Krishna Bhandarkar died at his Poona residence. 5643
- August 29. Fourth Bombay Provincial Conference met at Poona under the presidency of C. Y. Chintamani. 5644
- August 31. The Bombay Social Conference met at Poona under the presidentship of Mrs. U. R. Nilakanth. 5645
- September 22. At its Patna session, A. I. C. C. passed a resolution establishing All-India Spinners' Association, of which Gandhi was the chief supporter.

 5646
- October 1. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was elected the President of the Reception Committee of the Kanpur Congress. 5647
- October 2. Shaukat Ali was elected President of the U.P. Political Conference. 5648
- November 3. The Executive Council of the All-India Swaraj Party met at Nagpur. 5649
- November 11. C. F. Andrews left for South Africa by S. S. Karoe. 5650
- November 24. Gandhi went on fast for seven days, after discovering lapses in his ashram. 5651

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December 24. Gandhi declared open the All India Swadeshi Exhibition at Kanpur. 5652

December 8. Lala Lajpat Rai was elected to the Assembly. 5653

December 26. Gandhi reviewed his five years' work, in a speech delivered, at the Kanpur Congress Session. Gave guarded approval to socialism. Hindustani prescribed as language proceedings of the Congress and the A. I. C. C.

5654

December 26-28. Smt. Sarojini Naidu presided over the 40th session of the Congress met at Kanpur. 5655

December 30. All-India Muslim League met at Aligarh 5656

1926

January 19. Dwijendranath Tagore died at Shantiniketan. 5657

January 31. An All-India Prohibition League was formed by the Convention at Delhi. 5658

January 31. Gandhi wrote an article for Young India, announcing his withdrawal from active politics. 5659

February 4. A public meeting was held at Delhi, protesting against the Anti-Asiatic Bill. Lala Pyare Lal was in the chair. 5660

February 6. Dr. Moonji had resigned his presidentship of the C. P. and Marathi Provincial Congress Committee. 5661

February 12. The ways and means of obtaining Swaraj were discussed in a public meeting held at Calcutta under the presidentship of Krishna Kumar Mitter.

5662

February 22. T. Rangachariar and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya resigned their membership from the Nationlist Party. 5663

March 6. The All-India Congress Committee, Delhi, passed a resolution calling upon the Swarajists to withdraw from the Assembly.

5664

March 8. The Swarajist] members of the Assembly walked out in the Council Chamber. 5665

March 9. Pt. Motilal Nehru resigned his membership of the Steering Committee. 5666

March 15. J. M. Sen Gupta and other Swarajists walked out of the Legislative Council. 5667

March 16. The Swarajist members of the Madras Legislative Council also walked out. 5668

April 6. Gandhi recommended intensive Khaddar propaganda.

- April 20. Gandhi attended a meeting of the two wings of the Swaraj Party, held at Saba mati.
- April 23. Hindu-Muslim riots occurred in Calcutta resulting in heavy casualties.
- May 4. The Ahmedabad Municipality presented addresses of welcome to Pt. Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Besant and Shaukat Ali. 5672
- May 10. Gandhi received an important letter from Vithalbhai Patel. 5673
- June 20. Many persons were arrested by the Police in connection with Delhi riots.
- July 5. The Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. passed important resolutions at its meeting in Calcutta. 5675
- July 15. Hindu-Muslim riot in Calcutta broke out. 5676
- July 17. Speaking at the Chelmsford Club, Simla, Lord Irwin made an appeal to Communal leaders to sink their differences. 5677
- August 5. The Bengal Government issued orders under 144 Cr. P. C. forbidding Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonji not to enter Calcutta for a period of two months.

 5678
- August 7. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya disobeyed the Bengal Government's order and arrived in Calcutta. 5679
- August 8. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta issued the orders against Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonji for disobeying the order under Sec. 188 I. P. C. 5680
- August 13. A Deputation of non-official members of the Assembly waited on the Viceory in connection with the Bengal Government's action against Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya.

 5681
- August 16. Summons were served on Dr. Moonji at Nagpur for disobeying the order of the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. 5682
- August 19. Cases against Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonji were withdrawn. 5683
- August 24. Lala Lajpat Rai resigned his membership of the Swarajya Party. 5684
- September 5. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was elected President of the 41st Indian National Congress. 5685
- September 15. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya was elected President and Lala Lajpat Rai General Secretary of the Independent Party.

September 19. Gandhi participated in a Garden Party, given to the South African Delegation, Bombay. 5687

October 2. Gandhi commented in Young India on killing of rabid dogs. 5688

November 28. Gandhi as the Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, conferred degrees upon the graduates. 5689

December 7. The U. P. Provincial Conference met at Nainital. 5690

December 20. Gandhi broke his "silence" and his active tour commenced Amraoti, Nagpur and Gondia being the places visited on his way to the Gauhati Congress.

5691

December 23. Gandhi received the news of the assassination of Swami Shraddhanand. 5692

December 26-28. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar presided over the 41st session of the Congress held at Gauhati. 5693

December 26. Gandhi moved a condolence resolution at the Gauhati Congress on the assassination of Swami Shraddhanand. Broke his political silence, while opposing the Independence resolution, at the Gauhati Congress.

5694

December 27. The 9th session of the Indian National Federation met at Akola. 5695

1927

January 2. Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the X-ray Blocks of Chittranjan Seva Sadan at Calcutta.

5696

January 2. Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta—in reply to depressed class students' address exhorted to follow the teachings of the late Swami Shraddhananda who was a great friend of the depressed classes.

5697

January 5. The first All-India Women's Conference met at Poona under the presidentship of H. H. the Maharani of Baroda. 5698

January 10. Gandhi was presented an address of welcome by the Banaras Municipality. 5699

January 11. The Indian Delegation left Capetown to return to India after the Round Table Conference. 5700

January 12. The Round Table Conference completed its work.
5701

January 14. Abdul Rashid, who assassinated Swami Shraddhanand, committed to sessions under Section 302 of the Penal Code. Swami Shraddhananda was a great patriot.

5702

- January 19. Motilal Nehru denounced the detention of S. C. Mitra in the Assembly. 5703
- January 21. Motilal Nehru's adjournment motion regarding S. C. Mitra's detenue was carried by 54 against 46.
- February 10. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the International Anti-Colonial Congress. 5705
- February 23. Resolution for the release of political prisoners was carried in the Bengal Council by a large majority. 5706
- February 26. Dr. Ansari presided over the All India Khilafat Conference at Lucknow. 5707
- March 2. There was a split in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee—Rival factions were formed owing to the Secretary, Shri Sasmat's arbitrarily closing up the Congress office—statements from both the sides were issued. Shri Shrinivasa Iyengar appealed for honourable settlement.
- March 5. The censure motion of the Swarajists in the B.O. Council was defeated. 5709
- March 11. The motion introduced by the Swarajists in the U.P. Council regarding reduction of Ministers' salaries was lost.
- March 14. Abdul Rashid, the accused in the Swami Shraddhanand murder case was sentenced to death by the Session Judge of Delhi.

 5711
- March 14. The debate in the Punjab Council on Ministers' salaries was negatived.

 5712
- March 21. In the Madras Council, the motion of no-confidence in the Ministry negatived. The Swarajists remained neutral. 5713
- March 21. The Congress Working Committee met at Delhi and discussed the Muslim proposal regarding Joint Electorate. 5714
- March 23. The Hindu members of the Assembly under Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya considered the Muslim proposals and laid down principles as the basis of discussion.

 5715
- March 25. The Central Sikh League congratulated the Muslim leaders in agreeing to the Joint Electorate. 5716
- March 29. Gandhi arrived in Belgaum to take rest. 5717
- April 3. Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee meeting at Poona adopted resolution supporting the Joint Electorate. 5718
- April 6. Judgment delivered by the Session Judge at Lucknow regarding the Kakori Conspiracy Case.

 5719
- April 16. B. G. Horniman criticised the policy of the Swarajists.

 5720

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- April 20. Dr. Moonji addressed a meeting in Calcutta in which he urged Hindu-Muslim Unity, to attain Swaraj but condemned the Lucknow Pact.

 5721
- April 24. Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi presided over the Banaras District Political Conference held at Chaubepur. 5722
- April 25. Nagpur Congress Committee passed a resolution to start the Civil Disobedience Movement against the Arms Act. 5723
- May 1. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meeting at Bezwada passed a resolution calling on the Council and Assembly members to resign for not throwing out Ministers' salaries and thus violating the Gauhati resolution.

 5724
- May 4. Hindu-Muslim riot in Lahore broke out. 5725
- May 4. The matter of the B. P. C. C. was referred to the A.I.C.C. 5726
- May 13. The future programme of the Congress was discussed in the informal conference in Bombay under the auspices of the A.I.C.C. 5727
- May 15. The A.I.C.C. passed a resolution on the Hindu-Muslim unity in its Delhi meeting. 5728
- May 16. Shri S. C. Bose was released unconditionally. 5729
- May 16. The Congress Working Committee approved of the conduct of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council. 5730
- May 19. Satyagrahis in Nagpur were arrested. 5731
- May 20. T. Prakasam and four others issued a manifesto in the National Herald questioning the legality of the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding the Madras Swarajists. 5732
- May 31. In a public meeting presided over by S. Satyamurti were discussed the Bombay A.I.C.C. decisions and after events. 5733
- June 3. Requisition signed by 39 members of the A.I.C.C. forwarded to the President of the Congress to convene special A.I.C.C. session. 5734
- June 4. Shri Awani, leader of Nagpur Satyagraha, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. 5735
- June 16. The Congress Arbitration Boards' Award in the Bengal Congress Committee Dispute was issued. Both of the Executives were asked to cease to exist and a new Executive was formed. 5736
- July 1. The Nagpur Congress Committee suspended the Arms Act Satyagraha in view of Mahatma Gandhi's opinion that an armed satyagraha cannot break the Arms Act. 5737
- July 3. Gandhi opened the Khadi Exhibition at Bangalore. 5738

Chronology: 1927: July
July 19. J.S. Karandikar declared open an intensive Swadeshi and Boycott compaign in Maharashtra. 5739
August 1. Seventh Death Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak wa celebrated throughout India. 574
August 2. The Nagpur Congress Committee reviewed the Satya graha campaign.
August 17. Dr. Ansari delivered a remarkable statement to the press on the eve of his election to the presidentship of the Congress assailing the policy pursued by Congressmen in the Legislatures and advocating direct action as was done in the non-co-operation days.

August 21. Pt. Motilal Nehru left for Europe. 5742

August 25. The Bengal Council carried out the Swarajist motion of "Non-Confidence". The Ministers resigned. 5744

August 31. Gandhi left for Bangalore. 5745

September 3. Gandhi arrived in Madras. 5746

September 5. Dr. Ansari was elected as President of the Madras Congress by the Reception Committee. 5747

September 5. Communal riots in Nagpur broke out. About 22 people were killed and 100 injured. 5748

September 10. Lala Lajpat Rai made a forceful appeal regarding untouchability in a conference which was held in Simla. 5749

September 27. Maharaja of Alwar addressed the Unity Conference at Simla. 5750

October 11. Prof. Indra, son of the late Swami Shraddhananda was arrested.

5751

October 22. Pt. Motilal Nehru reached London. 5752

October 28. An important session of the All-India Congress Committee was held. The Unity Conf rence Resolution and the policy of the Madras Swarajists were discussed. 5753

November 10. The Congress President issued a statement appealing for the complete boycott of the Statutory Commission. 5754

November 11. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, speaking at Allahabad, urged boycott of Simon Commision. 5755

November 12. Gandhi arrived in Colombo.

November 13. One hundred and ten Pathans arrested for rioting in Delhi.

5757

November 20. S. C. Bose was elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. 5758 November 20. Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Congress asked Mr. Lansbury the labour leader, to withdraw labour members from the Commission and desist from all efforts at compromise. 5759

December 1. The Boycott Committee was inaugurated by Dr. Annie Besant. This Committee was to keep boycott on right lines but to achieve Civil Disobedience and similar mass movements.

5760

December 11. The All-Party meeting which was held in Allahahad under the Presidentship of Madan Mohan Malaviya decided to boycott the Simmon Commission.

5761

December 12. Prof. Indra was sentenced to R.I. for three and a half years. 5762

December 21. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar formulated a Swaraj constitution for India. 5763

December 26-28. M.A. Ansari presided over the 42nd session of the Congress held at Madras. 5764

December 29. Hakim Ajmal Khan died.

5765

1928

January 1. At Calcutta in a public meeting an appeal was made to the people to support the Madras Congress decisions. 5766

January 5. Gandhi criticised the Independence and Boycott resolutions of the Madras Congress. 5767

January 7. Mrs. Naidu received invitation to visit America to counteract Miss Mayo's propaganda. 5768

January 8. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya suggested the formation of an All-India Citizens Association, for an effective boycott of the Reforms Enquiry.

5769

January 13. Gandhi presided over the annual convocation of the Gujarat National University. 5770

January 15. Fifth convocation of Gujarat Vidyapith was held at Ahmedabad amidst scenes of great oriental splendour. Rev. C.F. Andrews delivered convocation address. 5771

January 15. The All-Party Boycott Conference held at Banaras under the presidency of Dr. Ansari unanimously decided to boycott the statutory commission and to observe a "Hartal" throughout India on 31d February, the day the Commission landed in Bombay and to hold public meetings on the same day and pass resolutions condemning the Commission.

5772

January 16. Miss Mayo made a fresh attack on Indians. 5773

January 19. The Simon Commission leaves London for India.

January 22. Mahatma Gandhi's resolution in the Kathiawar States conference held at Porbandar to the effect that the Conference should not discuss matters concerning individual States or Provinces, was passed unanimously.

5775

January 24. In Madras Council the Swarajist motion for boycott of the Simon Commission was carried after a heated debate. 5776

January 30. Judgment delivered by Calcutta Hight Court in the "Statesman" Libel case—Shri Subhas Chandra Bose was awarded Rs. 1,000 damage. 5777

February 3. The Simon Commission arrived at Bombay. 5778

February 3. All-India Hartal was observed as a mark of protest against the Simon Commission.

5779

February 4. The Simon Commission arrived in New Delhi. Sir John Simon told an Associated Press representative that he had received about 300 telegrams of welcome.

5780

February 7. Sir John issued a statement.

5781

February 8. Leaders of various parties rejected Simon's proposal for a "Joint Conference." 5782

February 9. The Congress Working Committee which met in New Delhi condemned the Madras gagging order. 5783

February 16. There was a historic debate on the appointment of the Simon Commission in Assembly—Lala Lajpat Rai's censure motion was carried regarding the denunciation of Government's policy by the Indian people.

5784

February 18. The Assembly passed Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution urging the boycott of the Simon Commission by 68 against 62.

5785

February 19. The Maharaja of Nabha was deprived of his title and allowances owing to the alleged "disloyalty to the Government".

5786

February 19. The Simon Commission a rived in Calcutta. There was held a large public meeting in Shraddhanand Park to boycott the British goods.

5787

February 22. The Congress Working Committee in New Delhi issued instruction to the Madras Boycott Committee to postpone hartal on the 26th, the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission.

5788

February 22. The Simon Commission left Calcutta for Madras.

5789

February 23. The Council of State passed a motion to cooperate with the Simon Commission. 5790

- February 25. The U. P. Council resolved to boycott the Simon Commission. 5791
- March 1. The campaign for boycott of British goods was started in Calcutta—32 meetings were simultaneously held in 32 wards of the City where the message of boycott was preached.

 5792
- March 3. Ten thousand ladies in a meeting in Calcutta took solemn vow to boycott British cloth. 5793
- March 4. Lahore High Court reject the bail application of Pandit Indra. 5794
- March 9. The All-Party Conference met in Delhi and discussed the joint electorates scheme.

 5795
- March 13. In the Assembly Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion refusing the Simon Commission demand was carried. The boycott decision was reaffirmed.

 5796
- March 22. Madras Congress Committee inaugurated campaign in favour of boycott of British goods as an answer to the Simon Commission.

 5797
- March 22. Trial of the accused in the Kanpur Bomb case commenced. 5798
- March 25. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya laid the foundation stone of the Lajpat Rai Memorial Library. 5799
- March 29. In an Editorial the "Pioneer" of Allahabad wrote the following on the Simon Commission: "Despite the optimistic generalisation of Sir John Simon the "Pioneer" does not believe the preliminary visit of the Commission to India as a success the support is sectional and spasmodic and by no means representative of political India.

 5800
- April 1. The U. P. Ministers declared in favour of boycott of the Simon Commission.

 5801
- April 6. In Amritsar, a monster public meeting was held in the Jallianwala Bagh, to celebrate the National Week celebrations. 5802
- April 11. Under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Punjab Provincial Conference was held. 5803
- April 18. While celebrating the National Week, the Congress workers headed by Subhas Bose, sold Khaddar in Calcutta streets.

 5804
- April 23. Mangalal Gandhi, the life and soul of the Khadi movement died in Patna. 5805
- April 24. Confiscation notices on cultivation were the order of the day in Bardoli, during the Bardoli satyagraha. Under the

leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel people resolved to carry on Satyagraha till success was achieved.

- May 3. Subhas Chandra Bose appealed for unity in the Presidential address that he delivered at the 6th Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Poona.
- May 9. Prof. Indra was released from Jail.

5808

- May 13. The Sedition case against Baba Gurdit Singh was dismissed. 5809
- May 14. Sen Gupta was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress. 5810
- May 16. The Congress members of the Bombay Council resigned in a body in protest of No-Tax Campaign in Bardoli. 5811
- May 18. The Congress Working Committee appealed for support to Bardoli satyagraha. 5812
- May 19. The All Parties Conference met at Bombay under the presidency of Dr. Ansari. 5813
- May 28. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the 4th session of the Kerala Provincial Conference held at Tellicherry. 5814
- May 31. The Simon Commission departed from Bombay after completing their preliminary visit to India. 5815
- June 11. The 22nd anniversary of the Servants of India Society was celebrated at Poona. 5816
- June 24. An official announcement was made that the Simon Commission in the provinces had been granted "equality", of states with the Commission, in the matter of hearing evidence.

 5817
- June 26. M. A. Jinnah declared that Sir John Simon's announcement did not constitute a concession to the National demand.

- June 30. The non-official enquiry into the Bardoli Revenue settlement commenced. 5819
- July 7. The Bardoli Satyagraha continued. The policy of Bombay Government to leave the re-assessment of agriculture land and the enhancement of revenue in the hands of individual and irresponsible officers at Bardoli with no effective punishment on them was strongly condemned by the people all over India both in press and in platforms.
- July 8. Pandit Nehru supported independent enquiry regarding Bardoli grievances. 5821
- July 18. The Bardoli Satyagraha—High hopes were entertained of a settlement of Bardoli struggle as a result of the Conference between

the Governor of Bombay and the deputation of the peasants but to the disappointment of all after a frank discussion of the conditions of agreement for about three hours the conference ended in a fiasco.

5822

July 23. The Bardoli Satyagraha. Addressing the Bombay Council, H. E. the Governor gave an ultimatum of a fortnight to the Satyagraha leaders to agree to the Government proposals by plainly telling them that there could be no enquiry unless revenue was paid off and in default to take any step to suppress the campaign of civil disobedience.

5823

July 27. Gandhi proposed Motilal Nehru's name for the Congress presidentship. 5824

August 1. Eighth death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak was celebrated throughout India. 5825

August 2. Gandhi left for Bardoli.

5826

August 6. Honourable settlement of the Bardoli dispute was announced by the Bombay Government communique ordering enquiry into the enhancement of revenue.

5827

August 10. World Socialist Congress supported India's claims for Self-Government. 5828

August 13. The Bardoli Victory Day was celebrated with pomp and pageant. According to the terms of settlement all the Satyagrahi prisoners were released and Talaties were reinstated.

5829

August 14. Nehru Committee published its report. 5830

August 26. G. B. Pradhan opened All India Swadeshi Bazar at Poona. 5831

August 28. All Parties conference to discuss the Nehru Committee Report met at Lucknow in an atmosphere of unprecedented toleration and goodwill under the Presidency of Dr. Ansari. 5832

August 29. The All Parties Conference which met at Lucknow, after long discussion, adopted the Dominion Status without restricting the liberty of other political parties whose goal was Complete Independence. Pt. Jawaharlal, whose ideal was complete Independence dissociated himself from the resolution and put up his grounds in clear terms. Shri Subhas Chander Bose, a signatory to the Report, in a speech said that he did not believe in Dominion Status but approved it as a preliminary step to independence. 5833

August 29. Bipin Chandra Pal attended the All-Parties' Conference held at Lucknow in 1928.

August 30. The Independence for India League formed at Lucknow by the signatories of the statement on independence at the All Parties Conference.

5835

- September 7. Shrinivasa Iyengar, a former President of the Congress said: "It will be suicidal for India to accept Dominion Status as the goal for Dominion Status can never amount to sovereign independence.

 5836
- September 7. The Reception Committee elected Pt. Motilal Nehru as President of the Indian National Congress. 5837
- September 10. Government took by surprise on the Public Safety Bill on Pandit Motilal Nehru's point of order. 5838
- September 10. Gandhi celebrated Tolstoy's centenary at Ahmedabad. 5839
 - September 12. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaves Bombay for U.S.A. 5840
- September 13. Subhas Chandra Bose acted as an arbitrator of the strike at Jamshedpur. 5841
- September 29. Punjab Political Conference supported Nehru Report. 5842
- October 1. The Independence for India League for the province of Bengal published their manifesto as well as their provisional programme of action and invited the public to offer constructive suggestions and criticisms.

 5843
- October 6. The Madras All Parties Conference met under the presidency of Dr. Besant. 5844
- October 13. The Delhi Provincial Political Conference met at Meerut under the Presidency of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. 5845
- October 13. The Raja of Mahmudabad and Dr. Ansari appealed for support to Lucknow Pact. 5846
- October 15. The Simon "Free Joint Conference" opened at Poona.
 5847
- October 19. Miss Slade opened Khadi Exhibition in Meerut. 5848
- October 22. Dr. Ansari unveiled Tilak's statue in Nagpur. 5849
- October 27. Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference held at Sukkur under the Presidency of Maulana Hussain Ahmad Sahib on this and next two days gave qualified support to the Nehru Report demanding reservation of scats in Muslim majorities, U. P. Political Conference met at Jhansi under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 5850
- October 30. When the Simon Commission arrived at Lahore, the police indiscriminately assaulted Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders who were leading a procession near railway station.

 5851
- November 3. The All India Congress Committee met in Delhi under the Presidentship of Dr. Ansari. Shri Iyengar's resolution on complete independence was carried.

November 3. The "Independence for India League" met in Delhi and drafted its constitution. 5853

November 5. The Bardoli enquiry commenced.

5854

November 17. Lala Lajpat Rai, a true patriot and trusted servant of the people of India passed away. He died due to the beating he received at the hands of the police on the day of arrival of the Simon Commission in Lahore.

November 19. Calcutta Congress Committee passed a vote of confidence in Motilal Nehru. 5856

The annual general meeting of the Bengal Pro-November 21. vincial Congress Committee met at Calcutta on this and the next day under the Presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Nehru Committee decided to issue a supple-November 24. 5858 mentary report.

Lala Lajpat Rai Day was observed throughout November 29. India and glowing tributes were paid to the great patriot at the public meetings held all over India on this solemn occasion.

November 30. A number of students were hurt in a clash at Lucknow where they had gathered with black flags to "welcome" Sir John Simon and the members of the Commission. The students refusing to move were charged by the police with batons injuring a large number including Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. 5860

December 4. Pandit Motilal issued an appeal stiffening the 5861 boycott.

December 10. Bengal Journalists' Conference supported Pt. Motilal Nehru's move.

The Bombay Youth Congress concluded its sittings. December 14. 5863

Dr. Ansari opened the Congress exhibition. 5864 December 20. December 21. Pt. Motilal Nehru, the President Elect of the Congress arrived in Calcutta. Pt. Nehru rode through the streets Calcutta on a decorated car driven by thirty-four white horses. 5865

The Central Khilafat Committee, which met on this and the next three days in Calcutta, broke up amidst wild scenes. 5866

5867 December 22. All Parties Conference met in Calcutta.

Social M. R. Jayakar presided over the National December 25. 5868 Congress at Calcutta.

Pt. Motilal Nehru hoisted the National flag in the December 26. 5869 Congress pandal.

December 27. First All India Socialist Youth Congress met in Calcutta under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. 5870

December 27. All India Library Conference met in Calcutta.

5871

December 29-31. Motilal Nehru presided over the 43rd session of the Congress held at Calcutta. 5872

December 30. On the second day of the Congress session twenty thousand workers and peasants demonstrated in the Congress pandal.

5873

December 30. The Hindustan Sevadal Conference met in Calcutta under the Presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose. 5874

December 31. On the third day of the Congress session Mahatma Gandhi while addressing the delegates said: "If you will help me and follow the programme I have suggested, honestly and intelligently, I promise that "Swaraj will come within one year. The delegates adopted his compromise resolution in favour of Dominion Status. S. C. Bose's amendment demanding complete independence was rejected.

December 31. The Liberal Federation met at Allahabad, Sir C. Setalvad was in the Chair. 5876

1929

January 12. The members of the Simon Commission and the Central Committee arrived in Calcutta early morning contrary to the expectation of the Congress Committee which organised a huge boycott demonstration.

5877

January 16. C. Y. Chintamani appealed for the support of Nehru Report. 5878

January 24. Mahatma Gandhi's scheme for the boycott of foreign cloth and door to door campaign was submitted to the Working Committee of the Congress.

5879

January 27. The Hindustan Seva Dal Conference in Calcutta gave a happy lead to the country by suggesting that the last Sunday of every month should be observed as Flag Day.

5880

January 29. Motilal Nehru commenting on the Viceroy's Assembly speech said: "The door of negotiation is not closed. There is yet ample time for a free exchange of opinion on terms honourable to all provided the will for such a free exchange is here."

January 30. Mahatma Gandhi sounded a warning note to students at Ahmedabad on the futility of meetings and advised them to ply the Charkhas or hawk Khaddar.

5882

February 7. B. Sambamurti, a member of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. was arrested at Bezwada. 5883

February 8. In compliance with the resolution of the Congress calling upon all Congressmen to contribute a certain percentage of their incomes to the Congress funds, Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the A. I. C. C. paid Rs. 1,130 so far to the All-India Congress Committee office. He informed the office that the amount represented a percentage of his income since the resolution was passed.

5884

- February 9. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed the Patna Youth Conference in which he inspired the youth to create a new society and new nation and on the need of national priests to infuse new life to build a new nation.

 5885
- February 14. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the Nagpur Political Conference. 5886
- February 18. Black Flags greeted the arrival of the Simon Commission at Madras. Barring European firms complete hartal was observed in the city peacefully.

 5887
- February 18. The Congress Working Committee in the meeting in New Delhi adopted a scheme for the boycott of foreign cloth and authorized picketing of shops.

 5888
- March 4. Mahatma Gandhi along with others was arresred in Calcutta for setting fire to a collection of foreign cloth in disobedience of an order under the Calcutta Police Act. The arrest gave great impetus to the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth and all over the country bonfires of foreign cloth were made.

 5889
- March 6. Subhas Chandra Bose while addressing a public meeting at Calcutta, commented on the campaign of social boycott in furtherance of the Congress programme for discarding foreign cloth.

- March 7. Swarajist motion of censure on Minister Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh was defeated. 5891
- March 7. In the Assembly referring to Mahatma Gandhi's arrest Ramnarayan Singh asked if the Government was aware that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest saviour of British life in the country. No answer was given.

 5892
- March 8. Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Rangoon. It was the beginning of his Burma tour to convey India's good-will and message for peace.

 5893
- March 9. C. P. Marathi Political Conference was held at Nagpur under the presidency of Shri K.F. Nariman. 5894
- March 10. Vigorous demonstrations were held all over India on this day. This action was in response to the Congress Working Committee's resolution.

 5895

- March 12. At Bezwada, Manoranjan Gupta, an A.I.C.C. member, was arrested. 5896
- March 14. The Simon Commission arrived at Nagpur. A large crowd of demonstrators *i.e.*, about 3,000 shouted "Simon Go Back" and waved black flags during the Commission's drive through the streets.

 5897
- March 17. The Khadi Day and bonfire of foreign cloth was celebrated in Calcutta in obedience to Congress mandate. 5898
- March 20. In Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Poona, Kanpur and Allahabad, the wholesale arrests of officials connected with the Labour movement were made under Section 121 (A) of the I.P.C. 5899
- March 24. After Mahatma Gandhi had returned from his Burma tour he addressed a Public meeting in Calcutta which was attended by about ten thousand people. He appealed to give up all foreign. cloth.

 5900
- March 27. The Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta fined Mahatma Gandhi along with four others one rupee for lighting a bonfire of foreign cloth at Shraddhananda Park which the Magistrate declared to be a public thoroughfare.

 5901
- March 30. Kathiawad Political Conference was held at Morvi under the presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. 5902
- March 31. Mrs. Uma Nehru presided over the U. P. Social Conference held at Lucknow. She urged the raising of marriage age for girls to 16 years.

 5903
- April 1. Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu hoisted the National Flag at the Voltaire Municipal Office. 5904
- **April 1.** All-India Muslim League passed a resolution supporting Nehru Report, 5905
- April 4. Mahatma Gandhi condemned the Government policy regarding the arrests of Labour leaders.

 5906
- April 5. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved a resolution urging the grant of Dominion Status for India at a meeting of the Liberal Conference at Allahabad.

 5907
- April 9. National Week in memorium of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was celebrated with the hoisting of National Flags, meetings and taking out processions.

 5908
- April 14. The Simon Commission left for England. 5909
- April 18. Communists at Meerut were fined.

 April 20. C. P. and Borer Hindu Salaha Garfanana met in A
- April 20. C. P. and Berar Hindu Sabha Conference met in Akola, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided, 5911

- April 23. In Bombay Hindu-Muslim riots had broken out. 5912
- April 25. Sarojini Naidu left New York (U. S. A.) Via London.

- April 26. The Simon Commission arrived in London. About 150 Indians who held a boycott procession were roughly handled and had their flags and emblems taken away by force by the police. Some of the boycotters were arrested.

 5914
- May 1. Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a public lecture on the Madras Beach on the present political situation. 5915
- May 2. Under Section 124 (A) Dr. Satyapal, a leading congressman of Punjab, was arrested. 5916
- May 2. The Liberal Party entertained Sir John Simon at London.
 5917
- May 5. There was a heated discussion in the Tamilnad Congress Committee at Madura regarding acceptance of office by Congress members.

 5918
- May 7. Trial commenced in Delhi of the two accused in connection with throwing bombs in the Assembly Hall. 5919
- May 18. In connection with the Meerut Communist Conspiracy case, Nariman's bail application was rejected by the District Magistrate. 5920
- May 20. The Tamilnad Congress Committee at Madras reaffirmed the Madras resolution favouring acceptance of office by Congress members.

 5921
- May 24. The All-India Congress Committee met in Bombay. Motilal Nehru was in the Chair. 5922
- June 6. The accused of the Assembly Bomb Case made a statement saying that the bombs were intended as a warning to Government against the continued exploitation of the workers.

 5923
- June 10. Motilal Nehru made a statement on Congress moderates. 5924
- June 12. Accused of the Assembly Bomb case were sentenced to transportation for life. 5925
- June 18. The Simon Joint Conference had held its first sitting in the House of Lords.

 5926
- June 23. The Editor of the Pratap was arrested.

5927

June 26. Sir Sankaran Nair made a statement in London on the Simon Commission. According to him the members of the Central Committee had no knowledge of either the views of the members of the Simon Commission or of the lines on which the members of the Commission were likely to report.

5928

- July 1. Madan Mohan Malaviya appealed people to boycott foreign cloth. He made this appeal while speaking in a large public meeting in Poona. M. S. Anney was in the Chair. 5929
- July 3. The Congress Working Committee in its meetings resolved that all members of the Legislatives should resign the seats. 5930
- July 5. Gokaran Nath Misra passed away. He was for some time the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee. 5931
- July 8. Subhas Chandra Bose presided over the Jessore District Conference and commented on the Simon Commission Report. 5932
- July 11. Dr. Satyapal was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. 5933
- July 12. The Police opened fire on the Bombay Mill strikers. 5934
- July 22. Smt. Sarojini Naidu came back from her trip abroad and said in a public meeting in Bombay: "Almost every man whether he is an anarchist, imperialist or democrat has great praise for Mr. Gandhi".
- July 24. The Council of the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad announced a prize of Rs. 1,00,000 to the winner who will hand over to the Council on or before the 30th October, 1930 a spinning wheel or a combination of spinning wheel. Mahatma Gandhi praised the move of the Council.

 5936
- July 27. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over Conference of a new party called the "All-India Muslim Nationlist Party", held at Allahabad. The objects of this party were to promote among Muslims a spirit of Nationalism, to develop a mentality above communalism and to inspire greater confidence in Indian National ideas.
- July 29. A meeting of the Bombay Congress Muslim Party held under the presidency of S. A. Brelvi. 5938
- August 1. Mahatma Gandhi wrote in Young India: "I know that I am not keeping pace with hiatus between the rising generation and me". This he wrote while recommending Jawaharlal Nehru's name for the Presidentship of the Congress.

 5939
- August 5. Khwaja Hassan Nizami in a telegram that he sent to Dr. M.A. Ansari said that the political salvation of Indian Muslims lay in their joining in Indian National Congress.

 5940
- August 9. The third Provincial Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference held in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. 5941
- August 11. Smt. Sarojini Naidu organized a closely guarded and secret meeting of Mahatma Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah and Ali

- Brothers in Bombay, with a view to amend the Nehru Report in such a way as to make it fully acceptable to all sections of Muslims.

 5942
- August 12. As a punishment for publishing the book "India in Bondage" by Dr. J. T. Sunderland of U.S.A. Sir Ramananda Chatterji of *Modern Review* was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default three months' simple imprisonment.
- August 14. Bengal Government proscribed Dr. Sunderland's book "India in Bondage". 5944
- August 16. Sir A. C. Chatterjee gave evidence before the Joint Simon Commission. 5945
- August 18. Mahatma Gandhi was elected President by the Reception Committee of the session of the Congress held at Lahore. 5946
- August 21. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the All Bengal Students' Association, at the Albert Hall, Calcutta. 5947
- August 30. Abbas Tyabji while speaking in the Congress Muslim Party meeting appealed to sink communalism to win Swaraj. 5948
- September 8. The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference at Simla passed a resolution advising Mussalmans not to attend the Lahore session of the Congress.

 5949
- September 13. After a prolonged hunger-strike of 64 days as a protest against the treatment meted out to political prisoners in jails, Jatindranath Das died at Lahore. He was one of the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case. His body was taken in procession in Calcutta on September 16.
- September 19. Phoonji U. Wizaza after a prolonged hunger-strike of four months died in a prison of Rangoon. He claimed that Phoongis in prison, whatever was their offence, should be allowed to wear yellow robes, which being refused by Government he resorted to hunger strike from April 6, 1929.
- September 26. Mahatma Gandhi explained the aim of the national educational institutions like Kashi Vidyapith and said their aim should be to impart education which would enable them to become fit soldiers in the battle of Swaraj.

 5952
- September 28. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected president of the session of the Indian National Congress going to be held at Lahore at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee met at Lucknow.

 5953
- October 2. Mahatma Gandhi's 6lst birthday was celebrated all over India. 5954

October 19. Subhas Chandra Bose presided over the Punjab Stu-5955 dents' Conference held at Lahore.

October 31. The Viceroy of India announced that the Round Table Conference to settle the Indian political problem to be convened after the Simon Commission have submitted their report.

5956

November 1. The Congress leaders met at Delhi to discuss the Viceroy's announcement dated Oct. 31 regarding the Round Table Conference and the Simon Commission Report. 5957

Dr. Satyapal was set free. November 10.

5958

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at an November 16. urgent meeting, adopted a resolution on the Viceroy's declaration, that the pronouncements of the Cabinet Ministers did not allow the Congressmen to participate in the Round Table Conference and requested the Working Committee of the AI.C.C. to give a lead on the lines of the Calcutta resolution.

November 17. The leaders of the Bombay untouchables decided to offer Satyagraha to secure their right of entry into temples.

November 17. First Death Anniversary of Lala Laipat Rai was observed at Lahore.

November 18. The A. I. C. C. met in Allahabad and postponed consideration of the Viceroy's statement pending the decision of the Congress. 5962

November 19. Jawaharlal Nehru withdrew his resignation from Congress Working Committee. 5963

November 20. Sen Gupta resigned from the Executive of the Bengal Congress Committee.

November 24. On the completion of his U. P. tour Mahatma Gandhi said at Etawah that the United Provinces lacked in discipline, determination, and the will to act up to its decisions.

November 25. Punjab Council voted Rs. 1,00,000 for Police force during Lahore Congress. 5966

November 29. Subhas Chandra Bose presided over the C. P. Youth Conference held at Nagpur. 5967

November 30. Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Tenth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Nagpur. 5968

December 22. Dr. P. C. Roy opened the Congress Exhibition at Lahore. 5969

December 25. The National Social Conference met in Lahore under the Presidency of Har Bilas Sarda. 5970 December 26. Dr. P. C. Roy opened the Library conference at Lahore. 5971

December 27. The All-India Congress Committee met at Lahore.
5972

December 29. Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the 44th session of the Congress held at Lahore. He declared himself a Socialist and Republican, delivered a striking address advocating complete national independence, immediate boycott of the Legislatures and organization of a peaceful mass movement for a no-tax campaign.

5973

December 31. On the Second day of the Congress session Mahatma Gandhi moved a resolution on Bombay outrage and complete independence.

5974

1930

- January 1. Jawaharlal Nehru, the President, closed the 1929 session of the Congress at Lahore by declaring Independence as the creed of the Congress. He said: "India's cry for Independence has already resounded in all parts of the world and has enabled overseas Indians to raise their heads high. The history of the world taught that it was not the flock of sheep that won freedom but bands of disciplined and determined man". He also mentioned that the free India would repudiate all national debts incurred by the present imperialistic Government if they were found unjust on enquiry.
- January 1. It is reported that there was observed some split in the Congress Camp after the conclusion of the Lahore Congress.

- January 2. Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad issued an appeal for unity.

 5977
- January 3. Motilal Nehru, in letters addressed individually to the Congress members of the Assembly advised to resign their seats. This he did in obedience to the Lahore Congress resolution regarding boycott of Legislatures. 5978
- January 5. Earl Rusell, Under Secretary of State for India, declared that Dominion Status was not to be immediately granted to India.

 5979
- January 6. Jawaharlal Nehru, issued an appeal fixing January 26, for a country-wide celebration for the adoption of complete independence or *Purna Swaraj* as its immediate objective of the Congress. He also suggested to hoist the National Flag at 8 in the morning.

 5980
- January 7. Congress members of the Legislature resigned their seats obeying Congress mandate. 5981

January 7. In U.S.A. Senator Blaine of Wisconsin moved a resolution on this day for recognition by the United States of Indian Independence.

5982

January 8. Motilal Nehru issued an appeal for unity. 5983

January 9. Mahatma Gandhi in an article in the Young India worked out a programme for the Mass Civil Disobedience. 5984

January 13. Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt's appeal was dismissed by their Lordships Justice Forde and Addison. 5985

January 17. The Working Committee of the Congress resolved to celebrate January 26, as the Purna Swarajya Day. It was urged that the resolution should be read in the meetings that were to be held this day.

5986

January 19. Editor of Rajasthan was sentenced.

5987

January 23. Subhas Chandra Bose and nine other Congress leadess were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. They were charged with sedition and conspiracy.

5988

January 25. Maulana Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Shati Daoodi and Nawab Ismail Khan in a statement urged Muslims not to participate in the Independence demonstrations of the Congress.

5989

January 26. Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement on the Independence Day. 5990

January 26. Celebration of "Independence Day" all over India.
5991

January 27. All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference met in Allahabad. 5992

January 29. Sir James Cnerar in the Assembly explained the policy of the Government of India regarding Amnesty to Political prisoness, 5993

January 30. Mahatma Gandhi in an article in Young India commented on the Viceroy's address in the assembly. He also made to Lord Irwin the offer of nine-point programme that he made to Lord Reading.

5994

February 2. A leaflet entitled "Philosophy of the Bomb" was issued by the Hindustan Republican Society. The police raided eleven places and were mostly those belonging to the members of the Benares Youth League. No arrests were made.

5995

February 3. Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoners began hungerstrike. 5996

February 6. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his ideas on repudiation of debts. 5997

Februry 9. All-Bengal Students' Day was celebrated all over India. 5998

February 15. At Ahmedabad the Working Committee decided to launch Civil Disobedience and vide a resolution made by Mahatma Gandhi the leader of the movement.

February 19. The A.I.C.C. adopted Civil Disobedience programme.
6000

February 19. Sir Malcolm Haily, Governor of the U.P. said: "If the extreme wing started Civil Disobedience the Government would use any legal means to defeat it and in the event of legal resources proving insufficient the Government hoped that it would receive the support of the public and the Council in securing such legal provision as was required".

February 20. Satin Sen was released on bail.

6002

February 20. Mahatma Gandhi while writing on the Working Committee resolution dated February 15, 1930, said: "The resolution of the Working Committee gives me my Charter of Freedom.....it also binds me in the tightest of chains." 6003

February 24. The Bombay Government thanked Mahatma Gandhi in getting a dispute settled among the mill workers and mill owners in Ahmedabad.

6004

February 27. The Working Committee of the Utkal P.C.C. passed a resolution regarding making arrangements to start Civil Disobedience. 6005

February 28. Vallabhbhai Patel while addressing a public meeting at Broach said: "A religious war unprecedented in the history of the world would commence within a few days and its beginning will be made in Gujarat. Those who are afraid of death should go to pilgrimage and those who possess riches should go to foreign countries. Those who are true Gujarati should not sit behind closed doors".

March 2. Mahatma Gandhi after evening prayer handed over to Mr. Reynolds an Englishman, his letter to be handed over personally to the Viceroy. Mr. Reynolds left for Delhi the same night. Gandhi gave thirty six hours' notice to the Viceroy. 6007

March 4. Mr. Reynolds duly delivered Gandhi's letter to His Excellency's Private Secretary, who formally acknowledged its receipt.

6008

March 5. Mahatma Gandhi made a declaration after his prayer meeting in his Ashram that the first batch f satyagrahis would start from his Ashram on foot on the morning of March 12. He made it clear that these Volunteers will be the male members and not the female members of his Ashram.

- March 6. On the eve of launching of the Salt Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience Gandhi addressed a letter to the Viceroy. He wrote: "It is, I know, open to you to frustrate my design by arresting me. I hope that there will be tens of thousand ready in a disciplined manner to take up the work after me and in the act of disobeying the Salt Act to lay themselves open to penalties of a law that should never have disfigured the Statute Book."
- March 7. "On 12th March Mahatma Gandhi begins his great march and Satyagraha for Independence commences. The eye of all India will be upon him on that historic day and the prayers and good wishes of millions of her sons and daughters will follow him and his gallant band. I suggest that all over the country we should celebrate that Great Day by meetings and suitable demonstrations by reiterating our pledge of Independence and wishing 'God-speed' to the Soldiers of Freedom. In particular, I hope that on that Day volunteers for Satyagraha will be enrolled everywhere." This was the statement Jawaharlal issued regarding the Salt Satyagraha.

- March 7. While addressing a public meeting in Ras village in Borsad Taluk Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested. 6012
- March 8. After Sardar Patel's arrest there was a public meeting in Ahmedabad presided over by Mahatma Gandhi. About 75,000 people who attended this meeting passed a resolution: "We the citizens of Ahmedadad, determine hereby that we shall go the same path where Vallabhbhai has gone and we shall take full independence while attempting to do so. Without achieving freedom for our country we shall not rest in peace nor will Government get peace. We solemnly believe that India's emancipation lies in truth and peace". As a protest to the arrest hartal was observed in all big cities and towns all over India.
- March 9. Vallabhbhai Patel was convicted for disobeying the District Magistrate's order prohibiting him from delivering a speech.

 6014
- March 10. At Lahore the Punjab Congress Committee passed a resolution calling upon all District Congress Committees to hold meetings on the day when Mahatma Gandhi was to commence Civil Disobedience, namely, March 12.
- March 11. Assembly rejected adjournment motion regarding imprisonment of V. Patel. 6016
- March 11. While giving his last message and testament Mahatma Gandhi said: "Our case is strong, our means are purest, and God is with us. There is no defeat for the Satyagrahis till they give up truth. I pray for the success of the battle which begins tomorrow".

- March 12. "Victory or Death"- with this as motto Mahatma Gandhi started on his Civil Disobedience campaign in the morning at 6-30 with a batch of 79 Satyagrahis.
- March 13. While replaying to the Viceroy in Young India Mahatma Gandhi wrote ".....Inspite of the forest of books containing rules and regulations, the only public peace the nation knows is the will of the British administrators. The only public peace the nation knows is the peace of the public prison. India is one vast prison house. I repudiate this law and regard it as my sacred duty to break the mournful monotory of compulsory peace that is choking the heart of the nation for want of free air". 6019
- March 16. Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru U. P. was preparing for the Satyagraha campaign. 6020
- March 18. Mahatma Gandhi continued his satyagraha march alongwith his followers. 6021
- March 21. The A. I. C. C. at its meeting at Ahmedabad passed a resolution approving the decision of the Working Committee authorizing Mahatma Gandhi to initiate and control Civil Disobedience.

 6022
- March 22. When Mahatma Gandhi reached Gajira, he addressed a public meeting in which he said: "If you do not allow the untouchables to mix up with you then rest assured Swaraj will go far away from you".
- March 23. Sen Gupta was sentenced to 10 days' simple imprisonment. 6024
- March 26. Trial of Prof. Indra began in Delhi. 6025
- March 26. Mahatma Gandhi reached Broach and addressed a public meeting. He appealed to every Hindu, Mohammedan and even Englishman to help him. 6026
- March 28. Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed a letter to the President of the Congress, offering his old house "Anand Bhavan" to the nation. To the letter was attached a note in which, it was stated, that the house stood on a site next to the Ashram of Bharadwaj where, in the times of Ramchandra, there was reported to have been a great University. It was also pointed out that the house was intimately connected with the development of the national movement.

 6027
- April 2. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya tendered his resignation from his seat in the Assembly and wrote a letter to the Viceroy.

 6028
- April 3. Mahatma Gandhi reached Navsari and addressed a public meeting. He said: "Either I shall return with what I want or my body will float in the ocean". 6029

- April 5. Prof. Indra was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate. 6030
- April 5. Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi in the morning. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed him. He appealed to the people of India to celebrate April 6 as a day of penance and purification.
- April 6. Mahatma Gandhi and his followers after having their morning bath and prayers broke the Salt Law exactly at 8-30 a.m. After breaking the law Gandhi appealed to the people of India to break the Salt Law wherever it was convenient to them. 6032
- April 7. Kothari, Ramdas Gandhi, and several other Salt Satyagrahis throughout India were arrested and convicted.
- April 8. Nariman and G. Desai were sentenced for breaking Salt Law. 6034
- April 8. There were arrests and convictions all over India, because of breaking salt law.
 6035
- April 9. Devadas Gandhi was arrested and convicted for breaking Salt law. 6036
- April 11. Mrs. and Motilal Nehru re-named Anand Bhavan as Swarajya Bhavan and dedicated to the public. 6037
- April 13. Malaviya launched the campaign of boycott of foreign clothes in the Punjab. 6038
- April 13. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested while boarding a train at Allahabad Junction. He was going to Raipur. 6039
- April 15. Prakasam and Nageswara Rao were fined Rs. 500 each and their cars were attached on their refusal to pay the same. 6040
- April 17. Motilal Nehru took over the charge of the A.I.C.C. office owing to Mahatma Gandhi's refusal. 6041
- April 20. K. Nageswara Rao and G. Rungiah Naidu were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. 6042
- April 22. K. M. Munshi was sentenced to 6 months' S. I. and Rs. 200 fine.
- April 26. Mahadev Desai was sentenced to 6 months' S. I. for breaking Salt Law. 6044
- April 26. Mahatma Gandhi explained in a meeting held at Chharvada in Bulsar Taluka, his plan for raiding 'the Government Salt Depot at Dharasana within a few days.

 6045
- April 29. Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Principal of Gujarat Vidyapeeth, was arrested and sentenced. 6046

- April 29. The Daily Herald warned the Government against pursuing the "disastrous path of repression". 6047
- May 1. Deva Das Gandhi was sentenced to one year's R. I. 6048
- May 2. Viceroy promulgated Ordinance for the trial of Lahore Conspiracy prisoners. 6049
- May 4. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in the camp at Karadi after midnight under Regulation 25 of 1827. He was taken to Yeravada-Jail.
- May 6. Because of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest there was hartal all over India.
 6051

May 8. Abbas Tyabji led volunteers.

May 12. The Viceroy announced that steps were being taken to arrange for the assembling in London of representatives of the proposed Conference to discuss the Indian constitutional problem on or about 20th October.

6053

- May 14. Rukmani Lakshmipathi was sentenced to one year's S.I. Srinivasa Sastri suggested to Government to release Mahatma Gandhi.

 6054
- May 16. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was sentenced to six months' S.I. 6055
- May. 17. Sarojini Naidu was arrested and released. 6056
- May 18. 200 volunteers were arrested at Dharsana. 6057
- May 20. Mahatma Gandhi in an interview to Mr. Slocombe, the representative of the Daily Herald agreed to recommend to the Congress the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement and cooperation at the Round Table Conference on the following four terms. Nationalist newspapers throughout India observed hartal.

 6058
- May 21. Sarojini Naidu, Manilal Gandhi, and others were arrested.
 6059
- May 22. Nariman and others were sentenced. 6060
- May 23. Under section 125 I.P.C., Smt. Sarojini Naidu was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment at Dharsana. 6061
- May 24. 115 were arrested and many injured in the raid on Wadala Salt Pans. 6062
- May 25. Durga Bai was sentenced to one year S.I. 6063
- May 25. Govind Ballabh Pant was arrested at Dharsana. 6064
- May 26. There was a debate in the House of Commons on Indian situation. 6065

- May 27. Madan Mohan Malaviya and his party was arrested. 6066
- May 29. Abhyankar was arrested. 6067
- June 1. About 15,000 volunteers and spectators took part in a raid of a Salt Depot. 6068
- June 3. The Muslims of Bombay showed their sympathy with the Congress. Under the leadership of S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" took out a procession.
- June 4. About 130 volunteers who formed the second batch of Wadala raiders were each sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.
- June 5. The citizens of Bombay celebrated "Gandhi Day" as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.
- June 6. Acharya J.B. Kripalani was sentenced. 6072
- June 6. Dharsana was again raided by 167 volunteers. 6073
- June 9. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution regarding the progress of events in all parts of the country. 6074
- June 10. A volunteer who was injured in lathi charge at Dharsana, died.

 6075
- June 10. Rajendra Prased, Professor Bari, Baldeo Sahay and others were injured as a result of lathi charge by the police on a procession in Patna.

 6076
- June 13. Nilakant Das was sentenced to 6 months' S.I. for breaking the Salt Law.
- June 18. The people of Bombay gave a grand reception to Motilal Nehru. 6078
- June 18. Motilal Nehru, acting President of the All-Indis Congress Committee was accorded a hearty welcome in Bombay. 6079
- June 21. The Government banned the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. 6030
- June 21. The Guntur Magistrate vide an order announced "...... that the public should not wear Gandhi cap in any place frequented by the public within the limits of Guntur Municipality and a radius of five miles therefrom for a period of two months."
- June 22. Slocombe interviewed Motilal Nehru on the present situation.
- June 24. Recommendations of the Simon Commission were published.

- June 25. Indian women residing in London in a meeting condemned the repressive policy of the Government of India. 6084
- June 27. Macdonald conferred with opposition leaders regarding the situation in India. 6085
- June 30. Motilal Nehru was arrested and the Congress Working Committee was declared as an unlawful association. 6086
- July 1. Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud were sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment for being a member of an unlawful organization, i.e., the Congress Working Committee. 6087
- July 2. The Bombay citizens gave a grand reception to Vallabhbhai Patel. 6088
- July 4. Malaviya was nominated member of the A.I.C.C. 6089
- July 5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was arrested and convicted. 6090
- July 7. All-India Depressed Classes Conference met in Meerut. 6091
- July 8. The Government of India seized the "Navajivan Press" where the Young India was published. Mahatma Gandhi had made a public trust of the whole property appointing Vallabhbhai Patel, Jamna Lal Bajaj, Mahadeo Desai and others, as trustees. 6092
- July 9. Lord Irwin announced the object of the Round Table Conference which was to meet in London. 6093
- July 10. M.S. Anney was arrested while breaking porest Laws. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

 6094

- July 12. Dr. Moonjee was arrested and sentenced.
- July 14. The members of the Nationalist, Independent, and Swaraj parties in Assembly passed a resolution authorizing its Chairman, Jayakar, to take such steps as he may think necessary so as to bring about an amicable settlement of then prevailing political situation in India.
- July 15. Sir Ali Imam accepted dictatorship at the Patna Congress Committee. 6097
- July 16. Lahore High Court dismissed petition contesting the legality of the Conspiracy Case Ordinance. 6098
- July 19. Viceroy conferred with non-officials regarding the Simon Report. 6099
- July 20. The Nationalist Muslims in a Conference at Lucknow exposed the retrograde and reactionary character of the Simon Report.
- July 21. Nationalist Muslims met in Conference at Lucknow and condemned the Simon Report. 6101

- July 22. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar left for Poona on their peace mission to meet Mahatma Gandhi. 6102
- July 23. Sir Sapru and Jayakar interviewed Gandhiji in jail.

- July 28. Sir Sapru and Jayakar conferred with Nehru at Naini Jail. 6104
- August 1. The members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested. 6105
- August 2. Banaras Hindu University classes were suspended as a result of picketing. 6106
- August 3. Vallabhbhai Patel and Pt. Malaviya were arrested in Bombay. 6107
- August 7. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad acted as President of the Congress in succession to Vallabhbhai Patel. 6108
- August 7. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, convicted the members of the Working Committee. 6109
- August 8. Pt. Malaviya declined to pay fine and was jailed. 6110
- August 9. Pt. Malaviya was released on a third party paying the fine.
 6111
- August 10. The Nehrus accompanied by Dr. Syed Mahmud left for Yervada. 6112
- August 11. The order not to wear Gandhi Cap in the interest of the public peace was set aside by the Madras High Court. 6113
- August 11. Madan Mohan Malaviya appealed to the merchants of Bombay to boycott the British goods. 6114
- August 13. Peace talks at Yervada began; Vallabhbhai and Sarojini Naidu were present besides Gandhiji and Nehru. 6115
- August 14. The Congress leaders handed over a letter to Sir Sapru and Jayakar. 6116
- August 16. Martial Law was proclaimed in Peshawar. 6117
- August 17. Mrs. Zutshi, Punjab Congress Dictator, was arrested and convicted.

 6118
- August 18. Bengal Council condemned Simon Report by a majority.
 6119
- August 19. Satin Sen was convicted to one year R. I. for violating jail rules.
- August 20. Ahmedabad police charged student-picketers with lathi, 6121

- August 21. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acting President of the Indian National Congress, was arrested under the Intimidation Ordinance in connection with a speech delivered at Meerut some time ago. He was taken to Meerut to stand his trial.

 6122
- August 21. All the Congress Associations in Bombay Presidency and U. P., were declared unlawful. 6123
- August 22. S. C. Bose was elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation by 44 to 20 votes. 6124
- August 25. Dr. Sapru and Jayakar interviewed the Viceroy on the Peace Mission. 6125
- August 25. Congress Working Committee was declared unlawful by the Government of India in Delhi. 6126
- August 26. Dr. Ansari officiated as President of the A.I.C.C. 6127
- August 26. In Lahore and Simla the National Flag Day was celebrated. 6128
- August 27. The members of the Congress Working Committee were convicted. 6129
- August 27. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mrs. Zutshi were convicted. 6130
- August 28. The All-India Congress Committee was declared unlawful. 6131
- August 28. V. J. Patel, Pandit Malaviya, and Dr. Ansari were arrested. 6132
- August 29. The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal was shot and was seriously injured.
- August 30. There was Mutiny in Meerut prison. 6134
- August 30. Smt. Hansa Mehta, President of Bombay "War Council" was arrested. 6135
- September 2. A lathi charge was reported in Surat in connection with the election boycott campaign. 6136
- September 3. Twelve women picketers of Calcutta were sentenced.
- September 5. The peace negotiations had broken down after an hour's Conference with Mahatma Gandhi. 6138
- September 7. Three were killed and several injured in a fracas in Bombay.
- September 8. Motilal Nehru was released, 6140

September 9. Ten students were injured in a police said on the University classes in Calcutta. 6141

September 9. The Punjab Congress Committees were declared unlawful by the Government. 6142

September 10. The personnel of the Indian wing of the Round Table Conference was announced. 6143

September 11. R. S. Pandit, son-in-law of Motilal Nehru, was arrested on a charge of sedition. 6144

September 11. The Viceroy said in his letter to Sir Sapıu and Jayakar that the Government cannot contemplate repudiation of debts in "any form or degree".

September 13. Three persons were killed in a police fining at Bulandshahr. 6146

September 15. R. S. Pandit was sentenced at Allahabad to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 6147

September 15. Dewan Chaman Lal declined invitation to the Round Table Conference. 6148

September 17. Several batches of lady volunteers were arrested in Bombay in connection with picketing at the polling booths.

6149

September 17. The Delhi Congress bodies declared unlawful.

6150

September 18. The police raided the Jallianwala Bagh. 6151

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September 23. Asaf Ali, the third "Dictator" of the Delhi "War Council" was arrested. 6152

September 29. Lord Irwin, in course of a lengthy speech accused Congress Leaders of "Double Dealing". 6153

October 2. The Bombay Congress launched an experimental measure of "military training" in connection with the formation of the nucleus of the Congress "Army".

6154

October 7. The judgment was delivered after a protracted trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case by the special Tribunal in the Lahorejail.

October 8. Krishna Kant Malaviya, Editor of the Abhyudaya of Allahabad was sentenced at Kanpur to one year's R. I. under Section 124-A, I. P. C. 6156

October 10. H. E. the Viceroy promulgated Ordinance No. IX of 1930 called the Unlawful Associations Ordinance 1930 to make further provision against associations dangerous to the public peace.

October 12. When the Government of India declared all the Congress bodies unlawful, the Bengalitola Congress Committee, Banaras held its office under a peepul tree in the Chittaranjan Park. Similarly a number of Congress Committees in other cities were set up in open spaces in streets.

6158

October 14. Smt. Parvati Devi, daughter of late Lala Lajpat Rai, was arrested in Lahore and convicted. 6159

October 15. The police occupied the Bombay Congress House.
6160

October 17. The Swaraj Bhavan in Allahabad was raided and searched by the police. 6161

October 19. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested in Allahabad, near his house "Anand Bhavan". 6162

October 21. The Kanpur Congress was declared unlawful by the Government. 6163

6164

October 24. Mahadev Desai was released from jail.

October 24. Pandit Govind Malaviya, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested at the Naini Central Jail premises just after the trial of Jawaharlal Nehru. The arrest was under Section 124-A, I.P.C., in connection with the speech he delivered on the 8th October last.

October 27. Pandit Kunzru appealed for public support to the cause of Indians in East Africa. 6166

October 27. The police raided the Bengalitola Congress Office and Camp at Chittaranjan Park, Banaras, and seized the flag and signboards and arrested the volunteers' captain and two others. 6167

October 28. Six volunteers were arrested in Calcutta for picketing the Customs House. 6168

October 29. Jawaharlal Nehru was convicted by the City Magistrate, Allahabad.

October 30. Mrs. Sen Gupta was arrested in Delhi. 6170

October 30. The Government of India declared the Congress bodies unlawful in Bihar and Orissa.
6171

October 31. Prof. B.G. Kothari was sentenced to two months' S.I. in Nagpur. 6172

October 31. T.A.K. Sherwani, former member of the Congress Working Committee, who was convicted in Bombay in connection with the "Tilak Day" procession on August 2, was released from the Thana Jail.

November 1. Brailsford urged General Amnesty to make Round Table Conference a success. 6174

November 2. Smt. Sen Gupta was sentenced to one year's S.I. 6175

November 3. Jagat Narain Lal, Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, was sentenced to 9 months R.I. 6176

November 5. "Gandhi Day" was celebrated in Bombay and the suburbs.

November 7. Dr. Balerakar was appointed the fifteenth President of the Bombay Congress War Council. 6178

November 8. Political prisoners in Benarcs jail resorted to hunger strike.
6179

November 9. The Punjab University Senate protested against D.A.V. College police raid. 6180

November 11. Mrs. Kale, C.P. "War Council" President, was arrested and convicted for 4 months' S.I. 6181

November 11. The Congress bodies in Karnataka were declared unlawful by the Government. 6182

November 11. Kumari Shyamkumari Nehru and Krishnakumari Nehru were arrested on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly in connection with the "Jawahar Week" procession in Allahabad. They were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50/- in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

November 12. The King of England presided over for the first time a Round Table Conference as King Emperor of India which was to discuss the question of India's independence.

6184

November 12. Abbas Tyabji was released.

6185

Novebmer 14. Nobel prize for Physics was awarded to Sir C.V. Raman. 6186

November 14. The police raided many offices and presses in Delhi to search "Jawahar Day pamphlet". 6187

November 15. Hindu-Muslim agreement had reached in London on the Sind and N.W. Frontier questions. 6188

November 15. The Congress Flag was hoisted over the Trafalgar Square, London as a demonstration in favour of self-determination for India, organized by the London members of the I.L.P. 6189

November 16. The "Jawahar Day" was celebrated throughout the country in a solemen way. 6190

November 17. 218 persons were arrested in Delhi in connection with the "Jawahar Day". 6191

November 19. Lala Dunichand and Santanam, Lahore Congress leaders, were re-arrested. 6192

November 20. The late Lajpat Rai's daughter was sentenced to six months' S.I. in Lahore. 6193

November 22. Jairamdas Doulatram was sentenced to six months' R.I. 6194

November 23. Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal, Gujarat "Dictator", was fined Rs. 1,000/-. 6195

November 24. Brelvi of the Bombay Chronicle and Sadanand of the Free Press, were arrested. 6196

November 25. Mahadev Desai was arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 6197

December 1. Brelvi, Editor of the Bombay Chronicle, was sentenced to 5 months' and Rs. 250/- fine.

December 5. Hundred persons were injured in lathi charge in Benares. 6199

December 5. "Gandhi Day" in Bombay was celebrated. The police made a lathi charge on the peaceful demonstrators. 6200

December 7. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested in Ahmedabad. 6201

December 8. Lt.-Col. Simpson, Inspector-General of Prisons (Bengal) was shot dead. 6202

December 10. K.M. Munshi broke his fast. 6203

December 11. Churchill made a speech reminding the British nation of the grave dangers in India.

6204

December 12. Mother of Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested. 6205

December 15. The Viceroy, while addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce, made a bitter attack on the Civil Disobedience Movement.

6206

December 16. Mrs. Hansa Mehta opened the All-India Khadi Exhibition at Jalagon. 6207

December 18. Dr. Syed Mahmud was released. 6203

December 18. Jawaharlal Nehru went on fast in protesst of flogging of prisoners.
6209

December 19. Punjab High Court upholds the corfeiture of the Security of The Hindustan Times. 6210

December 20. Lord Willingdon was appointed the next Viceroy of India. 6211

December 21. Forty ladies in the Delhi Jail resorted to hunger strike.

December 23. Madan Mohan Malaviya was released. 6213

December 23. H.E. the Viceroy promulgated two more Ordinances to curb the National movement.

December 25. Over 200 were injured in the lathi charges by the Bombay police. 6215

December 28. S. Satyamurti, President of the Tamilnad Council of Action, was arrested in Madras for trying to proceed with the Flag Salutation Ceremony despite the police ban. 6216

December 29. Mrs. Kamala Nehru was arrested. 6217

December 30. Volunteer organizations in Meerut were declared unlawful. 6218

- January 1. Elaborate police arrangements were made by the Government all over the City of Bombay to foil the celebrations of Independence Day Anniversary.

 6219
- January 1. Late Smt. Kamala Nehru was arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 6220
- January 1. N.S. Hardikar was arrested at Hubli under Section 17
 1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. 6221
- January 4. Maulana Mohamed Ali died in London in the morning at 9-30 a.m. 6222
- January 5. A Government Gazette Extraordinary declared sixteen Congress organizations as unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in Sind. 6223
- January 5. Babu Mohanlal Saxena was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default to one month more.

 6224
- January 6. Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 6225
- January 6. Ramdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, was sentenced by the Additional Magistrate, Surat. 6226
- January 9. By an extraordinary order the Governor-General-in-Council declared the Tamluk Civil Disobedience Committee and the Contai Civil Disobedience Committee both within the district of Midnapore to be unlawful associations under Sub-Section (3) of Section 1 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance 1930 (IX of 1930).

- January 10. S. Satyamurti and eleven others including a woman and Chinnaswami Iyengar were convicted. 6228
- January 11. Congress adherents attempted to hold a meeting on the Rambagh Recreation Ground, Karachi, but they were prevented by a strong force of police. 6229
- January 18. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested in Berhampur.

- January 22. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, a prominent worker of Bombay was arrested. 6231
- January 22. The Working Committee considered the cablegramme received by Motilal Nehru from Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri.

- January 24. Ramkrishna Biswas was sentenced death and Kalipada Chakrabarty sentenced to transportation from India in connection with the Chandpur Inspector Murder Case. 6233
- January 25. Lord Irwin, then the Viceroy of India, ordered the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee and cancelled the notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act declaring Committee an unlawful association. 6234
- January 26. Gandhi was released from prison along with Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and 25 other leaders. 6235
- February 1. Mahatma Gandhi in a press statement said that the members of the Working Committee were unanimously of the view that the movement could not be withdrawn or slackened unless a truce was declared.

 6236
- February 6. Pandit Motilal Nehru expired at 6-40 a.m. at Lucknow where he had gone for x-ray treatment. Mahatma Gandhi was present at that moment.

 6237
- February 6. "The attainment by India of Dominion Status is no longer in dispute" observed 26 delegates who returned from the Round Table Conference to-day.

 6238
- February 7. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru met Gandhi. 6239
- February 16. Lord Irwin agreed to meet Gandhi for an interview. Gandhi for an interview.
- February 17. Gandhi had an interview with Lord Irwin, from 2-30 to 6-10 p.m. in New Delhi. 6241
- February 18. Gandhi-Irwin talks ended in suspense, due to the latter's consultation with White Hall, London. 6242
- February 19. Mahatma Gandhi was suddenly called to the "Viceroy's House" on this day and had half an hour's talk with the Viceroy.

 6243

- February 20. Gandhi addressed a mammoth meeting in Delhi on the political situation. 6244
- February 22. Congress Working Committee, which met at Dr. Ansari's place, in Delhi, agreed to stand by Gandhi and gave him full authority.

 6245
- February 22. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the meeting of the All-India Muslim League. 6246
- February 23. Gandhi addressed the Council of Muslim League.
 6247
- February 24. The Viceroy summoned to-day eight Round Table Conference delegates who were present in Delhi. 6248
- February 25. In a public meeting Sir P. C. Ray adopted a Resolution urging amnesty to political prisoners of all shades and commutation of death sentences with a view to creating a proper and peaceful atmosphere.

 6249
- February 27. Gandhi had an interview with Lord Irwin for the third time. 6250
- February 27. Chandar Sekhar Azad, a great revolutionary, was shot dead in Alfred Park of Allahabad. Mr. Nott-Bomer and Inspector Bisheshar Singh of the C.I.D. were wounded. Some say that Shri Azad finding his ammunition exhausted committed suicide.

 6251
- February 28. In a largely attended public meeting which was held at Azad Maidan, Bombay a number of speakers supported the proposed idea of sending a memorandum to the Viceroy with a monster petition signed by over two lakhs of citizens requesting H. E. to use his prerogative and commute the death sentences passed on Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev, to one of transportation of life.
- March 1. Gandhi resumed negotiations with the Viceroy. 6253
- March 4. According to the settlement arrived at consequent on the conversations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy the Civil Disobedience movement was to be discontinued and certain action taken by the Government of India and local Governments which included amnesty to persons convicted of non-violent offences in connection with civil disobedience, withdrawal of Ordinances, restoration of confiscated, forfeited, or attached properties except in certain circumstances, and administrative concession to make salt in certain areas.
- March 5. Gandhi assumed editorship of the Young India and Navajivan. 6255
- March 8. Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a big meeting in Bombay in support of Gandhi-Irwin Pact. 6256

- March 10. Gandhi received a purse of Rs. 70,000/-, a gold takli and ten maunds of handspun yarn. 6257
- March 17. Disorderly scenes marred the proceedings of a mammoth meeting in the mill area in Bombay which Mahatma Gandhi addressed.
- March 19. Gandhi interviewed Lord Irwin for the first time after the truce and discussed with him about the release of political prisoners, including the death sentences on Bhagat Sing, Rajguru and Sukhdev, for alleged murder of Saunders in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

 6259
- March 23. Bhagat Singh's mercy petition to H. E. the Viceroy was rejected. Bhagat Singh's father, Shri Kishen Singh, Rajguru's mother and the relations of Sukhdev, were intimated by the authorities to interview them for the last time in jail on this day. At midnight Bhagat Singh was executed. The date of his execution was kept secret as authorities expected trouble.
- March 25. An Indian movie company made a film of Gandhi. He gave a message on Khaddar. 6261
- March 25. While addressing a mammoth meeting Gandhi said, "Gandhi may die, but Gandhism will live for ever". 6262
- March 25. "Red Shirts", black flags, and shouts of 'Leaders go back" and "Down with the Truce" greeted Gandhiji as he alighted to Malir, 13 miles off Karachi, on this day.

 6263
- March 27. In the Naujawan Conference at Karachi Subhas Chandra Bose, in his presidential address, referring to Bhagat Singh's execution asked of what use the truce terms were if the lives of such heroes could not be saved.

 6264
- March 29. The 45th Session of the Indian National Congress assmbled at Karachi on this day in an open air stadium. There were no less than 40,000 visitors. Punctually at 6 p. m., Shri Vallabhbhai Patel, the President, arrived followed by a procession of volunteers. In the procession were Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (now a citizen of Pakistan). The President and Gandhiji were greeted with a tremendous ovation. Vallabhbhai Patel delivered his presidential address, after the welcome address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee.
- March 30. "I give no promise and no undertaking that the Congress delegation will bring complete independence but I pledge my word that they will not bring back greater bondage' with these words Gandhiji supported the resolution moved by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru endorsing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in the Open session of the Congress on this day.

- March 31. Karachi Congress met in open air. Gandhi was greeted with black flags by young revolutionaries, and presented him black flowers in token of sorrow of Bhagat Singh's execution. It is to be noticed that Gandhi did not support violent action of India's one of the best known martyrs.
- March 31. After heated debate extending over many hours the Subjects Committee of the Congress adopted a resolution prepared by Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and re-drafted in the Select Committee of the Subjects Committee, "explaining to the masses what Swaraj means".
- April 1. Addressing the annual session of the Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Hind, Mahatma Gandhi condemned the communal riots in Agra, Kanpur, etc., and said that if one learnt toleration such riots would become impossibilities.

 6269
- April 4. Shaukat Ali had an interview with Gandhi. 6270
- April 5. A good deal of heat and a spirit of revenge on the Hindus owing to communal riots were exhibited in speeches delivered at the special session of the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi with Maulana Shaukat Ali in the Chair.
- April 7. The All-India Muslim Conference resolutions pained and astonished British supporters of Indian National aspirations, who hoped that Mahatma Gandhi's generous advances would disarm communal hostility and facilitate unity.

 6272
- April 17. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of Federation of Indian Chambers. 6273
- April 18. Gandhi bade farewell to Lord Irwin.

- April 18. Presiding over the Nationalist Muslims' Conference at Lucknow, Sir Ali Amam stressed on the necessity of Joint Electorate as in his opinion, Separate Electorate was not only a negation of Indian Nationalism but also positively harmful to the Muslims themselves.
- April 19. Dr. Ansari addressed the Nationalist Muslims' Conference at Lucknow and said that the very idea of Separate Electorate is dangerous to Indian Nationalism.

 6276
- April 22. C. Rajagopalachariar, in the course of an appeal to the public, said: "This period of truce should be a good period of hard labour on behalf of the Congress. It should not by any means be taken by Congress workers as a holiday."
- April 26. National Flag Day was inaugurated in the morning in a spectacular way by Smt. Naidu at the Bombay Congress House.
- April 26. Drastic cut in military expenditure, safeguards for State subjects, complete fiscal autonomy and scrutiny of public debts,

according to the "Bombay Chronicle" formed the main conditions which Mahatma Gandhi insisted must be fulfilled before he decided to attend the Round Table Conference when it assembled in London.

6279

- April 28. A meeting of over 4,000 people representing employees and operators in the cotton industry in Blackburn district, protested against the economic policy of the Government of India and the boycotting and picketing policy directed against Lancashire goods by the Indian National Congress.
- May 2. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, speaking at the U. P. Political Conference at Mirzapur, referred to the present political situation and pointed out that the Hindu-Muslim disharmony was the greatest hindrance to political progress. 6281
- To counteract the propaganda for separate electorates, a largely attended meeting of Karachi Mohammedans was held under the presidentship of Maulana Mohomed Sidik, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee of the Congress
- May 13. A public meeting was held on the Ridge in Simla to welcome Mahatma Gandhi. In conclusion, Gandhiji exhorted the audience to work for the spread of Khaddar and boycott of liquor.

- Gandhi left Simla with Kasturba Gandhi for Nainital. May 17. 6284
- May 22. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in an interview said: "Mr. Gandhi's attitude towards R. T. C. has been undergoing constant 6285 changes, which is certainly disconcerting."
- May 29. Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy that he would attend the Round Table Conference only to place Congress views and not to participate in the same.
- May 30. An emphatic reiteration of the Delhi All-India Muslim Conference demands as irreducible minimum was voiced at the All-India Khilafat Conference, which opened at Bombay under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni.
- May 31. In reply to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's statement, Gandhiji said that he would fully participate in the proposed R. T. C. discus-6288 sions.
- June 5. The Second Berar Provincial Conference began its session at Khaurgaon under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress.
- June 7. Abdul Gaffar Khan (now a citizen of Pakistan) addressed a largely attended public meeting in Bardoli, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi presiding.

- June 8. Mahatma Gandhi was interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the statement of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in connection with his attitude towards the Round Table Conference. 6291
- June 10. Congress Working Committee unanimously bestowed full authority in Gandhi to represent the Congress in the R.T.C. 6292
- June 14. In an interview Gandhi disclosed that he was twice in the firing line during the Boer War. 6293
- June 17. Gandhi explained his position regarding the Congress Working Committee's resolution on R.T.C. 6294
- June 18. Mahatma Gandhi in a signed article in Young India explained why he agreed to represent the Congress at the Round Table Conference as authorized by the Working Committee. 6295
- June 18. Gandhi interviewed Lord Willingdon regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. 6296
- June 20. Gandhi's name for the Federal Structure Committee of R.T.C. included. 6297
- June 22. Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an article in the "Navajivan" strongly condemned the attempt on the Bombay Governor at Poona. 6298
- June 23. Gandhi dined with a few young Europeans of Bombay at the Taj Hotel. 6299
- June 24. Gandhi attended the Congress of Cloth Merchants of Bombay at the Congress House, Bombay. 6300
- June 24. Gandhi Reception Committee in London was formed.
 6301
- June 25. Gandhi informed the Viceroy of his ultimatum to Collectors of Surat.
- June 27. R.R. Gorlic, district and sessions judge, 24 Parganas, was shot dead in his Court by a Bengali youth at about 2 O'clock in the afternoon. The assailant was shot dead by the police immediately following the incident.
- July 28. Gandhi congratulated Sir Ernest Hoston on his narrow escape.

 6304
- July 30. Mahatma Gandhi, in an article in Young India congratulated H.E. Sir E. Hoston on his providential escape and warned believers in violence to take a lesson from "this happy tragedy" happy because none has suffered but the assailant. Continuing Gandhi wrote: "Bhagat Singh worship has done and is doing incalculable harm to the country".
- July 30. The 13th annual session of the National Liberal Federation of India opened at Bombay at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall

- with C.Y. Chintamani in the chair, in the presence of over 400 delegates, and a large number of distinguished visitors. 6306
- August 1. Congress Working Committee adopted Gandhi design of National Flag with certain changes i.e., Saffron, white, and green, and the *Charkha* across the white colour only. Saffron colour is for courage and sacrifice; white for peace and truth; green for faith and strength; *Charkha* is for welfare of masses.
- August 1. Performed the opening ceremony of a temple constructed by Sir Chunibai for untouchables. 6308
- August 8. In heavy rains a large gathering assembled in the Congress House in Bombay, when Vallabhbhai Patel in the presence of the members of the Working Committee and other prominent Congress leaders, hoisted the newly designed Congress flag. 6309
- August 11. Gandhi wired the Viceroy regarding the violation of Gandhi-Irwin Pact by Provincial Governments. 6310
- August 13. Viceroy's reply was deemed unsatisfactory, and Gandhi decided not to go to London. Congress Working Committee ratified his decision.

 6311
- August 19. Gandhi released for publication his letter to Lord Willingdon. 6312
- August 19. In an article Mahatma Gandhi exposed the sabotage tactics of the bureaucracy to undermine the whole basis of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement.

 6313
- August 23. Government of India issued a statement replying to Gandhi's charge-sheet. 6314
- August 23. The Government of India issued a statement in reply to Mahatma Gandhi's article dated August 19, 1931 defending the conduct of the Officials of the Provincial Governments.

 6315
- August 26. Gandhi had an interview with Lord Willingdon in Simla. 6316
- August 27. A fresh agreement was signed by Gandhi and Willingdon reserving right of Congress to adopt defensive direct action.

 6317

- August 27. Gandhi left Simla by special train.
- August 28. The Government of India published to day the terms of the settlement with Mahatma Gandhi. It was emphasized that the Delhi Pact remained operative, and that the Congress would be represented at the Round Table Conference by Mahatma Gandhi.

 6319
- August 29. Mahatma Gandhi sailed for London by S.S. Rajputana from Bombay. He was being accompanied to England by his son, Devadas Gandhi, two Secretaries and Miss Slade (Miraben). Other

delegates to the Round Table Conference, sailing by the same boat, were Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal, the Raja of Korea and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mahatma Gandhi also addressed a public meeting and gave a message to the Press just before his departure.

- September 3. Arabs and Indians, at Aden gave Gandhi a rousing reception and presented him a purse of 328 guineas. 6321
- September 7. Gandhi received another welcome address at Port Said. Shaukat Ali joined him and had a long discussion with him.
 6322
- September 7. The Round Table Conference entered on its second and more important phase, with the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee.

 6323
- September 11. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed Tamilnad Naujawan Conference. 6324
- September 12. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in London to attend the Round Table Conference. 6325
- September 13. Mahatma Gandhi broadcast to America for half-an-hour. 6326
- September 14. Gandhi attended (in silence, being Monday, his silence day), the Federal Structure Committee. 6327
- September 15. Mahatma Gandhi spoke in the Federal Structure Committee for the first time to-day, the second day of the general discussion.

 6328
- September 16. Mahatma Gandhi addressed practically all labour rank present in the Committee Room of the House of Commons. 6329
- September 17. Mahatma Gandhi in his speech at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, complained about the un-representative nature of the committee.

 6330
- September 22. Mahatma Gandhi, in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee protested against the manner in which action was taken in regard to the rupee and said he was unable to give the support which Sir S. Hoare had requested.
- September 23. Four weavers from the Mills in the immediate vicinity of Manchester met Mahatma Gandhi. 6332
- September 26. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Punjab Political Conference held at Jhang. 6333
- September 27. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views regarding foreign cloth to a representative of Reuter. 6334
- September 30. Lord Burnham declared Mahatma Gandhi the greatest enemy of Britain, 6335

- October 1. While presiding the non-Official Minorities Conference, Mahatma Gandhi discussed Dr. Ambedkar's motion for special representation of minorities like Muslims.

 6336
- October 6. The Labour Party Conference at Scarborough unanimously passed a resolution reaffirming its belief in the light of the Indian peoples to full self-government and self-determination and supporting the Round Table Conference as a means of establishing this right.
- October 8. Mahatma Gandhi at the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee announced the failure of the negotiations to find an agreed solution to the question of minorities.

 6338
- October 13. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the National Labour Club in London. 6339
- October 23. The Peasants' Conference held at Allahabad passed a resolution emphasising that rent remissions in that District were inadequate and that there appeared to be no other alternative than to re-start the no-tax campaign under the guidance of the Congress.
- October 24. Dr. Ansari addressed the Punjab Nationalist Muslims' Conference held at Lahore. 6341
- October 31. Mahatma Gandhi condemned the New Bengal Ordinance. 6342
- November 2. The U. P. Congress Committee discussed the question of a "no-rent" campaign. 6343
- November 3. Subhas Chandra Bose deplored the terrorist outrages and appealed to the revolutionary element in Bengal to rally round the Congress banner and to follow its creed and programme.

 6344
- November 5. Mahatma Gandhi met King George for the first time in his life.
- November 10. Mahatma Gandhi addressed a mass meeting at the Friends' Meeting House in London. 6346
- November 15. Jawaharlal Nehru along with other leaders discussed the U. P. Agrarian distress. 6347
- November 17. Mahatma Gandhi while explaining the Congress stand on the question of Army, stated that the present Army is an army of occupation.

 6348
- November 19. The Allahabad District Congress Committee decided to withhold payment of rent and revenue while negotiations were pending with the Government, 6349

- November 19. Mahatma Gandhi stated at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee that it was impossible to commit the Congress, much less the future Government of India to a sweeping resolution of the character of the formula adopted in the last session providing for no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community and the Indian born subjects.
- November 25. Mahatma Gandhi explained the Bengal situation before the Federal Committee. 6351
- November 26. There was heated discussion between Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sir Samuel Hoare in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. 6352
- November 28. The plenary session of the Indian Round Table Conference was opened. 6353
- December 1. Second Act of the Round Table Conference drama was concluded. 6354
- December 4. Negotiations between the U. P. Congress and the Government ended in failure.
- December 5. Gandhi left England for Paris en route to India.
 6356
- December 11. Preparation for launching No-Rent Campaign began to be made in U. P. 6357
- December 15. The U. P. police searched the Anand Bhavan and Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad. 6358
- December 21. Purushottamdas Tandon was tried and sentenced under the U. P. Ordinance for disobeying the order of the Magistrate.
- December 23. Allahabad Congress Office was raided by the police.
- December 25. Abdul Gaffar Khan, leader of the "Red Shirts" was arrested. 6361
- December 26. Jawaharlal and T. A. K. Sherwani were arrested who left for Bombay to welcome Mahatma Gandhi. 6362
- December 28. Mahatma Gandhi precisely at 8 a.m. landed Bombay by S. S. Pilsna. 6363
- December 28. He condemned the arrests of political leaders and issued a statement. 6364
- December 29. Mahatma Gandhi requested for an interview with the Viceroy who refused to meet him. 6365
- December 30. In consultation with the Working Committee Gandhiji sent a message to the Viceroy asking him whether the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was at end.

December 31. Congress Working Committee discussed the Viceroy's reply with Gandhi. 6367

- January 1. The Congress Working Committee revived the Civil Disobedience movement subject to seven conditions. 6368
- January 1. Viceroy's reply to Gandhi and the latter's rejoinder were published. 6369
- January 2. Subhash Chandra Bose was arrested aboard the train at Kalyan under Regulation III of 1818. 6370
- January 3. Viceroy declined to have interview with Gandhi. 6371
- January 4. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at "Mani Bhavan" Bombay. 6372
- January 4. The Government of India declared the Congress Working Committee unlawful. 6373
- January 4. H. E. the Viceroy promulgated four Ordinances for the purpose of meeting the situation created by the Civil Disobedience movement. 6374
- January 5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President in succession to Sardar Patel, was arrested, and Dr. Ansari was appointed.
 6375
- January 5. There was war on the Congress all over the country. Thousands of people were arrested all over the country. 6376
- January 6. Congress Working Committee was declared unlawful and four new Ordinances were promulgated. V. J. Patel and forty others were arrested in Bombay.
- January 8. Dr. Ansari was arrested and Sardar Sardul Singh was appointed in his place. 6378
- January 9. C. Rajagopalachari and Satyamurty were arrested in Madras. 6379
- January 10. Kasturba Gandhi, Miss Methuben Petit and Miss Patel were arrested near Bardoli. 6380
- January 13. The police occupied the "Swaraj Bhawan" in Allahabad where the A.I.C.C. Office was located. 6381
- January 14. Under an order issued by the District Magistrate, the office of the *Navajivan* was locked up. Mohanlal Bhatt, the Editor, was also arrested.

 6382
- January 18. American religious leaders appealed to the Prime Minister to release Gandhi. 6383

- January 19. Influential non-Congress men in Madras had issued a statement protesting against the *lathi* charge. 6384
- January 22. Congress funds in Bombay banks were forfeited.

- January 26. Constituent Assembly in New Delhi had an adjournment motion on the arrest and internment of Gandhi. 6386
- January 26. There were mass arrests and convictions all over India on "Independence Day." 6387
- January 27. Mira Ben interviewed Gandhi in Yervada prison.

6388

January 29. R.T.C. Committee Members arrived in Bombay.

- January 30. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was elected Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. 6390
- February 1. Correspondence between Gandhi and Sir Samuel Hoare was released to press. 6391
- February 1. The offices of the District Congress Committee, Seva Dal, the Gandhi Ashram, the Azad Sabha and the Bal Bharat Camp, in Lahore, were raided by the police and arrests were made.

 6392
- February 2. Pandit Malaviya's long letter to the Viceroy was published. 6393
- February 6. Sir Stanley Jackson was fired at by a girl student at the Calcutta Convocation. 6394
- February 9. The Congress Flag was removed from the Poona Municipal Office. 6395
- February 11. Pandit Malaviya's 70th birthday was celebrated at the Banaras Hindu University with great enthusiasm. 6396
- February 13. Amrital Seth was arrested on board S. S. "Kenya" when he landed in Bombay. 6397
- February 14. Sardar Sardul Singh, Congress President, was arrested. 6398
- February 15. Bina Das, who attempted to shoot the Bengal Governor, was sentenced to 9 years' R. I. 6399
- February 19. Morarji Desai, who resigned his post as Deputy Collector during the last Civil Disobedience Movement and became Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Committee, was tried and sentenced for breach of "parole" to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300/- fine.
- February 29. There was a debate in the House of Commons on the political situation in India, 6401

- March 1. Smt. Leelavati Munshi was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300/- fine, in default to three months' further imprisonment.
- March 12. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who was released on "parole" was re-arrested for failing to report himself to the police, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500/- fine.

- March 15. Smt. Kasturba Gandhi was arrested and sentenced bythe Bardoli Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment. 6404
- March 30. Government carried Bengal Detenus' Bill with one amendment in the Assembly. 6405
- April 2. "Buy Indian" procession was banned in Lahore. 6406
- April 4. Maulana Shaukat Ali complained against the Congress volunteers who picketed in front of the Muslim firms in Bombay.
 6407
- April 5. A. H. Lyard, District Magistrate, Delhi, refused to grant permission to hold the 47th session of the Congress in Delhi. 6408
- April 5. Smt. Sarojini Naidu, acting President of the Congress, issued a statement on the ban on the 47th session of the Congress.

- April 7. Sarojini Naidu performed the opening ceremony of Swadeshi Bazar in Bombay. 6410
- April 9. A. Forrester Paton, protested against the Ordinance regime in India. 6411
- April 9. The Congress flag was flown in London over Trafalgar Square. 6412
- April 17. Pethick Lawrence addressing the Unitarian's Christian Assembly at Birmingham, said that the Indian people wanted self-government and while for the time we might by force keep them in subjection, a time would come when the people would rise and wrench themselves free.
- April 19. The Reception Committee of the Delhi session of the Congress was declared unlawful by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
 6414
- April 21. The members of the Reception Committee of the Delhi session of the Congress were arrested in Delhi. 6415
- April 21. Smt. Usha Malaviya, daughter-in-law of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, was sentenced to three months' simple imprison ment and a fine of Rs. 500/-, in default to six months' further imprisonment.

 6416

April 22. Smt. Sarojini Naidu was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. 6417

April 24. The 47th session of the Congress which met in Delhi under the Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk, was dispersed by the police. Seth Ranchordas Amritlal of Ahmedabad, it was reported, was the President of this session. The police arrested about 150 people.

6418

- April 30. Robert Douglas, District Magistrate, of Midnapore, was shot dead by a Bengali youth. 6419
- May 1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, his son Pandit Govind Malaviya and his grandson, Pandit Sridhar Malaviya alongwith two companions, who were arrested in connection with the Delhi Congress session, were released today.
- May 1. Dr. Jivaraj Mehta was sentenced.

6421

- May 11. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was released from jail. 6422
- May 16. Casualities in the Bombay riot were 100 dead, and 1,000 injured. 6423
- May 19. Mira Bhen (Miss Slade) was released.

6424

- May 21. Seth Ranchordas, mill owner of Ahmedabad, who presided over the Delhi session of the Congress, was tried under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance on a charge of breach of the conditions of the restraint notice served on him and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000/-. in default, six months' additional imprisonment. 6425
- May 22. The Editor of Bombay Samachar and the Manager of Navajivan were sentenced to one year's R.I. 6426
- May 26. British Socialists in meeting, presided over by Mr. Brockway, sent fraternal greetings to the Congress—"especially the 80,000 persons in prison." 6427
- May 28. Bengal Anti-Terrorist Ordinance was renewed. 6428
- May 29. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya while speaking in a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Banaras, in connection with the "All-India Swadeshi Day" appealed to help the Swadeshi Movement.

 6429
- May 30. Communal rioting in Bombay broke out.
- June 1. The police seized the Wardha Satyagraha Ashram and three other places belonging to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. 6431
- June 4. Over forty Congressmen were arrested in Bombay. 6432
- June 7. Gandhi declined to avail himself of weekly interviews if Miss Slade, or Mira Ben, was not allowed to see him. 6333

- June 12. An attempt on the life of the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Rajbani was reported. 6434
- June 15. The Ahmedabad police carried out 300 arrests in connection with the Gujarat Conference. 6435
- June 17. Dr. Sapru and Jayakar interviewed the Viceroy. 6436
- June 21. Four members of the Servants of India Society interviewed Mrs. Naidu in Jail. 6437
- June 21. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Karnatak Congress leader, and President of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested in Belgaum by the Deputy Superintendent of Police under Ordinance No. 2 of 1932.
- June 22. Over 180 persons were arrested in Agra following an attempt to hold a Conference. 6439
- June 23. Security of Rs. 6,000/- was demanded of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika". 6440
- June 27. Kamakhya Prasad Sen, Special Magistrate of Munshi Ganj, was shot dead at Dacca. 6441
- July 1. Situation in Bombay was grave. The police opened fire twelve times to disperse crowds.

 6442
- July 6. Dr. Ansari was released.

- 6443
- July 7. Sir S. Hoare, in a speech at the dinner of the Central Asian Society, London, said that the new procedure meant no change of policy but was necessary to speed up constitutional reform.

 6444
- July 7. J.B. Kripalani was arrested in Benares.

- 6445
- July 8. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.R. Jayakar, and N.M. Joshi, resigned from the membership of Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference.
- July 9. Some delegates of the Round Table Conference met in Bombay to consider the Secretary of State's recent announcement.

 6447
- July 10. The R.T.C. delegates, meeting in Bombay, issued a statement protesting against the Hoare policy.

 6448
- July 10. The Council of the National Liberal Federation condemned Hoare's statement. 6449
- July 13. Sir S. Hoare explained the Indian situation in House of Commons in London. 4650
- July 16. Lord Irwin, speaking at Thrisk, expressed his views on the Round Table Conference. 6451

- **July 18.** Acharya J.B. Kripalani, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (A) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 6452
- July 25. Bhulabhai Desai and others were arrested in Bombay.
 6453
- July 26. Dr. Ansari left Delhî for Bombay en route to Europe.

 6454
- July 30. Kunzru unveiled a statue of Motilal Nehru at Allahabad.
 6455
- August 5. Alfred Watson, Editor of the Statesman narrowly escaped from a revolver shot.
- August 7. Dr. Ansari sailed for Europe. Permission to interview Gandhiji was refused. 6457
- August 3. Leaders' manifesto on S. Hoare's policy was issued from Servants of India Society, Poona. 6458
- August 11. Miss Maniben Patel was arrested in Ahmedabad. 6459
- August 16. The Prime Minister's award regarding communal representation in Indian Provincial Councils was announced simultaneously in England and India.

 6460
- August 14. Maniben Patel was sentenced to fifteen months' R.I.
 6461
- August 16. Mira Ben was arrested in Bombay on arrival from Ahmedabad. 6462
- August 17. MacDonald's communal award was announced. 6463
- August 17. Shivaprasad Gupta of Benares was arrested. 6464
- August 18. Abhyankar was released on medical grounds. 6465
- August 18. Shivaprasad Gupta was produced before the Magistrate and was sentenced. 6466
- August 21. Punjab Hindu Conference at Lahore protested against communal award. 6467
- August 21. Executive Board of the Muslim Conference meeting in Delhi also protested against the Award as inadequate. 6468
- August 23. Bengal Council talked out M.K. Basu's adjournment motion to discuss the Communal award. 6469
- August 24. U.P. Liberals' meeting at Allahabad deprecated persistent agitation against Communal award though disapproving Government's decision.

 6470
- August 25. Tagore commenting on the Communal Award appealed to focus all attention on the Reforms rather on the award. 6471

- August 27. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, President of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested under the Special Powers Ordinance for violating the notice served on him not to enter the Lahore and Ambala divisions and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 250/- fine.
- September 5. Communal award motion was talked out in the Assembly. 6473
- September 6. The Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Bill was passed by 58 votes to 12 in the Bengal Council. 6474
- September 8. Premier replied, imputing to Gandhi inimical intention in respect of Depressed Classes. 6475
- September 12. Mahatma Gandhi resolved to undertake "Fast unto Death", if the Government's decision was to give separate electorates for the Depressed classes.
- September 12. Gandhi-Hoare-MacDonald correspondence was released to the press. 6477
- September 14. Malaviya summoned a Conference to decide the Communal issue. 6478
- September 15. Gandhi wrote a letter to the Bombay Government.
 6479
- September 15. The Home Minister worked out a programme regarding restrictions on Gandhi after his release from prison. 6480
- September 18. In Allahabad twelve temples were thrown open to members of the Depressed Classes in Allahabad, among which was one belonging to Madan Mohan Malaviya.

 6481
- September 18. People all over India decided to fast on Mahatma Gandhi's fast. 6482
- September 19. Meetings were held all over India, against the Communal Award, demanding withdrawal of disruptive electoral scheme, separating untouchables from Hindu community.

 6483
- September 20. Mahatma Gandhi went on fast exactly at 12 noon.
 6484
- September 21. It was reported that the doors of temples were thrown open all over India for untouchables.

 6485
- September 21. Dr. Ambedkar, C. Raja and Pt. Malaviya interviewed Gandhi in Yervada jail. 6486
- September 22. Gandhi disapproved of sympathetic fasts by others.
- September 24. Malaviya Conference cabled to Premier urging immediate release of Gandhiji. 6488

- September 25. Hindu Mahasabha approved the settlement of the Malaviya Conference and urged the Premier to alter the Award accordingly.

 6489
- September 26. Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 5 p. m. by taking a glass of sweet lime-juice. Prior to the breaking of the fast Mahatma Gandhi held prayers alongwith his friends and relatives who were present in the jail.

 6490
- September 28. Gandhi invited any suggestion for the Congress-R. T. C. cooperation. 6491
- September 30. Government withdrew the special privileges allowed to Gandhi during his fast.
 6492
- October 1. Kelappan broke his fast after receiving Gandhiji's message. 6493
- October 3. Wedgwood Been, speaking at the Lahore Conference which began at Leicester, on an emergency resolution moved by Lansbury re-affirming Indians' right to choose their own form of Government and urging the revival of the policy of the Delhi Pact with a view to an amnesty and the renewal of an effective Round Table Conference, reminded the Conference that Labourites had found India sullen, resentful, and unwilling to cooperate.
- October 5. Malaviya and Shaukat Ali discussed inter-communal settlement. 6495
- October 10. Conciliation group in England made representations on the India Office for Gandhi's release. 6496
- October 15. The All-Parties' Muslims Conference held at Lucknow passed unanimously a resolution embodying complete agreement among the different sections of the community.

 6497
- October 17. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar interviewed Gandhi in prison.
 6498
- October 22. Maulana Shaukat Ali postponed his American voyage due to the Hindu-Muslim unity talks. 6499
- October 24. Samuel Hoare made a statement in the Commons on the method of the third R. T. C. 6500
- Octobor 31. Viceroy refused permission to Maulana Shaukat Ali for interviewing Gandhiji in the jail. 6501
- November 1. British Labour Party decided to boycott the R.T.C. in the absence of the Congress. 6502
- November 1. The Madras Council passed a resolution acknowledging the rights of the untouchables. 6503
- November 5. Gandhi issued his first statement regarding untouchability. 6504

- November 7. Punjab Hindus and Sikhs walked out of the Legislative Council as a protest against the treatment meted out to them in the Communal Award. 6505
- November 7. Government removed all restrictions on Gandhi after protracted correspondence. 6506
- November 17. The third and last session of the Indian Round Table Conference opened in the Conference room of the House of Lords.

 6507
- November 17. Babu Purushottamdas Tandon was arrested in Allahabad. 6508
- November 25. Punjab Government released Dr. Mahomed Alam unconditionally. 6509
- **December 3.** Delegates to the Gujarat Political Conference were arrested. 6510
- **December 4.** Gujarat Political Conference met at Ahmedabad; over 200 persons were arrested. 6511
- December 10. All-Parties' Muslim Conference met at Lucknow under the Presidency of Sir Zulfiker Ali Khan. 6512
- December 14. Plenary session of the Unity Conference met in Allahabad under the Presidency of C. Vijayaraghavachariar. 6513
- **December 15.** Unity Conference Committee decided to depute C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Dr. Moonjee to visit Calcutta for meeting Bengal leaders.

 6514
- **December 16.** Mahatma Gandhi issued a programme for the Anti-Untouchability Day. 6515
- **December 24.** The final meeting of the Round Table Conference in London was held. 6516
- **December 24.** Under the Presidentship of Madan Mohan Malaviya the Unity Conference met in Allahabad. 6517
- December 29. Mahatma Gandhi postponed his intended fast indefinitely in view of the official announcement that the Viceregal sanction to Dr. Subbarayan's Bill could not possibly be announced before the 15th January, while contemplated fast was to take place on the 2nd. Gandhi issued a statement regarding his decision in the course of which he recalled the Bombay Conference, soon after the Yervada Pact, and said that there could be no rest for him until untouchability became a thing of the past.

 6518
- December 30. Gandhiji postponed his fast over the Guruvayur-Temple Entry issue.

- January 1. Sir T. B. Sapru expressed his views on the Round Table Conference. 6520
- January 1. Gandhi announced to undertake a fast in sympathy with Kelappan for getting Guruvayur temple opened to Harijans. Fast averted as result of referendum in which people voted in majority for temple-entry.

 6521
- January 2. In Bombay alone it was reported that 41,931 people were arrested and convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

 6522
- January 4. In connection with the Civil Disobedience Day celebrations many arrests were made all over India. 6523
- January 4. Prof. J. B. Kripalani was arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and was sentenced on 13th to five months' rigorous imprisonment at Patna, under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

 6524
- January 6. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acting President of the Indian National Congress was arrested at Bankipore Jail gate where he came to watch Prof. Kripalani's trial.

 6525
- January 7. Pyarelal, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary was arrested under the Special Powers Act at "Mani Bhavan" by the Bombay C.I.D. 6526
- January 9. Sir T. B. Sapru and M. R. Jayakar issued a joint statement on the Round Table Conference. 6527
- January 11. Pyarelal was sentenced to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300/-. 6528
- January 12. R. T. C. Delegates landed at Bombay. 6529
- January 13. H. S. L. Polak interviewed Gandhi in Jail. 6530
- January 14. Kelappan met Gandhiji at Yervada to discuss the Guruvayur issue. 6531
- January 15. 42 Congressmen were arrested at Aminudoula Park, Lucknow. 6532
- January 16. Judgment in the Meerut Case pronounced convicting twenty-seven accused and acquiting one. 6533
- January 18. Rajendra Prasad was sentenced to 15 months' R. I.
 6534
- January 18. Judgment of the Meerut Conspiracy case was delivered. 6535

- January 21. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on Religious tolerance. 6536
- January 22. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views on the Guruvayur Question. 6537
- January 23. Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, refused sanction to Dr. Subbarayan's Temple-Entry Bill in the Madras Council. 6538
- January 24. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views on Lord Willingdon's refusal regarding the Temple-Entry Bill. 6539
- January 26. There were arrests and convictions all over the country.
- January 31. In the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the merchants had threatened India to call on its Parliamentary representatives for action to redress the situation of obvious inequity.

 6541
- February 1. The Viceroy addressed the Assembly regarding the Civil Disobedience Movement. 6542
- February 3. The Government of India decided to drop "The Delhi Conspiracy" case after 21 months' trial. 6543
- February 3. Smt. Kasturba Gandhi and six other women were arrested in the village of Ras in Borsad Taluka. 6544
- February 5. Sir S. Hoare reviewed the Indian political situation.
 6545
- February 7. Dr. Ansari returned from Europe. 6546
- February 8. A question in the Assembly was raised in connection with hardships of political prisoners.

 6547
- February 12. Labour members in the Commons demanded release of Indian political leaders from prison.
 6548
- February 13. Sir Samuel Hoare made a statement regarding the conditions of Mahatma Gandhi's release. 6549
- February 14. T. B. Sapru in a statement to the press demanded release of Gandhiji and other political prisoners. 6550
- February 15. There was a debate on the question of Mahatma Gandhi's release in the Bombay Assembly.

 6551
- February 18. Pandit Malaviya in a communication to Gandhiji disapproved of the Temple Entry Bill. 6552
- February 23. Subhas Chandra Bose sailed for Europe from Bombay. 6553
- February 27. Deputation of orthodox Hindus waited on the Viceroy regarding Temple Entry Bill. 6554

- March 1. The Government banned the Calcutta session of the Congress. 6555
- March 2. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman of Lucknow discussed in a meeting held at Banaras the "White Paper". 6556
- March 5. The police raided a house in Nimtolaghat Street, Calcutta, where a "Congress Camp" was located. 6557
- March 9. The Reception Committee of the Calcutta Session of the Congress was banned by the Government. 6558
- March 16. The Reception Committee of the Calcutta session of the Congress was declared unlawful.
 6559
- March 17. The "White Paper", containing His Majesty's Government's Reform proposals was published to day. 6560
- March 19. It was announced that Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside over the Calcutta Congress session. 6561
- March 21. Sir T. B. Sapru issued a statement on the "White Paper". 6562
- March 26. T. B. Sapru conferred with the Congress leaders on the "White Paper" proposals at Banaras. 6563
- March 27. Council of State discussed the "White Paper." 6564
- March 27. The Bengal Muslims expressed their views on the "White Paper". 6565
- March 27. The Hindu Mahasabha condemned the "White Paper".
- March 31. Madan Mohan Malaviya, his son, Govind Malaviya, and grandson Sreedhar Malaviya, and party, were arrested at the Asansol Station en route to Calcutta to attend the Calcutta session of the Congress.
- March 31. V. J. Patel condemned the "White Paper" in a huge meeting in London. 6568
- April 3. Malaviya was released.

- 6569
- April 8. Mahatma Candhi expressed his ideas on the "White Paper". 6570
- April 13. Sarojini Naidu was released from Poona Women's Jail.
 6571
- April 17. The Liberal Federation expressed their views on the "White Paper". 6572
- April 20. Sentence on M. N. Roy of transportation for 12 years was reduced to 6 years' imprisonment. 6573

- April 23. Dr. Ambedkar had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.
 6574
- April 30. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views on Dr. Ambedkar's proposals. 6575
- May 1. Mahatma Gandhi announced his intention from Yervada jail to go on fast for twentyone days in connection with Harijan work.
- May 2. General Smuts cabled Gandhi to desist from the fast.
 6577
- May 4. Lansbury appealed to the Viceroy to release Gandhi.
 6578
- May 8. Mahatma Gandhi began his 21-days fast exactly at 12 noon.
- May 8. Mahatma Gandhi announced the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement for a month. 6580
- May 9. The Government of India published their views on Mahatma Gandhi's proposal, i. e., an emphatic "no". 6581
- May 10. Kasturba Gandhi was released. 6582
- May 13. M. A. Jinnah addressing Indian Students' Union, urged the need for united front in India. 6583
- May 23. With reference to Sir Samuel Hoare's accusation against Malaviya, the latter challenged the Secretary of State to prosecute him or order a public enquiry.

 6584
- May 28. The prisoners at the Andamans went on hunger-strike.
 6585
- May 29. Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 12-20 p. m., taking two ounces of orange juice. 6586
- June 7. Explanation was demanded from the Chief Commissioner, that "why Andamans prisoners resorted to hunger-strike". 6587
- June 29. Jawaharlal Nehru favoured withdrawal of civil disobedience. 6588
- July 4. Bhulabhai Desai was released from the Nasik Jail. 6589
- July 12. Informal Conference of Congressmen met at Poona authorized Gandhi to seek interview with the Viceroy. 6590
- July 14. Poona Conference authorized Gandhiji to interview the Vicercy to negotiate an honourable settlement. 6591
- July 15. Gandhi sent a telegram to the Viceroy seeking an interview.

- July 17. Sir Samuel Hoare expressed his view in the House of Commons not to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi. 6593
- July 17. The Viceroy refused to meet Mahatma Gandhi. 6594
- July 21. Mahatma Gandhi commented on the Viceroy's refusal of meeting him.
- July 21. M. S. Aney made a statement regarding the Congress policy. 6596
- July 24. Mahatma Gandhi commented on M. S. Aney's statement.
 6597
- July 26. Mahatma Gandhi decided to disband his Ashram at Sabarmati which was established by him 18 years ago. 6598
- July 26. Gandhi inaugurated campaign of individual civil disobedience, disbanding Sabarmati Ashram, as gesture of sympathy with those who lost their property in struggle for India's independence.

 6599
- July 30. Gandhi communicated his decision to the Bombay Government of marching from Ahmedabad to Ras with 33 followers. 6600
- July 31. Government arrested Gandhi with his followers and lodged them at Sabarmati prison. 6601
- August 1. Mahatma Gandhi, Smt. Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, and thirty-two inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram were arrested at 1-40 a.m. at Seth Ranchhodlal's bungalow. 6602
- August 2. Gandhi was transferred to Yervada prison. 6603
- August 4. Mahatma Gandhi was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate of Poona. 6604
- August 6. Devadas Gandhi was arrested at midnight in New Delhi. 6605
- August 7. Smt. Kasturba Gandhi was convicted to six months' imprisonment. 6606
- August 10. Devadas Gandhi was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.
- August 14. Aney was arrested. 6608
- August 16. Mahatma Gandhi addressed a letter to the Government requesting them to allow him all the facilities for carrying on the Harijan upliftment work on the same terms as he was doing during his last fast.

 6609
- August 17. Mahatma Gandhi not being satisfied with the Government's terms giving him facilities for Harijan work from prison started a fast.

 6610
- August 18. C. F. Andrews interviewed Gandhi in prison. 6611

publication.

August 18. The Government was proposed to release Mahatma Gandhi provided he abandons Civil Disbedience 6612 August 20. Smt. Kasturba Gandhi was released. 6613 Mahatma Gandhi was released unconditionally. He was taken to "Parnakuti". 6614 August 31. Jawaharlal Nehru was released. 6615 September 1. Mahatma Gandhi issued an appeal on 'Harijan Day'. Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhiji. September 10. 6617 September 12. All-India Library Conference met in Calcutta. 6618 September 15. Mahatma Gandhi announced temporary retirement from aggressive civil disobedience upto 3rd August next.

September 20. Dr. Annie Besant passed away. 6621

6620

September 16. The first series of the letters of Jawaharlal Nehru to Mahatma Gandhi after their talks at Poona, was released for

September 21. Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the Ahmedabad Municipal Library. 6622

September 22. Miss Meniben Patel was released. 6623

September 24. Mahatma Gandhi appealed for funds for the relief of food-stricken Orissa. 6624

October 2. Gandhi's 65th birthday celebrated throughout the country. 6625

October 3. About 30 Congressmen of Madras met at Congress House to form a new Party with a Council programme. 6626

October 9. Meeting of Democratic Swaraj Party in Bombay ended in a fiasco. 6627

October 12. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya issued a Press statement pointing out the urgent need for arriving at an unanimous national policy for the speedy attainment of Swaraj. 6628

October 15. Swami Govindanand, left-wing Congressman, appealed to summon a meeting of the A.I.C.C. 6629

October 18. Nila Nagini Devi, Gandhiji's American disciple, left the Wardha Ashram. 6630

October 22. V. J. Patel died in the clinic at Geneva. 6631

October 25. Indian women witnesses to the Joint Select Committee criticised the "White Paper" at a Bombay Meeting. 6632

October 25. The Hindus of Bengal condemned the "Communal Award" in a meeting at Albert Hall, in Calcutta. 6633

October 30. Dr. B. Pattabhai Sitaramayya was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Rs. 500/- fine.

October 31. Bhai Parmanand criticised the "Communal Award". 6635

November 5. Kathiawad States Peoples' Conference met under the presidentship of Prof. Abhyanker. 6636

November 7. Mahatma Gandhi began his Harijan tour. 6637

November 10. Mortal remains of Vithalbhai Patel were cremated in Bombay. 6638

November 12. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a crowded meeting of Hindu University students in Benares, condemned strongly the point of view of the Hindu Mahasabha. 6639

November 14. Jawaharlal Nehru condemned Mahasabha's activities at a meeting presided over by Pt. Malaviya. 6640

November 17. Sitting of the Joint Select Committee on the "White Paper" concluded. 6641

November 27. Jawaharlal Nehru issued a long statement on Hindu and Muslim communalism. 6642

November 30. Bhai Parmanand expressed his views on the communal question. 6643

December 20. Gandhi arrived in Madras and declared open the Swadeshi exhibition. 6644

1934

January 4. Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Messrs. Kelappan and Krishnaswami Aiyer left Palghat on tour in the interior places of Kerala.

January 8. H. E. the Viceroy at the Calcutta European Association dinner in the course of his speech referred to the terrorist movement in Bengal.

6646

January 15. A disastrous earthquake occurred in North India today and shock was felt in the whole area from Assam to Kanpur. Bihar was the province most affected. 6647

January 16. Mahatma Gandhi and party left Calicut for Trichur where they arrived today. Gandhi stayed at the Ramakrishna Gurukul Mandir. 6648

January 18. Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a meeting of students in Calcutta said that a few terrorists in Bengal had given

- the government an excuse to crush every single activity in the province.

 6649
- January 24. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate of Allahabad to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and to six months, rigorous imprisonment under the Press Act. 6650
- January 31. With the object of dealing more effectively with terrorism a bill known as Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill 1934 was introduced at the Bengal Council by the Home Member, Mr. R.N. Reid.
- February 2. Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to foreign countries to help devastated Bihar. 6652
- February 5. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the Hindu (Madras) died at 1-45 a.m. today. 6653
- February 12. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested in the evening at Allahabad. 6654
- February 14. Mahatma Gandhi returned from his tour in the Coimbatore where he was presented addresses and purses. 6655
- February 20. M. A. Jinnah, criticised the "White Paper". 6656
- February 23. Sir Ghose while answering a short question in the Bengal Council said that a large number of political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail stopped work on January 15, and immediately went on hunger-strike.

 6657
- February 8. General Goering, one of Hitler's henchmen expressed his ideas about Mahatma Gandhi and the India's struggle for freedom. Goering did not speak in favour of India's freedom movement.

 6658
- February 24. While addressing the Sikh National Conference, held at Lahore, Sardar Kharak Singh said that the "Premier's Communal Award" was a gross injustice to the Sikhs.
- April 1. The Congress Leaders' Conference held at the residence of Dr. Ansari at Delhi on 1st and 2nd April, unanimously decided to revive the All-India Swaraja Party which had ceased to function since the Lahore Congress, as an effective political organization under the auspices of the Congress.

 6660
- April 13. The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha in its meeting held at New Delhi declared that "The Communal Award constitutes a grave injustice to the Hindu community, and is a negation of all principles of democracy."
- April 16. In the Assembly Sir Harry Haig announced that the Government would raise no obstacles to the meeting of the All-India Congress for ratifying Mahatma Gandhi's new policy and that if, as

- a result, Civil Disobedience was called off the Gevernment would review their policy with regard to Congress organization and release of prisoners would be expedited.

 6662
- April 18. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore in a message appealed to the Government to release the political prisoners and that their retention is not justified.

 6663
- April 24. Sir C. Sankaran Nair passed away to-day after a short illness. 6664
- May 1. Addressing a public meeting at Peshawar Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that Hindu-Muslim unity was the chief weapon for the attainment of early freedom and emphasized the importance of industrial development and encouragement of Swadeshi. 6665
- May 9. Pandit Malaviya, in the course of a statement to the Press regarding the formation of the Swaraj Party, said that he had "grave doubts about the wisdom of forming the Swaraj Party, as a party distinct from the Congress".
- May 13. Mahatma Gandhi decided, and accordingly began, the remaining portion of his Harijan tour on foot. 6667
- May 1⁵. Acharya Narendra Dev, Principal, Kashi Vidyapith, in his presidential address to the first Socialist Conference, said that he favoured an early special session of the Congress, because the present members of the A.I.C.C. did not represent the country as they were elected in 1931.
- May 18. The All-India Congress Committee met at Patna on May 18 and 19, under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. 6669
- May 27. Lord Linlithgow submitted his draft report for consideration by the members of the Select Committee on Reforms.

- May 30. While welcoming the decisions of the All-India Congress Committee to suspend civil disobedience and to enter the legislatures, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junior) in the course of a joint statement said that there were still fundamental differences between Liberals and the Congress.
- May 31. Sir Samuel Hoare condemned Winston Churchill's and Lord Lloyd's reactionary policy towards India. 6672
- June 6. Government of India issued a Communique lifting the ban on Congrees Organization throughout India. 6673
- June 14. Indian National Congress published its Election Manifesto.

- June 17. The Working Committee of the Congress approved of the recommendations of the Congress Parliamentary Board in respect of the election manifesto, constitution and rules of the Parliamentary Board.
- **June 21.** Miss Slade left for England by S.S. Conte Rosso on a political mission. 6676
- June 25. Mahatma Gandhi had a narrow escape when some person threw a bomb on the car by which Gandhi was proceeding to the Municipal building, Poona, to receive an address.

 6277
- June 29. The election campaign of the Congress Parliamentary Board was inaugurated in Bombay at a meeting held under the presidentship of Smt. Sarojini Naidu.

 6678
- July 1. Mahatma Gandhi attended a Conference of the Congress Socialists of Gujarat in the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati. 6679
- July 7. Mahatma Gandhi commenced one week's fast at 6 a.m. after prayers at Wardha Ashram. 6680
- July 13. Mahatma Gandhi advised students that the service to Harijans should be their foremost duty.

 6681
- July 28. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Aney resigned their membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board. 6682
- July 31. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Aney formed a new party under the name of the Nationalist Party. 6683
- August 7. Mahatma Gandhi commenced his seven-day fast at 6 a.m. at the Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha. 6684
- August 8. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Aney campaigned against the Communal Award. 6685
- August 11. Jawaharlal Nehru was released temporarily. 6686
- August 13. Madras Corporation presented an address of welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 6687
- August 18. H.E. Earl Willingdon resumed office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. 6688
- August 18. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya convened the Nationalist Party Conference at Calcutta. He himself was its President.

 6689
- August 23. Jawaharlal Nehru was re-arrested and was taken to the Naini Central Jail. 6690
- August 24. India was invited to participate in the Centenary Celebrations at Melbourne. 6691
- August 27. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan were released but prohibited from proceeding to Frontier Province. 6692

- Sepetmber 3. Six members of the Progressive Party walked out of the Council of State as a protest against the ruling of the President.

 6693
- September 6. At Wardha the Unity talks between the Congress Parliamentary Board and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Nationalist Party on the issue of Assembly elections broke down. 6694
- September 17. Mahatma Gandhi explained the reasons for retirement from the Congress. 6695
- September 25. Congress Socialist Party in a manifesto issued in Bombay attacked Gandhiji's proposals for the reorganization of the Congress.
- September 27. Jawaharlal Nehru's application for the release was rejected in the Allahabad High Court. 6697
- September 29. South Indian Liberal Federation at its Confederation lifted the ban on the admission of Brahmins into the Federation.

 6698
- October 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad accepted the Presidentship of the Congress. 6699
- October 1. The leading Congress Socialists held a meeting at Benares and decided not to participate in the Congress in contesting the elections. Dr. Sampurnanand, now Chief Minister of the Uttar Pradesh, presided.
- October 1. The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, addressing the Bombay Young Men's Hindu Association said: "The Congress is not meant for saints and sages." It is meant for the common man and woman.

 6701
- October 11. Mira Ben arrived at New York and stayed with Dr. Holmes. 6702
- October 21. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President-elect of the Congress, arrived in Bombay. 6703
- October 21. The All-India Socialists' Conference held its session at Worli, Bombay. 6704
- October 23. Subjects Committee of the A. I. C. C. met in Bombay and endorsed the decisions of the Working Committee. 6705
- October 25. The All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference was held at the Arya Samaj Pandal, opposite the Congress Nagar in Bombay.

 6706
- October 26-28. The 48th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Worli, Bombay, three and a half years after its normal session. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided. Shri Nariman was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. 6707

October 30. Dr. Rajendra Prasad forms the new Working Committee of the Congress. 6708

October 30. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement to the Associated Press said: "My interest in the Congress organization will henceforth be confined to watching from a distance, enforcement of principles for which the Congress stands".

November 7. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in a statement explained the relationship of the Indian States, with the Congress.

6710

November 10. Bombay Women's Conference met under the presidency of Mrs. Hansa Mehta. 6711

November 11. India celebrated the Amritsar Day. 6712

November 19. Sixth death anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai was celebrated. 6713

November 21. Mira Ben returned from her tour abroad. 6714

November 30. T. B. Sapru and M. R. Jayakar issued a joint statement on the J. P. C. Report. 6715

December 1. Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested on a charge of sedition and let off on bail.

6716

December 3. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived at Karachi by the Dutch Air Line in order to be by the side of his dying father Shri Janaki Nath Bose. The police served on him a restraint order, directing him not to leave his residence.

6717

December 5. National Council of Conservative and Unionist Associations approved the J. P. C. Report on Indian Reforms. 6718

December 7. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Frontier Congress leader (now a citizen of Pakistan) was arrested at Wardha. 6719

December 8. Western India Liberals issued a statement condemning the J. P. C. Report. 6720

December 9. Public meeting at Bombay protested against the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. 6721

December 11. House of Commons discussed Indian Reform Bill.
6722

December 15. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was sentenced to two years's rigorous imprisonment. 6723

December 18. Dr. Satyapal was sentenced to one year's R. I. on a charge of sedition. 6724

December 22. U. P. Liberals condemned the J. P. C. Report as unacceptable. 6725

December 26. Eighth All-India Library Conference met in Madras under the presidency of Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai. 6726

December 28. Indian National Liberal Federation met in Poona under the presidency of Hirdaynath Kunzru.

6727

December 29. All-India Educational Conference met in New Delhi. 6728

- January 2. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, Central Provinces Congress leader, passed away in Bombay. 6729
- January 14. Acharya Gidwani, ex-Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapith and a Congress leader died of heart failure. 6730
- January 15. Bhulabhai Desai was elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly. 6731
- January 19. Acharya J. B. Kripalani resigned the General Secretaryship of the All-India Congress Committee. 6732
- January 20. M. A. Jinnah was elected Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly. 6733
- January 22. Adjournment motion censuring the Government for not giving S. C. Bose facilities for attending the Assembly, was passed in the Assembly.

 6734
- January 24. His Excellency, the Viceroy addressed the members of the Assembly and reviewed the administrative and constitutional problems in India.

 6735
- January 26. M. S. Aney was elected leader of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly. 6736
- January 27. All-India Muslim League condemned the J. P. C. Report. 6737
- January 31. At a public meeting in Calcutta, resolution was passed protesting against the continued detention of Sarat Chandra Bose and demanding his unconditional release.

 6738
- January 31. In a message to the workers of Ahmedabad Mills, Gandhi urged them to call off strike. 6739
- February 1. India Bill was published. 6740
- February 6. Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons that Dominion Status is the goal of India. 6741
- February 6. Dr. Rajendra Prasad declared open the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Allahabad. 6742

- February 7. Congress amendment on the J. P. C. Report was defeated and M. A. Jinnah's amendment was passed by a majority in the Assembly.

 6743
- February 10. Second Reading of the India Bill was approved by the House of Commons. 6744
- February 14. Amendment of Yamin Khan on J. P. C. Report in the Council of State was carried by 32 votes against 14. 6745
- February 15. Gandhi wrote an article for Navajivan of four pages, on "Green leaves and their food values.". 6746
- February 16. M. A. Jinnah discussed with the Congress President regarding the Communal settlement. 6747
- February 18. M. A. Jinnah appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity.
 6748
- February 20. Ministers of Indian States met in Conference at Delhi to examine the Government of India Bill. 6749
- February 22. Gandhi wrote another article on "Cow's milk vs. buffalo's". 6750
- February 23. All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference met in New Delhi. C. Y. Chintamani presided. 6751
- February 25. Princes and their Ministers in Conference in Bombay demanded change in the India Bill. 6752
- February 26. Churchill's motion for adjournment was defeated in the Commons' Committee on the India Bill. 6753
- March 1. Resolutions condemning the Communal Award and the India Bill were passed at the All-India Communal Award Conference at Delhi. C. Y. Chintamani was in the chair. 6754
- March 9. Assam Council rejected the consideration of the J. P. C. Report. 6755
- March 18. A "White Paper" containing Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to the Princes' objections to the India Bill was issued. 6756
- March 20. Military opened fire on Karachi mob resulting in the death of 40 and injury to 100.
- March 22. T.A.K. Sherwani, Muslim Congress member of the Assembly, died at Delhi. 6758
- March 23. Gandhi began his four-weeks' silence to cope with arrears of work.
- March 24. S. C. Bose unveiled Memorial Tablet to the late V. J. Patel in Switzerland.
- March 24. Musalmans of Delhi passed resolutions supporting the Communal Award. 6761

- March 30. The Indian Chamber of Commerce criticised the India Bill in a meeting held at New Delhi. 6762
- April 4. Dr. Ansari resigned from the Presidentship of the Congress Parliamentary Board owing to reasons of health. 6763
- April 15. Sarat Chandra Bose resigned his membership of the Assembly. 6764
- April 19. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of A I.V.I.A. exhibition at Indore.
- April 24. The Socialist Party scored a partial victory at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Jubbulpore. 6766
- April 25. All-India Congress Committee met at Jubbulpore and adopted the resolution congratulating the Parliamentary Party on its success in the Assembly.

 6767
- April 27. Bhulabhai Desai criticised the Congress Socialist Party at Vile Parle, Bombay. 6768
- April 28. U.P. Kisan Conference passed a resolution urging reduction of land revenue. 6769
- May 6. India celebrated with great eclat H.M. the King's Silver Jubilee. 6770
- May 13. During the debate on the India Bill, Churchill defended the cause of the Backward Classes.

 6771
- May 13. Tamilnad Congress Committee elected S. Satyamurti as President in place of C. Rajagopalacharriar who resigned. 6772
- May 18. Mohanlal Pandya, one of Gandhi's old co-workers and the first satyagrahi prisoner in India, died.
- May 23. Kamala Nehru, wife of Jawaharlal Nehru, sailed for Europe and was seen off at Bombay by Gandhiji and Congress leaders.
- May 31. Gandhi had an interview with Abdul Gaffar Khan in Sabarmati jail 6775
- May 31. Quetta and the surrounding districts were scenes of death and desolation owing to earthquake shocks of very severe intensity.
- June 2. The Viceroy and the Congress President appealed for funds for relief of sufferers in Quetta Earthquake. 6777
- June 4. Editor of Riyasat, an Urdu Weekly, was convicted to 9 months' R.I.
- June 6. M. Visvesvaraya left for Europe in connection with starting a Swadeshi Automobile industry in India. 6779

- **June 9.** Great Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer granted £ 50,000 for Quetta Relief.
- June 19. Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid foundation stone of the new Karachi Congress House. 6781
- June 20. The House of Lords passed the second reading of the India Bill. 6782
- June 22. Acharya Narendra Deva presiding over the Gujarat. Congress Socialist Conference held at Ahmedabad, said, "A new orientation of policy in the Congress is much needed at the present juncture."
- July 8. Curfew order was promulgated in Lahore following Sikh and Muslim tension. 6784
- July 13. District Magistrate of Tipperah prohibited Mohanlal Saxena from entering Comilla. 6785
- July 23. Privy Council refused the application of the editor and publisher of the Amrit Bazar Patrika for leave to appeal against the sentence passed by the High Court.

 6786
- July 24. House of Lords passed the Third Reading of the India Bill. 6787
- July 26. Sarat Chandra Bose who was a state-prisoner from February 1932 under Regulation III of 1818 was released unconditionally.

 6788
- July 27. Dr. Ansari and other Congressmen issued a statement urging Congress to accept Office under the New Reforms. 6789
- July 29. Congress Working Committee commenced its sessions at Wardha. 6790
- July 30. There was a debate on the India Bill in House of Commons. 6791
- August 1. The Congress Working Committee defined policy towards the Indian States and State-subjects. Congress 6792
- August 1. Congress Working Committee resolved not to consider the question of acceptance of office. 6793
- August 2. The Government of India Bill received the Royal assent.
 6794
- August 6. Trial of 130 Lahore Muslim prisoners began at the Central Jail, Lahore. 6795
- September 1. A mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, in Jinnah Hall to observe the "All-India Abyssinia Day". 6796

September 4. Jawaharlal Nehru immediately after he was releasd from prison left for Europe by air to see his ailing wife. 6797

September 8. A public meeting was held at Nagpur under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress in connection with the "Anti-Repression Day" and a resolution was passed condemning the repressive policy of the Government of India.

September 9. Jawaharlal Nehru reached Badenweiler. 6799

September 16. Assembly again rejected the Criminal Law Bill, recommended by the Viceroy by 69 votes to 57. 6800

September 19. The Congress Party resolution demanding an enquiry into the handling of relief, salvage, and evacuation measures during the recent Quetta earthquake, was defeated in the Assembly.

Sepember 22. Indian Journalists Council met at Calcutta and condemned the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. 6802

September 24. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said in an appeal to all parties to work the new constitution. "India's case for reforms was spoiled by Congress threats of boycott and bungling". 6803

September 24. Assembly took up for consideration the Bill for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. 6804

September 27. Many Indian newspapers suspended publication as a protest against Criminal Law Amendment Bill. 6805

October 2. Gandhi's 67th birthday was celebrated all over India.
6806

October 6. Pandit Sharma broke his fact after 32 days, regarding prevention of animal sacrifice at the Kalighat Temple, Calcutta.

6807

October 10. Dr. Satyapal was released.

6808

October 11-13. Gandhi presided over the meeting of the Council of All-India Spinners' Association held at Maganwadi, Wardha. 6809

October 14. Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived in Madras to preside over the A I.C.C. meeting. 6810

October 17. All-India Congress Committee met at Madras. 6811

October 20. Dr. Rajendra Prasad left Madras on tour in Tamil nad. 6812

October 22. Gandhi laid the foundation stone of little hut at Segaon, near Wardha for Miraben. 6813

October 23. Conference of Harijans held at Ahmedabad condemned the Nasik decision of Harijans to change their religion. 6814

November 16. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society, passed away in Bombay. 6815

November 18. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's 75th birthday was celebrated. 6816

December 27. Dr. Rajendra Prasad opened the Khadi Exhibition at Bombay. 6817

December 28. The Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress was celebrated all over India in a grand manner. 6818

- January 1. Mass Satyagraha for Temple Entry by Depressed Classes was started in the United Provinces (Now called "Uttar Pradesh"). 6819
- January 2. The Congress Working Committee in Bombay authorised the Congress President to nominate, after consulting Sarat Chandra Bose a Provincial "Bengal Provincial Congress Committee" in order to carry out the work of the Congress in Bengal until a proper Congress Committee was duly elected. This had the effect of satisfying the rival Congress groups in Bengal.
- January 4. At the Khilafat Conference which met in Calcutta the Nawab of Dacca in his Presidential address described the political ideal of the Muslims as equal status with other communities in a self-governing India.
- January 6. Dr. Kitchlew delivered a lecture in a college, at Lahore. The subject of his talk was: "The Congress during the next ten years".
- January 11. Sir Mohammad Yakub in a speech at Bombay said: "The Congress attitude on the acceptance of Office was in itself the best proof that India had accepted the reforms". 6823
- January 19. The Congress Socialists, it was understood, proposed to remain in the Congress in order to be in a position to fight the Reforms.

 6824
- January 25. The name of Jawaharlal Nehru was recommended for the Presidentship of the Lucknow Session of the Congress by a large number of Provincial Congress Committees.

 6825
- February 18. Sir Dinsha Wacha, the oldest Congress President, died at his residence in Bombay. 6826
- March 12. Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India by air and brought with him the ashes of his late wife Smt. Kamala Nehru. The ashes were immersed in the Ganges with due ceremony. A spontaneous and complete hartal was observed in Allahabad in memory of Smt. Nehru.

- March 15. A rousing reception was accorded to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya when he arrived at Nasik in connection with Harijan movement. 6828
- March 15. Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing the Volunteer Corps at Motinagar, Allahabad, said: "Discipline should be our sheet-anchor". 6829
- March 16. Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhi at Delhi to discuss the political situation. 6830
- March 21. Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress cabinet meeting in Delhi. 6831
- March 31. Mahatma Gandhi in a communication to the Editor of Harijan on temple-entry, wrote: "Local Sanghs should make a sustained effort to have the existing temples thrown open, and even to build new ones not for Harijans (untouchables) only, but for all".
- April 2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, appealed to different political parties in India to adopt a tolerant attitude to one another.

 6833
- April 11. The Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress accepted the Working Committee's resolution, condemning the "India Act" and postponing the Office acceptance issue. 6834
- April 14. The Congress Session concluded at Lucknow after drafting an agrarian programme. 6835
- April 29. While addressing public meeting at Nagpur, Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, said: "I will not ask you to cast a single vote in favour of Congress if you do not wish to vote for Independence".

 6836
- April 30. Gandhi made Segaon (Sevagram)—a village five miles from Wardha—his headquarters. 6837
- May 10. Dr. M. A. Ansari, ex-President of the Congress, passed away in train, while he was travelling from Dehra Dun to Delhi.

- May 20. Subhas Chandra Bose was brought to Kurscong under escort and was detained in his brother's home. 6839
- May 26. Jawaharlal Nehru made another effort to induce Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to join his proposed "Civil Liberties Union". 6840
- May 26. The Congress launched its foreign campaign for the overthrow of Imperialism. 6841
- May 31. While addressing a meeting of the Punjab peasants Jawaharlal Nehru made the significant remark that he did not wish them to copy everything that is practised in Russia.

 6842

- May 31. The Punjab merchants told Jawaharlal Nehru that his socialist views, including the cancellation of debts were dangerous doctrines to preach to illiterate villagers.

 6843
- June 22. Some Congressmen at Bombay expressed contrary views in a report advocating ways of establishing with "the masses". 6844
- June 29. Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha. 6845
- July 19. The attitude of the Socialists towards the Congress was explained at the Sind Socialist conference, held at Karachi, and attended by Jawaharlal Nehru.

 6846
- July 19. The Punjab Nationalist Congress Party decided to oppose the "Communal Award" and to submit a memorandum to the Secretary of State for India demanding its repeal.

 6847
- August 22. The All-India Congress Committee voted against a decision on Office acceptance being taken at the Faizpur session of the Congress in December.

 6848
- August 23. A resolution demanding that Hindi should be the official language of the Congress was lost on the concluding day of the A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay.

 6849
- October 2. Mahatma Gandhi's 68th birthday was celebrated all over India. 6850
- October 7. Contrary views on the "Office Acceptance" issue were expressed by Jawaharlal Nehru and S. Satyamurti in Madras.

- October 8. Sardar V. Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru appealed to Congressmen for funds for the party's election campaign. 6852
- October 25. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the temple of Mother India at Banaras. 6853
- November 3. The All-India Socialist Party decided to appeal to the Congress and the country to prepare for a nation wide hartal on April 1st next as a protest against the new Constitution for India.

 6854
- November 7. Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a public meeting in Calcutta said that Socialism was the only solution for India's poverty and unemployment problems.

 6855
- November 17. The All-India Kisan Conference arranged for a number of peasants to march to Faizpur to attend the Congress session there.
- November 25. The Bombay Congress Socialist Party passed a resolution deciding to boycott the King's Coronation. 6857

November 27. Jawaharlal Nehru's claims to re-election as President of the Congress were advanced by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who withdrew from the contest.

December 10. Jawaharlal Nehru was re-elected President of the Indian National Congress for another term. 6859

December 10. The Congress Working Committee at Bombay passed a resolution—which will be the main resolution to be moved at the Faizpur session—reiterating the determination of the Congress to reject the new Constitution.

December 13. Jawaharlal Nehru said in Bombay that the main aim of the Congress was to secure India's independence. 6861

December 13. The Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress announced that the village venue was chosen with the idea of getting closer to the heart of Village-India.

6862

December 23. All-India Socialist Congress met at Faizpur under the presidentship of Jai Prakash Narain. 6863

December 26. Indian National Congress met at Faizpur under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

6864

December 27. Jawaharlal Nehru delivered his Presidential speech at the 50th session of the Indian National Congress. 6865

December 27. Mahatma Gandhi while addressing the Faizpur Congress told the audience that in his view there was plenty of room in the country for Europeans and Indians to work side by side and that the expulsion of Europeans had no part in his conception of Swaraj.

December 27. Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Malaviya addressed the Congress at Faizpur. 6867

December 28. 18th session of the Liberal Federation met at Lucknow under the presidency of Cowasji Jehangir. 6868

December 29. In the concluding phases of the Faizpur Congress Younger Socialists made one more vain attempt to impose their will on the Old Guard.

6869

1937

January 1. M. A. Jinnah made a strong plea for Hindu-Muslim Unity at Nagpur. 6870

January 3. M. A. Jinnah warned the Congress not to interfere in Muslim affairs.

6871

January 26. Congress offices in Allahabad, Calcutta and other places were raided by the police in connection with ban on the Independence Pledge.

6872

- January 30. Bengal Government released 41 detenus after giving them agricultural training. 6873
- February 5. Assembly passed Dr. Deshmukh's Bill giving widows the right to inherit property.

 6874
- February 21. Lucknow District Congress Committee voted for acceptance of Office.
- February 22. The President of the Congress put a ban on premature moves by Congress to form ministries in the provinces.

 6876
- February 23. Socialists in U.P. opposed Office acceptance by the Congress.
- February 27. A.I.C.C. met at Wardha to decide the Office acceptance question. 6878
- March 3. C. R. Reddy resigned from the Congress. 6879
- March 11. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President was not in favour of the proposal that Congressmen should be elected as Speakers of Provincial Legislatures in those provinces in which the congress party was in a majority.

 6880
- March 15. A.I.C.C. decided for acceptance of Office wherever Congress is in majority. 6881
- March 17. Subhas Chandra Bose, a prisoner under Regulation III of 1818 was released in Calcutta. 6882
- March 19. Jawaharlal Nehru performed the opening ceremony of the National convention at New Delhi. 6883
- March 20. President of the National Convention administered the Congress oath. 6884
- March 20. The Congress Convention concluded its two-day session at Delhi. 6885
- March 21. All-Indian Political Prisoners' Relief Conference met in New Delhi under the presidentship of Sarat Bose. 6886
- March 22. Madan Mohan Malaviya agreed to re-enter the Indian Legislative Assembly. 6887
- March 24. The leaders of the Congress Parties in various provincial Assemblies had conversation with Governors regarding the formation of Ministries.

 6888
- March 26. Gandhi delivered Convocation address of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, at Madras. 6889
- March 28. Congress leaders declined to form Ministries without assurance of non-interference by the Governors. 6890

- March 30. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on Congress refusal to form ministries. 6891
- March 31. Interim Ministries were formed in six provinces. 6892
- April 1. India observed hartal as a protest against the new Constitution. 6893
- April 6. Rajendra Prasad appealed to Muslims to join the Congress 6894
- April 7. Punjab Government forfeited Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar's jagirs. 6895
- April 16. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement urging the appointment of a tribunal. 6896
- April 22. Jawaharlal Nehru's move to make Muslims join the Congress in large numbers received warm reception. 6897
- April 22. Mahatma Gandhi, in an interview at Poona, clarified the Congress point of view in the present political deadlock. 6898
- April 25. 150,000 workers in jute, paper and cotton mills went on strike. 6899
- April 26. All-India Congress Committee met at Allahabad to consider the present political condition in India. 6900
- April 27. Jawaharlal Nehru and M.A. Jinnah issued counterstatements on the Congress bid to capture Muslim support. 6901
- April 29. The Congress Working Committee resolution on the political deadlock was stated to be another triumph for Mahatma Gandhi.
- May 4. Jawaharlal Nehru left for Rangoon.

- 6903
- May 5. Dr. Khan Sahib and other Muslim leaders appealed to Muslims to join the Congress. 6904
- May 7. Jawaharlal Nehru in a reply to a civic address in Rangoon urged for cooperation between Indians and Burmese. 6905
- May 9. N. C. Kelkar was arrested in the Poona Temple Satyagraha.
 6906
- May 16. C. Rajagopalachari, in a Press statement, explained the Congress view-point regarding the suggestion that there was no serious difference between a Ministry's resignation and dismissal. 6907
- May 20. The General Secretary of the Congress, in a statement, explained the Congress attitude to the minorities. 6908
- June 2. Hindu-Muslim riots took place in Bombay. Police opened fire. About 2,000 were arrested, 6909

- October 10. All-India Political Prisoners' Release Conference met in Gandhiwala. 6945
- October 14. Sardar Patel inaugurated "Vithal Nagar" at Haripura the venue of the next Congress. 6946
- October 17. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on Andamans prisoners. 6947
- October 22-23. Gandhi presided over the Educational Conference at Wardha. 6948
- October 26. Congress Labour Committee issued a communique adopting eleven resolutions for consideration of the Congress Ministers.
- October 26. A resolution demanding the retention of Bande Mataram as the national anthem of India, was passed at a Poona meeting in celebration of Bande Mataram day.

 6950
- October 29. The All-India Congress Working Committee's Conference opened in Calcutta. 6951
- October 30. All-India Congress Committee met at Calcutta, 6952
- October 31. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and other Congress leaders delivered speeches on the "Labour Rally" and appealed to the people of India to "Unite" and join hands with Congress.
- November 2. The Working Committee resolution on the Patel-Nariman controversy accepted the findings of the Gandhi-Bahadurji Inquiry Committee. 6954
- November 7. Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement regarding the Congress Ministries. 6955
- November 9. Mahatma Gandhi had an interview for two hours with Sir John Anderson, and the topic of discussion mainly centred on release of the political prisoners and detenus.

 6956
- November 13. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his strong disapproval of the action of A. I.C.C. members in criticising Congress Ministries and accepting of resolution regarding Mysore at the recent meeting of that body in Calcutta.

 6957
- November 20. Gandhi condemned the action of Congress Ministers in handling the labour disputes and communal riots. 6958
- November 21. Hindu-Muslim Unity Association for Bengal was inaugurated. 6959

- November 22. J. C. Bose died.
- November 22. A. I.C.C. Office announced that the total number of primary congress members enrolled this year was 31,34,249. 6961

Wardha Education Committee submitted its report November 24. to Gandhi.

November 30. Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a meeting at Tezpur, emphasized the need for a wider outlook among Indians.

6963

December 5. Bengal Government released all women detenus 6964 unconditionally.

December 19. Jayprakash Narayan, a Socialist leader, issued a statement condemning the action of the Bihar Congress in putting a ban on the Kisan Sabha.

December 20. Jawaharlal Nehru disapproved the Allahabad students in resorting to a strike over a dispute regarding the Congress flag.

December 28. Mahatma Gandhi's Wardha education scheme was discussed at the resumed sitting of the All-India Educational Conference held in Calcutta.

December 29. National Liberal Federation met at Calcutta under the presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

1938

January 4. Congress Working Committee met in Bombay. 6969

6970 January 6. Gandhi returned from Juhu to Wardha.

In response to the Congress President's appeal, the January 9. China Day was observed throughout India. 6971

January 10. Smt. Motilal Nehru passed away at her resident 6972 Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

January 11. Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued a statement on the Kisan-Congress differences in Bihar. 6973

January 12. When a correspondent interviewed Subhas Chandra Bose, in London, the later explained the Congress attitude towards the Indian Constitution.

January 14. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the prisoners on hunger strike in the Punjab to give up their fast.

January 16. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the U. P. delegates to the Congress, condemned party squabbles in the U. P. and referring to Jinnah's statement on the communal question he said that the Congress had its basic principles regarding minorities.

January 16. Subhas Chandra Bose was unanimously recommended by all the Provincial Congress Committees, for the Presidentship of the Haripura session of the Congress. 6977

- January 17. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress. 6978
- January 17. It was reported that Jai Prakash Narayan, Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, while addressing a meeting at Patna said that Mahatma Gandhi's ideas were too old and should be replaced by new ones.

 6979
- January 18. Lord Lothian had an interview with Gandhi at Sevagram. 6980
- January 22. Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference met at Bachevara under the presidency of Jadunandan Sharma. 6981
- January 23. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived at Karachi from England.
- January 24. Subhas Chandra Bose, reviewing the political situation in India, stated that he was not opposed to the idea of Federation on principle but he was opposed to the scheme of Federation as proposed in the Government Act, [1935. We wanted Federal Republic for India.
- January 25. Subhas Chandra Bose and M. N. Roy had a long talk in Calcutta on the present political situation in the country. 6984
- January 26. "Independence Day" was observed all over India.
 6985
- January 26. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a speech that he delivered at Bannu, criticised the "Forward Policy" in the Frontier. 6986
- January 30. Harendranath Munshi, hunger striking prisoner of Dacca jail, died. 6987
- February 3. The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. 6988
- February 4. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution reiterating its opposition to Federation. 6989
- February 5. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the Congress, wrote to M. A. Jinnah for a definite statement of the Muslim League's demands.
- February 6. The Congress Working Committee decided not to set up congress organizations in Indian States. 6991
- February 9. Bengal Assembly threw out the adjournment motion on the death of a hunger striker in Dacca jail. 6992
- February 10. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries exhibition at Haripura. 6993
- February 11. All-Berar Kisan Conference met in Amraoti. 6994

February 12. Mysore Government released all the political prisoners. 6995

February 14. Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of his Annual Report of the Indian National Congress said that India would unhesitatingly join in economic sanctions against an aggressor nation, subject to the congress policy of non-violence.

6996

February 15. Bihar and U. P. Ministries resigned on the issue of the release of Political prisoners. 6997

February 16. A.I.C.C. met at Haripura.

6998

February 17. The Subjects Committee of the Congress passed the resolution on Federation at Haripura: The Congress to reject the new constitution and declared that a constitution for India, which can be accepted by the people, must be based on independence and can only be framed by the people themselves by means of a Constituent Assembly.

6999

February 18. The Congress Working Committee constituted a Sub-committee of four to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi the various aspects of the constitutional crisis.

7000

February 18. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President-elect, arrived at Haripura. 7001

February 19. 51st session of the Indian National Congress met at Haripura under the presidency of Subhash Chandra Bose. 7002

February 19. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution on the constitutional impasse, requesting the Viceroy to re-consider his decision.

February 19. Subhas Chandra Bose, delivered his Presidential address. 7004

February 20. Open session of the Haripura Congress passed resolution relating to minority rights, States subjects, national education and Kenya.

7005

February 21. The Congress Session at Haripura concluded. 7006

February 22. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed the All-India Congress Committee. 7007

February 23. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on H. E. the Viceroy's statement on the Ministerial crisis in Bihar and U.P. 7008

February 24. Govind Ballabh Pant interviewed the U.P. Governor regarding the release of Political prisoners. 7009

March 1. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressed about 50,000 Kisans, who marched to the U.P. Assembly Chamber. He advised them to be true to the tricolour. 7010

- March 2. Maharaja of Indore allowed temple entry to Harijans in his State. 7011
- March 3. Sardar Patel explained in Bombay the Haripura Congress resolution on work, in Indian States. 7012
- March 6. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, in a statement on the boycott of Zanzibar cloves, said: "I appeal to dealers in cloves, both wholesale and retail to hand over to the Congress Committees any stock of cloves they might still be possessing". 7013
- March 13. Subhas Chandra Bose, in a speech in Calcutta said that the psychological moment had arrived when Indians should press their united demands on the British nation, who, at the present moment were powerless to resist them.

 7014
- March 15. Gandhi left Wardha for Calcutta.

- March 18. Mahatma Gandhi and the Home Minister of Bengal had a long talk on the questions of release of political prisoners in Calcutta, records were shown to Gandhi.

 7016
- March 22. Gandhi interviewed Lord Braborne regarding release of the remaining political prisoners in Bengal. 7017
- March 28. Gandhi presided over All-India Charkha Sangha met in Berboi. 7018
- April 1. The Congress Working Committee met in Calcutta to consider the possibility of the Congress forming a coalition Ministry in Assam.

 7019
- April 2. The Congress Working Committee in Calcutta, adopted a resolution on the subjects of discrimination against commercial enterprizes in India. 7020
- April 3. The Congress Working Committee discussed in Calcutta questions regarding the formulation of a practical scheme for minimising communal disturbances, and the evolving of a formula for the Congress party in the Bengal Assembly to enable them to work in collaboration with other progressive groups with a view to giving effect to the programme of the Congress Parliamentary Board: Mahatma Gandhi participated in the deliberations.
- April 5. Sardar Patel launched the prohibition campaign in Saran district. 7022
- April 6. The Congress Working Committee decided to consult a legal expert before pronouncing on the C. P. Convicts' release which led to the resignation of the Minister concerned. 7023
- April 8. Mahatma Gandhi, in connection with the discussion with the Government of Bengal about the release of political prisoners interviewed 14 Regulation III prisoners and four women political prisoners at the Presidency Jail, Calcutta. 7024

- April 9. Gandhi interviewed political prisoners of Bengal. 7025
- April 10. Subhas Chandra Bose urged mass contact with Muslims and Schedule Castes in addressing the annual meetings of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. 7026
- April 12. Mysore Congress Convention opposed the Federation scheme. 7027
- April 14. Subhas Chandra Bose appealed to Muslims to join the Congress, while addressing a meeting at Contal. 7028
- April 14. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement, at Allahabad, deprecated repeated Kisan demonstrations, as, he said, they were being made cheap and ridiculous. 7029
- April 14. Gandhi left Calcutta for Delhi to meet the Viceroy. 7030
- April 20. 40 out of 41 political prisoners were released in Bihar.
 7031
- April 20. Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement on agrarian reform in the U. P. in which he commented on the abandonment of the proposed Kisan demonstrations in Lucknow. 7032
- April 21. Mohammad Iqbal died.
- April 23. All-India Education Board met at Wardha. 7034
- April 24. India observed Cloth Boycott day.
- 7035 (Mysore

- April 26. A serious clash occurred at Viduraswatham (Mysore State) between a crowd and the police resulting in the deaths of several persons.

 7036
- April 26. Jawaharlal Nehru's efforts to lay a solution of the question of the Congress Vs. the "Red" flag proved to be successful. All agreed that there should be one flag, and that no flag which was a rival to the Congress flag should be patronized by the members of the "Kisan Sabha".
- April 28. Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with M. A. Jinnah at Bombay regarding the Communal question. 7038
- April 29. Gandhi issued a statement regarding J. R. Dain's appointment as Governor of Orissa. 7039
- April 29. Mahatma Gandhi wired Subhas Chandra Bose to proceed to Bombay to continue the talks on Communal issue with M.A. Jinnah. 7040
- April 30. Rural Workers' Conference met at Coimbatore under the presidency of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. 7041
- April 30. Jawaharlal Nehru in a press statement commented on the "failure" of the League of Nations to avert wars and to "Check" the aggressor and protect the law-abiding among the nations.

 7042

- May 1. C. Rajagopalachari announced a Rural Sports Programme in selected 75 villages in Madras Presidency. 7043
- May 1. The Congress party in the Orissa Assembly passed a resolution asking the Ministry to resign if the appointment of J. R. Dain, as acting Governor was not cancelled.
- May 4. Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with H. E. the Governor of the Frontier Province at Peshawar. 7045
- May 7. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel met the Diwan of Mysore with a view to arriving at a settlement between the State Congress and the Government—the flag controversy among the issues raised. 7046
- May 8. Presiding at the Jaipur State Subjects' Conference, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj expressed the Congress attitude towards Indian States.
- May 10. Congress Working Committee met at Bombay. 7048
- May 11. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President and M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League had five hours discussion at Bombay over the communal question. According to a joint statement issued by them to the Press the discussion was "friendly".

 7049
- May 11. Jawaharlal Nehru while inaugurating the Mahakoshal Provincial Conference at Kareli, declared: "Unless and until full control is transferred to the public we cannot solve the difficulties of the problems facing us".

 7050
- May 12. The Presidents of the Congress and the Muslim League resumed the discussion on the communal question at Bombay. 7051
- May 12. Congress Premiers' Conference met at Bombay. 7052
- May 13. Subhas Chandra Bose and Jinnah met and discussed about the Hindu-Muslim question. 7053
- May 14. All-India Kisan Conference met at Comilla under the presidency of Swami Sahajanand. 7054
- May 15. The Congress Working Committee in Bombay passed a resolution welcoming the formation of independent organizations for prosecuting the national struggle in the states but stating that it was undesirable to have the word "Congress" in the name of those organisations".
- May 19. The Congress Working Committee, ratified the Mysore settlement on firing in the Mysore State and hoped that the Maharaja should establish a responsible Government in his State. 7056
- May 19. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a meeting of the Indian and European Prog essive groups, declared: "The Congress attitude towards the Federation can be resumed up as one of uncompromising hostility".

May 20. Gandhi interviewed M.A. Jinnah at latter's residence.

7058

- May 31. Jawaharlal Nehru declared at a meeting in Bombay: "Let not Lord Zetland and the British Cabinet have any illusions about the Congress attitude towards the Federal Scheme; if there is one subject on which the entire country is one, it is the opposition to the Scheme".
- June 2. Jawaharlal Nehru sailed for Europe.

7060

- June 11. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a meeting at Chittagong, made an appeal to youths to give up violent methods and strengthen the Congress in its work for the attainment of Swaraj. The Congress President in the this connection referred to the success of the non-violent movement in the North Western Frontier Province.
- June 13. D. Sen, Editor of *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) was sentenced to 3 months' S.I. 7062
- June 13. Subhas Chandra Bose, in an interview at Feri (Bengal) regarding the release of political prisoners, pleaded for patience as negotiations were going on between Mahatma Gandhi and the Bengal Government.

 7063
- June 15. Text of the Gandhi—Jinnah correspondence was published. 7064
- June 16. C. Rajagopalachari opened All-India Radio at Madras.

7065

- June 20. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Subhas Chandra Bose called to Wardha to decide upon to reply to Jinnah's letter. 7066
- June 23. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President resigned the leadership of the Calcutta Congress Municipal Party as well as the Aldermanship of the Corporation.

 7067
- June 24. Discussion at Sevagram between Mahatma Gandhi and several Congress leaders were mainly limited to the negotiations for a communal settlement and the Bengal prisoners' problem. 7068
- June 26. Punjab Government released Shahidgunj prisoners. 7069
- June 30. Jawaharlal Nehru was invited to meet Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

- July 1. Jawaharlal Nehru had a long interview with Lord Halifax in London. 7071
- July 4. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, had two hours interview with Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of Bengal, at the latter's Calcutta residence on the question of the release of the Bengal detenus and political prisoners.

July 6. Jawaharlal Nehru while criticising Chamberlain's foreign policy in London, paid a handsome tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

7073

- July 8. Subhas Chandra Bose threatened to resign the presidentship of the Congress, if necessary, in order to be free to carry on the agitation against the Federal Scheme. 7074
- July 9. In an article in *Harijan*, Gandhi once again upheld congress non-intervention in affairs of States. 7075
- July 10. Jawaharlal Nehru enjoyed his week-end stay with Lord Lothian at his country home in Norfolk. 7076
- July 21. N.B. Khare, the C.P. Premier, resigned and formed the new Cabinet. 7077
- July 21. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, left Calcutta for Wardha to preside over the meetings of the Congress Working Committee. The discussions mainly centred round important subjects like communal settlement and the Federation.
- July 25. Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah about the communal problem. 7079
- July 26. The Congress Working Committee "Convicted" Premier Khare, remarking in the resolution on the C.P. Ministerial crisis, that "he (Khare) was guilty of indiscipline, and he exposed Congress to ridicule, he also brought down its prestige".
- July 27. R.S. Shukla was elected leader of the C. P. Congress Assembly Party. 7081
- July 29. R.S. Shukla formed the C.P. Ministry.
- July 30. R.S. Shukla and his colleagues were sworn in as Ministers in C.P. 7083
- August 2. Dr. Atal, leader of the Congress Ambulance Unit, arrived in Bombay. 7084
- August 5. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, issued a statement relating to the Cabinet crisis in the C.P. 7085
- August 6. Mahatma Gandhi made a stern criticism of Dr. N.B. Khare, Premier of C.P. and Sir Francis Wylie, Governor of C.P. in the Harijan.
- August 13. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding at a students' rally in Calcutta, appealed to students to carry the message of the Congress among the masses.
- August 16. Subhas Chandra Bose, with the permission of M.A. Jinnah released the correspondence which passed between him and Jinnah regarding Muslim settlement.

- August 20. Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit left for England by air.
 7089
- August 24. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Karachi to advise the Congress Party there on the Congress difficulties. 7090
- August 26. Sind Congress Committee attempted an agreement with the Ministry. 7091
- August 29. Dr. Satyapal resigned the presidentship of the Punjab Congress Committee. 7092
- September 6. Smt. V. Pandit, in an interview in London, said that India was deeply concerned with the question of her own freedom, and not so much with minor political details. 7093
- September 13. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, issued a statement on the recent Ministerial crisis in the C. P. He said "one cannot fail to notice that in the pro-Khare propaganda which has agitated certain parts of our country, a number of individuals and agencies have joined who have been long known for their antipathy towards the Congress."
- September 22. The Congress Working Committee which met at Delhi passed a resolution recommending to the A.I.C.C. to endorse the action taken by the Working Committee in connection with the Ministerial crisis in the Central Provinces,

 7095
- September 25. At New Delhi, the Congress Working Committee, in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, decided that no specific resolution relating to war and the international situation should be placed before the All-India Congress Committee, but a short resolution should be moved, empowering the W. C. to take whatever action it thought necessary, in the event of the outbreak of hostilities.
- September 26. At the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi an official resolution on civil liberty evoked heated discussion.

 7097
- September 30. The Congress Working Committee considered the resolution of the U. P. Provincial Congress Tenancy Sub-Committee forwarded to the Congress President and the President of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-committee.
- October 2. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution expelling Dr. Khare, the C. P. ex-Premier, from the Congress and calling upon him to resign his membership of the C. P. Assembly on behalf of the Congress.
- October 5. Gandhi received a rousing reception at Peshawar.

October 17. The Congress attitude towards the Sind Ministerial dispute was explained by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 7101

October 22. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the India League in London. 7102

October 24. The Congress President issued an appeal for funds for relief work in the flood-stricken areas of Bengal. 7103

October 28. Jawaharlal Nehru declared in London that British Imperialism was facing a difficult problem of its own creation in Palestine and made a sorry mess of it.

7104

October 29. The Congress opposition to this Federal Scheme was reiterated by Subhas Chandra Bose at a public meeting at Shillong.

November 1. Subhas Chandra Bose, speaking to congressmen at Gauhati advised them to devote more attention to Assam's tribal people. 7106

November 9. Gandhi concluded his N.W.F. Province tour and left Peshawar for Wardha. 7107

November 15. Mahatma Hans Raj died.

7108

November 16. Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit resumed, charge of Health Ministership of U. P. Government. 7109

November 17. Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his daughter Indira (Now Smt. Indira Gandhi) returned to India. 7110

November 20. At Lucknow Subhas Chandra Bose addressed a huge gathering. He said, "India wants to attain her goal not through the weakness of Britain."

November 22. Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhiji at Wardha.

7112

November 25. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a public meeting at Jullundur, declared that if the Federal constitution was forced upon India, a Satyagraha would be inevitable. 7113

November 26. Gandhi expressed his sympathies with the Jews.
7114

December 3. Gandhi in an article, appealed the Provinces to co-operate the Congress. 7115

December 4. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, discussed at Karachi with the Sind Premier matters relating to the provincial Ministry. 7116

December 10. The Congress President, Subhas Chandra Bose, issued a statement on the Jute Ordinance and the Strike situation in certain Jute Mills in Bengal.

December 11. At Wardha among the subjects discussed by the Congress Working Committee were the Indian States and the Bihari-Bengali controversy in Bihar.

7118

December 16. The Congress Working Committee discussed the Hindu-Muslim question but did not come to any definite conclusions. 7119

December 24. Gandhi appealed for prohibition all over India.

1939

January 2. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the All-India Students' Conference in Calcutta, warned the students against resorting to strikes except for very grave reasons.

7121

January 4. Gandhi shed tears on Shaukat Ali's death. 7122

January 4. In a letter to Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, B.C. Chatterji suggested that the Congress ideal of independence could be fulfilled if India became a partner in a Federation of the British Empire.

7123

January 5. M.A. Jinnah replying to Jawaharlal Nehru's offer of inquiry into the complaints of the Muslim League against the Congress Governments, said in a statement that if Nehru was really earnest about it he should communicate to him (MA. Jinnah) what would be the sanction behind the proposed inquiry.

7124

January 8. Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement in Allahabad, replying to M.A. Jinnah, suggested the institution of an impartial inquiry by men, preferably not connected with Congress or Muslim League politics, into the specific charges against Congress Governments by the Muslim League.

7125

January 11. The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli and considered Mahatma Gandhi's new draft on the minorities' question.

January 13. The Congress Working Committee concluded its deliberations at Bardoli after adopting a resolution on the Bihari-Bengali dispute. 7127

January 17. Dr. Rajendra Prasad's (now the President of India) report on the Bengali-Behari controversy was published. In accordance with a resolution of the Working Committee he was "authorized to go into the Bihari-Bengali controversy relating to the question of (1) Domicile (2) Public Services (3) Education, and (4) Trade and Commerce and settle it finally".

January 20. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, whose name was among three proposed for Presidentship of the Tripuri session of the Congress, withdrew from the contest, thereby having the field left to Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. In Bengal there were four groups regarding the election of the President for the Tripuri session.

January 21. Mahatma Gandhi wrote an article in Harijan regarding the ban on the entry of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj into Jaipur State.

- January 23. The statements regarding election of Congress President, issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Subhash Chandra Bose gave rise to considerable speculation in political circles on the result of the election of the next President of the Congress. 7131
- January 23. A statement was issued over the signatures of seven members of the Working Committee of the Congress appealing to Bose to withdraw from the contest.

 7132
- January 24. Subhas Chandra Bose, replying to the statement of seven members of the Working Committee said: "The Presidential election is wholly an affair of the delegation and should he left to them. Let the "Right Wing" who are in a decided majority in the Congress, make a gesture to the "Left Wing" by accepting a leftist candidate even at this late hour."
- January 25. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya announced, in a statement issued from Bardoli that he would contest the Presidential election, in which the other candidate was Subhas Chandra Bose. "I cannot" said he "withdraw in favour of Mr. Bose, because I must not resist the will of valued colleagues".
- January 25. Sardar Patel, in a statement, replied to the "amazing statement" by Subhas Chandra Bose, and revealed that at an informal consultation at Bardoli (at which Bose was not present, but Gandhi and Nehru were) "we were clearly of the opinion that it was unnecessary to re-elect Subhas Chandra Bose."
- January 25. Sarat Chandra Bose (elder brother of Subhas Chandra Bose) in a statement, disapproved of the step taken by the seven members of the Working Committee in issuing the statement, asking Subhas Chandra Bose to withdraw from the contest of Presidential election.

 7136
- January 26. Subhas Chandra Bose, in a statement, repeated his fears regarding Federation and said that it was generally believed that a prospective list of Ministers for the Federal Cabinet had already been drawn up. He also repeated his offer to withdraw if a "genuine" anti-Federationist were accepted as Congress President."
- January 27. Subhas Chandra Bose issued another statement giving his version of the issues involved in the Congress Presidential election. 7138
- January 27. Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued a statement recalling a part declaration on Federation by Bose and after complaining against its lack of clarity ideal by saying "I wonder if any of the so-called "Right Wing" members of the Congress Working Committee has said anything approaching to this".
- January 27. Jaya Prakash Narayan and Swami Sahajananda Saraswati issued a joint statement on the Congress Presidential election. The statement said: "We do not think that even those

who do not agree with his views believe that Bose would not be an asset to the Congress Presidentship at the present juncture." 7140

- January 27. Acharya Narendra Deva, in a statement to the press, said: "There is no question of "Right" or "Left" in this matter. Every delegate should consult only the best interests of the country and cast his vote in an unbiased manner".
- January 28. Mahatma Gandhi, in an article, in the *Harijan* drew attention to the increasing indiscipline of Congressmen. He also said, "My time and that of co-workers is largely taken up in going through complaints about corruption among Congressmen". In another article in the *Harijan* on "The States" Mahatma Gandhi remarked "the movement for liberty within the States is entering a new stage".
- January 29. Subhas Chandra Bose polled a majority of vote at the Congress Presidential election held simultaneously in all the 21 linguistic Congress provinces excluding Mahakoshal (C. P.) Bose led by 204 Votes.
- January 31. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on the reelection of Subhas Chandra Bose as President of the Congress. 7144
- February 1. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, leader of the Praja Mandal reached Jaipur to defy the ban on his entry into the State. 7146
- February 2. Subhas Chandra Bose met Jawaharlal Nehru at Santiniketan (now Vishwabharati University) and discussed with him the implication of the Congress Presidential election. 7147
- February 3. Kasturba Gandhi and Maniben Patel were arrested at Rajkot on their entering the State to offer satyagraha. 7148
- February 4. Gandhi wrote an important article on Rajkot. Kasturba Gandhi entered Rajkot to court arrest. 7149
- February 5. Sardar Patel, in a speech in Bombay, protested against the Paramount Power's interference in Rajkot. 7150
- February 5. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was arrested at the railway station of Tikri Banri between Reengus and Sikar. 7151
- February 6. Dr. Rajendra Prasad addressed the Congress Constructive Workers' Conference at Suri (Birbhum). He said that Swaraj could not be bargained. 7152

- February 7. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was released at the frontier of Bharatpur State, close to the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) boundary.

 7153
- February 9. Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a statement issued to the Press observed, "The more I think of what is happening in the States in India, I see nothing but a dark future for this unhappy land if the Paramount Power remain a helpless witness to the tragedy that is being enacted in the Princes' India for, what is happening in Rajkot and Jaipur, is but a sample of what is going to happen presently in other States".
- February 13. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Wardha to consult Gandhi. 7155
- February 14. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his presidential address to the All-India States' People Conference at Ludhiana said that the States were setting the face for India, and said that "the Congress will certainly intervene in the States if the India Government intervene to crush the people".
- February 17. States' People Conference urged dropping Satyagraha in Hyderabad. 7157
- February 21. Congress leaders met Gandhi at Wardha. 7158
- February 22. Thirteen of the fifteen members of the All-India Congress Working Committee resigned from the Committee following an informal Conference with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha. 7159
- February 25. Gandhi left for Rajkot via Bombay. 7160
- February 26. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, accepted the resignations tendered by 13 members of the Working Committee. 7161
- February 27. Gandhi arrived in Rajkot on a mission of peace. 7162
- February 27. Subhas Chandra Bose, in his letter accepting the resignations of the 13 members of the Working Committee hoped that the leaders would give him cooperation and assistance in the discharge of his duties as the Congress President.
- March 2. Gandhi wrote to Thakore of Rajkot, intimating his plan of fast unto death from next day. 7164
- March 2. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, issued a statement replying to the various charges made against him after the Presidential election by several members of the Congress Working Committee.
- March 3. Gandhi went on fast at noon.
- March 4. Three of the Congress Ministries urged Viceroy to intervene in Rajkot dispute. 7167

March 4. Gandhi wrote to Viceroy pleading for intervention.

7168

- March 4. The illness of Subhas Chandra Bose took a serious turn: his temperature shot up to 104 degrees, with all the former painful depressing symptoms.

 7169
- March 6. Jawaharlal Nehru, in the absence of Gandhiji, declared open the Khadi Exhibition at Tripuri. 7170
- March 6. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, arrived at Tripuri: he had earlier detrained at Jubbulpore and from there he travelled in an ambulance car. 7171
- March 7. Settlement reached on the Rajkot crisis through Viceroy's intervention. Gandhi broke his fast. 7172
- March 8. Subhas Chandra Bose presided over the All-India Congress Working Committee meeting at Tripuri. He laid on an invalid's chair carried by Congress Volunteers.
- March 9. The A.I.C.C. at Tripuri again discussed the resolution which expressed confidence in the old Working Committee, and urged Bose to nominate the new W.C. according to Mahatma Gandhi's wishes.
- March 10. The 52nd session of the Indian National Congress opened in a tense atmosphere, following an adverse vote against Subhas Chandra Bose's group in the Subjects Committee earlier in the day. The President, Subhas Chandra Bose did not attend the opening session in view of the state of his health and Maulana Azad as the senior-most ex-President, took the chair. 7175
- March 11. The Congress programme was altered in view of a grave turn in Subhas Chandra Bose's illness. Bose remarked to Nehru: "I have not come here to go to hospital in Jubbulpore; I would much rather die here than be removed elsewhere before the session is over".
- March 14. Subhas Chandra Bose on his way back to Calcutta from Tripuri was detained at Dhanbad owing to his ill health.

7177

- March 15. Gandhi met the Viceroy at Delhi and stayed here till April 7.
- March 19. Mahatma Gandhi had a prolonged talk with a number of former members of the Working Committee of the Congress at New Delhi. 7179
- March 20. Gandhi advised to suspend the Jaipur Satyagraha.

7180

March 23. On Gandhi's advice Travancore Civil Disobedience movement was suspended. 7181

March 24. Gandhi conferred with the Congress leaders in Allahabad. 7182

March 25. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in a statement in the press, set forth the reasons for the delay in announcing the new Congress Working Committee. 7183

March 27. Travancore Civil Disobedience prisoners were released.

March 28. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, made an appeal to the Congressmen in the Punjab to join hands in strengthening the Congress cause in the province and upheld the honour of the province and of the country as a whole.

7185

April 3. Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, gave his verdict on the Rajkot dispute. 7186

April 4. Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy. 7187

April 7. Subhas Chandra Bose issued a statement to the press regarding the award of Sir Maurice Gwyer on the Rajkot affair.
7188

April 9. Gandhi arrived in Rajkot. 7189

April 9. Acharya Narendra Deva in his presidential address to the All-India Kisan Conference, at Gaya, declared, "A revolutionary change has come over the peasants' way of thinking. There is a new urge for knowledge,"

7190

April 11. Mahatma Gandhi had a 75 minutes' talk with E.C. Gibson, President, Western India States, on Rajkot affairs. 7191

April 14. Gandhi submitted a list of seven names for the Rajkot Reforms Committee. 7192

April 18. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore and Sir P.C. Ray sent telegrams to Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose requesting that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President should meet before the Congress meeting with a view to putting an end to the present state of affairs.

7193

April 23. Gandhi announced that the negotiations with Virawale for the settlement of Rajkot issue had failed. 7194

April 24. A resolution reiterating the Congress policy of non-participation in an "Imperialist War" was passed at meeting held in connection with the observance of an "anti-war day" in Calcutta. Subhas Chandra Bose presided.

April 27. Mahatma Gandhi had a long discussion with the Congress President, Subhas Chandra Bose at Sodepure Ashram, near Calcutta regarding the personnel of the Congress Working Committee and various other matters connected with the future programme of the Congress. Nehru was also present and took part in the discussion.

7196

- April 29. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, tendered his resignation when the All-India Congress Committee met at Wellington Square, Calcutta for the first time since Tripuri. 7197
- April 29. Nehru made moving appeal to Bose to withdraw his resignation. 7198
- April 29. Some Socialist leaders met Bose after the A. I. C. C. meeting and discussed with him Nehru's resolution. 7199
- April 30. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected President of the Indian National Congress in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose at the resumed meeting of the A.I.C.C. 7200
- May 1. The A.I.C.C. concluded its three-day session. The names of the members of the new Working Committee were announced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President. 7201
- May 2. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Calcutta, stressed on the need for unity and for cultivating an All-India outlook; he also gave reasons for not serving on the Congress Working Committee. He said that by remaining outside it, he would unite the new forces that were abroad in the country. 7202
- May 3. Subhas Chandra Bose announced in Calcutta, the formation of a new bloc within the congress, to be called the "Forward Bloc". The object was to "rally all radical and anti-Imperialist progressive elements in the country on the basis of a minimum programme, representing the greatest common measure of agreements among radicals of all shades of opinion". "The Forward Bloc," Bose said, "would function as an integral part of the Congress."
- May 6. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a public meeting in Calcutta, referred to the events that had taken place since his re-election as Congress President in February 1939.
- May 6. U. N. Dhebar, the leader of the Praja Parishad, Rajkot sent a message to Gandhiji giving the maximum concessions which Darbar Virawala was prepared to grant.

 7205
- May 7. Gandhi advised self-purification to members of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, which met at Brindavan. 7206
- May 8. Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a statement explained why he and his colleagues in the Working Committee of the Congress could not agree with Subhas Chandra Bose. 7207
- May 8. Subhas Chandra Bose explained the future programme of the "Forward Bloe". 7208
- May 12. Gandhi arrived in Rajkot.

May 13. The correspondence that passed between Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose was divided on fundamental issues of policy and how personalities widened the gulf between the Gandhian group and the "Forward Bloc" under the leadership of Bose. 7210

- May 14. Gandhi-Bose correspondence was released.
- May 16. Subhas Chandra Bose addressing the delegates of the Youth League Conference at Unnao explained the policy of his "Forward Bloe". 7212
- May 17. Gandhi renounced the advantages of the Rajkot award and appealed to the Prince to concede peoples' wishes. 7213
- May 18. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a public meeting of journalists at Kanpur, reiterated his reasons for forming the "Forward Bloc" and outlined the programme of the party.

 7214
- May 21. In a speech at Kanpur, Jawaharlal Nehru deprecated Bose's move of forming the Forward Bloc. 7215
- May 22. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing the Bogra District Political Conference at Dhupcharshia, reiterated his faith in "non-violent non-cooperation", as the last weapon for fighting the country's cause and added that if the people took up their method on a wider scale than hitherto, they would attain freedom in a very short time.
- May 24. Gandhi issued a statement on the segregation legislation in South Africa. 7217
- May 24. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, formerly Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested in Calcutta, under Sec. 124-A., I.P.C. (Sedition) 7218
- May 25. Thakore Sahib of Rajkot entertained Mahatma Gandhi.
 7219
- May 31. The All-India Congress Committee decided to intervene in the labour strike at Digboi. 7220
- May 31. Jawaharlal Nehru in an article on "Federation" in the National Herald, said, "Federation cannot come. It is dead and there is no magic portion that will give its life."

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 Temp 1. Gandhi left Resilvet for Rombay.
- June 1. Gandhi left Rajkot for Bombay.
- June 3. Subhas Chandra Bose's announcement of the list of office bearers and members of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee gave rise to considerable resentment among members of the groups in the B.P.C.C. in opposition to Bose.
- June 4. Gandhi issued a statement on Travancore embodied new plans, adopted in connection with Rajkot crisis. 7224
- June 4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President referred to the dissenssions in the Congress ranks.
- June 8. Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist leader, criticised in Patna, the aims of Subhas Chandra Bose's party, the Forward Bloc. 7226

June 9. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, visited Calcutta and resumed the discussion of the situation at Digboi, where the Workers of the Assam Oil Company went on strike for some time.

- Subhas Chandra Bose issued a statement in Lahore on the question of adopting the Federation.
- June 18. Subhas Chandra Bose was accorded a great welcome on his arrival at the Peshawar City railway station. 7229
- June 21. Congress Working Committee meeting at Bombay adopted the report of the Constitution Committee.
- June 22. The Congress Working Committee decided to postpone till the next Congress consideration of the amendment to clause 5 (c) of 7231 the Congress constitution.
- June 23. Congress Working Committee in Bombay adopted a resolution sympathizing with Indians abroad and deputing Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon.
- June 24. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President addressing the All-India Congress, Committee which met in Bombay for its three-day session made an appeal for unity and discipline among the Congressmen to meet the situation facing the country in various 7233 spheres.
- The All-India Congress Committee passed practically all the amendments to the Congress constitution suggested by the Sub-Committee with a view to purging the organization of "Corruption". 7234
- Congress Premiers, met in Bombay and discussed the Tune 26. increasing communal disharmony. 7235
- June 26. The All-India Congress Committee in Bombay passed by 130 votes to 60, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's resolution prohibiting the launching of Civil Disobedience by Congressmen without the previous sanction of the provinical Congress Committee concerned.

- The All-India Congress Committee concluded its fourday session in Bombay after passing the Working Committee's resolution on the Digboi labour dispute, and a non-official motion for the formation of a separate Andhra Province.
- July 5. Gandhi left for the Frontier tour, accompanied by Mahadev Desai. 7238
- July 7. The Congress President asked S. C. Bose to desist from indiscipline. 7239
- July 8. Jawaharlal Nehru denounced S.C. Bose's move to organize agitation against decisions of the A.I.C.C. 7240

- July 9. S. C. Bose declined to call off All-India Day.
- July 10. Minakshi Temple, Madura, was thrown opened to Harijans. 7242
- July 13. Gandhi replied to Bose's attack on prohibition and invited him to retrace his steps and work with forces accelerating prohibition. 7243
- July 14. Jawaharlal Nehru left for Ceylon.

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- July 16. Jawaharlal Nehru was given warm welcome at Colombo.
- July 16. Brihadiswara Temple, Tanjore was thrown open to Harijans. 7246
- July 17. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a gathering at Zaberi Wada, Ahmedabad, declared: "Sawaraj is no longer a dream. It will be achieved in a short time." 7247
- July 18. Subhas Chandra Bose, in the course of a statement from Ahmedabad observed: "A wave of intolerance is now sweeping over the higher ranks of Congress leadership. The slightest criticism of any action of theirs throws them into a rage and the whole machinery of propaganda in their hands is at once put into operation. In this way the ordinary Congressman is terrorized into silence."
- July 21. Speaking at a Colombo meeting Jawaharlal Nehru advised Indians to cultivate the goodwill of the Ceylonese. 7249
- July 22. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in a statement from Ranchi, said, "Public meetings should be organized and held throughout the country for reiterating the demand for the immediate release of political prisoners in Bengal." 7250
- July 23. Gandhi advised South African Indians to postpone passive resistance movement. 7251
- July 25. Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Madras.
- July 26. Gandhi sent a message to Bengal prisoners asking them to give up hunger-strike. 7253
- July 29. Following Gandhi's advice passive resistance in Transvaal was suspended. 7254
- July 29. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, arrived in Calcutta and had a talk with Subhas Chandra Bose on the Congress leaders regarding the hunger strike of prisoners in the Alipore jail. He went to the jail and had long interviewed with the prisoners. Later he visited the Dum Dum jail and met the prisoners there.

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- July 31. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in a statement on the outcome of the efforts made by him and by Mahadev Desai to persuade the political prisoners to give up their fast and also to secure their release observed: "We found complete deadlock. We are going away wholly disappointed." 7256
- August 2. Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement issued at Wardha on the hunger-strike of the political prisoners in Bengal, said that "this fast is not justified" and that "their refusal to give it up will embarrass the Congress Working Committee in taking any action."
- August 6. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing Congress organizers and other Congress Workers at Allahabad, observed that the conflicting ideologies obtaining in the country, unless directed into proper channels would lead to disintegration of the country.

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- August 9. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was released.

- August 9. The Working Committee of the Congress which began its session at Wardha passed a resolution directing the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Legislative Party to expel from membership A. N. Udhoji, a member of the City Assembly.
- August 11. The All-India Congress Committee disqualified Subhas Chandra Bose from Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and debarred him from membership of any elective Congress Committee for three years from August 1930. 7261
- August 12. Subhas Chandra Bose, in a statement on the disciplinary action taken against him by the Congress Working Committee welcomed the decision.

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- August 13. Some Congress leaders expressed their views in favour as well as against on the Congress Working Committee's disciplinary action against Subhas Chandra Bose.

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- August 17. Rajendra Prasad, declared null and void the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held at Calcutta on July 26 for the purpose of electing a new Executive Council for the Provincial Congress Committee.
- August 18. Bengal Government released political prisoners. 7265
- August 19. Dr. Tagore laid foundation stone of the "Mahajati Sadan" Bengal's Congress House in Calcutta. 7266
- August 20. Jawaharlal Nehru left for China by plane. 7267
- August 24. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad sent a telegram to the President at Wardha suggesting an emergency meeting of the Working Committee to consider the grave international political situation.

- August 30. The Bengal Provincial Congress passed a resolution expressing confidence in Subhas Chandra Bose. 7269
- September 4. Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy. 7270
- September 5. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on his meeting with the Viceroy, said that he told His Excellency that his own sympathies were with Britain and France from purely humanitarian point of view. "It almost seems as if Her Hitler knows no God but brute force."
- September 6. Viceroy gave assent to Madras Temple Entry Bill.
- September 9. The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha. Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, M. S. Aney, Acharya Narendra Deva and Jai Prakash Narain were also present by special invitation.

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- September 10. The Congress Working Committee adjourned without reaching at any conclusion on the question of the Congress attitude to war.

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- September 12. The Congress Working Committee again met at Wardha and discussed the War issue on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's statement at Simla.

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- September 14. The Congress Working Committee, after a long meeting, issued a statement deferring its decision on the Congress attitude towards the War, so as to allow time for further elucidation of the issue at stake.

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- September 19. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a meeting at Allahabad explained the Wardha Statement on War. 7277
- September 26. Mahatma Gandhi had another interview with the H.E. the Viceroy at Simla. 7278
- September 28. Gandhi commented on Lords debate in London.
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- October 2. Mahatma Gandhi's 70th Birthday was celebrated, all over India, "Mahatma Gandhi", edited by S. Radhakrishnan was presented to him.
 7280
- October 2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President and Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Delhi for their interview with H.E. the Viceroy. 7281
- October 4. H. E. the Viceroy, continuing his consultations with political leaders, had a three quarter-of-an-hour talk with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- October 5. Mahatma Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah, Muslim League President, had interview with H. E. the Viceroy. 7283

- October 6. Subhas Chandra Bose was invited by H. E. the Viceroy for interview on October 10.
- October 7. The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha. The Committee heard accounts of the interviews which Mahatma Gandhi and members of the war-sub-committee had with H. E. the Viceroy and also Jawaharlal Nehru's conversation with M.A. Jinnah.
- October 9. The Congress Working Committee which met at Wardha passed a resolution, seeking the All-India Congress Committee's approval. It was on the War situation and repeating the invitation to the British Government to state war and peace aims. The resolution was duly placed before the All-India Congress Committee, which also met at Wardha.
- October 9. The All-India Congress Committee adjourned after about 22 amendments had been moved to the Working Committee's "War Crisis" resolution. Most of the movers of the amendments belonged to the Leftist group and the burden of their amendments was to ask the Congress to stand by part declarations regarding War.
- October 10. The Congress Working Committee's resolution on war was passed by the All-India Congress Committee by 188 votes to 58.
- October 12. The All-India Congress Committee's resolution passed at Wardha demanding a clear statement of Britain's War aims found support in numerous comments throughout India. 7289
- October 13. Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement on the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee on War, appealed to Europeans in India "to range themselves alongside the Congress" and advised Congressmen "to divert from any action that would savour of indiscipline or defiance. He described the A.I.C.C. resolution as moderate and wise.
- October 18. Jinnah-Prasad correspondence regarding League's allegations against Congress Government was released. 7291
- October 18. Mahatma Gandhi characterized H.E. the Viceroy's statement on India's political future as "profoundly disappointing".
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- October 18. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru issued a joint statement regarding the Viceroy's statement. 7293
- October 19. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in the course of a statement on the Viceroy's declaration said, "There is no room now left for anyone to doubt that British policy remains as it always has been".
- October 21. Dr. Rajendra Prasad in an interview at Wardha said: "There is no need for calling a Special Session of the Congress as there is nothing to discuss. In the Working Committee too we have

- nothing to discuss. We have only to decide. The Dusserah is an auspicious day for taking decisions and the Working Committee will take them". 7295
- October 22. The Congress Working Committee at Wardha passed a resolution calling upon the Congress Ministries in the Provinces to resign and appealing to the nation to sink all internal differences in "this hour of grave crisis".
- October 22. Mahatma Gandhi in an interview at Wardha commented on the Working Committee's resolution and the declaration of H.E. the Viceroy. 7297
- October 23. Parliamentary Sub-committee instructed Congress Government to resign by 31st October,—Speakers, Deputy Speakers, Presidents and Deputy Presidents to retain their offices. 7298
- October 25. Chief Minister of Bombay moved the Congress Party resolution disapproving the Viceregal declaration. 7299
- October 25. Jawaharlal Nehru met some journalists at a Conference in Bombay and explained the Congress view-point regarding the minorities with particular reference to the Muslims.

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- October 26. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru and Bhulabhai Desai addressed a public meeting at Bombay and explained the Working Committee's on the war situation.

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- October 27. The Congress Ministry in Madras resigned. 7302
- October 27. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement appreciated the conciliatory tone of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech, but asked for proof that "Britain has shed her imperialistic ambitions even before India is declared independent". 7303
- October 27. Congress leaders exchanged views at Lucknow with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Muslim League leaders with Chaudhuri Khaliq-uz-Zaman. 7304
- October 29. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in explaining the implications of the resolution of Congress Working Committee, in a circular letter to the Provincial Congress Committee expressed the view regarding Hindu-Muslim Unity.
- October 30. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a press statement accepted Fazlul Huq's "challenge" and invited his cooperation to investigate his "fantastic" charges against Congress Governments. 7306
- October 31. U.P. Ministry tendered resignation. Bombay and Bihar Ministries also resigned.
- October 31. H.E. the Viceroy's decision to invite Congress and Muslim League leaders to a joint discussion gave deep satisfaction in all quarters.

- October 31. Subhas Chandra Bose, criticising some of the statements made by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad regarding the weakness in Congress organization and the Congressmen, said: "In my opinion this failure is largely due to bad leadership both before the outbreak of war and after".
- October 31. Jawaharlal Nehru, in an address at Lucknow, said, that the differences between the Congress and British Government were fundamental.
 - November 1. Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Jinnah held a joint conference with H.E. the Viceroy in New Delhi. 7311
 - November 3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, informed the pressmen at New Delhi, that the Congress reply to be made to the Viceroy was ready and was expected to be sent on the 4th November.
 - November 4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with H.E. the Viceroy in the morning while M.A. Jinnah had in the afternoon.
 - November 5. The correspondence which passed between H. E. the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad while the negotiations in Delhi were in progress, was published along with the Viceroy's statement.

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 - November 5. In a statement that M. A. Jinnah issued in New Delhi said: "I assure Mr. Gandhi that the Musalmans of India depend upon their own inherent strength. We are determined to fight and fight to the last ditch for rights to which we are entitled inspite the British or the Congress. We do not depend on anybody."
 - November 6. Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a statement issued to the press from Lucknow said that the Viceroy's statement surprised him, as it conveyed an entirely different impression of what transpired in Delhi from what he had gathered from contact with some of the principal parties concerned.
 - November 8. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement issued at Wardha said: "There can be no civil resistance so long as the Viceroy is explaining the possibilities of a settlement, the Muslim League blocks the way, and there is indiscipline and disunity in Congress ranks."
 - November 17. Gandhi cabled to News Chronicle, asking if Britain intended to recognize India's independence or not. 7318
 - November 19. Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, at Allahabad. 7319
 - November 19. The three-day session of the Congress Working Committee began at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad. Dr. Rajendra

Prasad, the Congress President envisaged the possibility of the Congress Ministries returning to office at an early date if a more definite declaration of the British Government's war aims in their application to India was forthcoming.

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November 22. The Congress Working Committee considered a draft resolution prepared by Mahatma Gandhi on the political situation in India. He explained in detail the implications of his resolution.

November 23. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution on the political situation in India. 7322

November 25. Gandhi approved the idea of Constituent Assembly.

December 1. Sir Henry Gidney, President, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, criticised the Congress attitude to Anglo-Indians and made an appeal to the community to offer its services to the King-Emperor unconditionally in his address at the annual meeting of the Association in Calcutta.

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December 7. Sir Stafford Cripps, interviewed on his arrival at Karachi, appreciated that the Congress still had the door open for negotiations. Adding further he said that this is a distinct change even on the part of Conservatives with regard to India and nobody wants to lose the sympathies of India.

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December 8. M. A. Jinnah issued an appeal to Muslims to observe December 22 as "Deliverance Day" from Congress regime. 7326

December 9. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement appealing Jinnah and Muslims to desist from observing the Day of Deliverance and Thanks giving in view of communal unity talks and following the resignation of Congress Ministries.

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December 14. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting in Bombay expressed the view that the communal problem in this country was not communal in the accepted sense of the term, but purely political.

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December 17. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, stated his views on Jinnah's demand for a Royal Commission. 7329

December 18. The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha and held a five hours sitting and reviewed the political situation.

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December 19. The Congress Working Committee again met at Wardha and discussed a draft resolution prepared by Mahatma Gandhi. 7331

December 20. The Congress Working Committee resumed its adjourned sitting at Wardha and discussed among other things the "Independence Day" on January 26.

December 21. The Congress Working Committee at Wardha did not come to a decision on the main resolution on the political situation.

December 22. The Congress Working Committee concluded its five-day session at Wardha after passing a resolution criticising the statement of the Secretary of State for India and reiterating the faith of the Congress in a Constituent Assembly as the "only way to attain a final settlement if the communal question would not be satisfactorily solved so long as different parties were to look to a third party through whom they expected to gain special privileges even though it may be at the expense of the nation.

December 22. B. G. Kher and Mirza Ismail opened the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition in Madras. 7335

December 24. Sikander Hayat Khan met M. A. Jinnah at Bombay. 7336

December 25. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Nagpur Provincial Congress Workers' camp at Wardha declared: "The World is in a vortex and a new order is being evolved in which India has to contribute her share."

December 26. Sir Stafford Cripps left Calcutta for Rangoon, at the conclusion of his tour of India. During his stay in the country he met many Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and leaders of the Muslim League including Jinnah, A. K. Fazlul Huq etc.

December 26. Sardar Patel addressing Bombay Congress Legislators denounced Jinnah's appeal to Muslims. 7339

December 30. Mahatma Gandhi in a leading article in the Harijan, in which he enjoined on Congressmen to note the preamble to the Working Committee's resolution on the "Independence pledge", said, "If Congressmen had honesty, and lived up to the constructive programme of 1920, there would be Purna Swaraj to-day." 7340

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January 3. Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing the Indian Economic Conference at Allahabad said that the present structure of the World is breaking up.

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January 6. The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, which met in Calcutta adopted a resolution defining its attitude to the ad hoc Committee appointed by the Congress Committee for the election of delegates to the Congress session.

January 7. Jawaharlal Nehru, defining the Congress attitude stated that the Congress regarded the League as an influential organization of Muslims, but not as the sole representative of the Muslims of India. Finally he said that as he and Jinnah had not found some common ground for discussion there would be no use continuing the negotiations,

- January 8. The executive committee of the Ramgarh Congress at a meeting held at Patna sanctioned the budget for the expenditure to be incurred on constructive work, fixed the quotas for the collection of funds from the districts and decided on various other arrangements.
- January 8. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, issued a statement from Wardha in reply to the statement made by Maulavi Ashrafuddin Ahmad Chowdhury on the audit report of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee accounts.
- January 10. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a meeting at Ghaziabad, declared that there could be no question of a settlement with the Government or of the return to office of the Congress Ministries till the question of India's freedom was finally settled.

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- January 11. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, described the Viceroy's pronouncement in Bombay as "the clearest of all the declarations hitherto made", but argued in support of the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly.

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- January 13. C. Rajagopalachari, the Madras ex-Premir, arrived at Wardha, together with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President. He went to Sevagram in the afternoon to see Mahatma Gandhi.
- January 14. Subhas Chandra Bose, in a Press interview at Bombay, stated: "I do not think it would be any use having leftist candidate elected as Congress President". The Ramgarh Congress, he asserted, would in effect be a Rightist Congress.
- January 14. M. N. Roy supported Dr. Rajendra Prasad's statement issued after the Viceroy's speech at the Orient Club, Bombay, "All Congressmen", he said, "should endorse the reply that India wants independence".
- January 15. Subhas Chandra Bose issued instructions to members of the "Forward Bloc" on how to observe "Independence Day."
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- January 16. Jawaharlal Nehru issued a circular to all town and district congress committees regarding how to observe "Independence Day". 6352
- January 16. Jawaharlal Nehru left Allahabad for Wardha to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee there. 7353
- January 19. The Congress Working Committee which assembled at Wardha, reviewed the political situation in India and made careful study of the points contained in His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Orient Club, Bombay. It was generally held that the Viceroy's statement was an advance on recent declarations on Indian affairs made on hehalf of the British Government.

- January 20. The Congress Working Committee decided that with a view to ending the political deadlock in India, Mahatma Gandhi "should seek from the Viceroy clarification of certain points" in His Excellency's speech at the Orient Club, Bombay.
- January 21. The Congress Working Committee invested in Gandhi the authority of negotiating with the Viceroy.
- January 21. The Congress Working Committee concluded its threeday session at Wardha after having heard Sarat Chandra Bose and Satyarajan Bakshi who had been deputed by the Bengal Congress Committee to present its view on the Bengal Congress dispute.

- Subhas Chandra Bose issued a statement regarding January 25. 7358 the celebration of "Independence Day".
- January 26. "Independence Day" was celebrated all over India. 7359
- January 29. Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued a statement on the 7360 Bengal Congress affairs.
- January 30. Dr. Rajendra Prasad in reply to Subhas Chandra Bose's telegram protesting against the Working Committee's decision and requesting the Congress President to hold a referendum of Bengal Congressmen on the issue stated that the Congress constitution did not provide for an appeal against the Working Committee to a referendum, but suggested that Bose might, if he liked, appeal to the All-India Congress Committee. 7361
- January 31. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, took exception to Subhas Chandra Bose's remark in a telegram that the All-India Congress Committee had a "Packed majority to support your (the Congress President's) decision irrespective of merit". 7362
- January 31. Subhas Chandra Bose made an attack on the policy of the Congress High Command at a meeting in Calcutta. He traced the history of the difference between the Working Committee and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee beginning from the Tripuri Congress and said that the appointment of an ad-hoc committee over the head of the B.P.C.C. was nothing but an attempt on the part of the Working Committee to suppress the Leftists of Bengal.

February 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in a letter to Sarat Chandra Bose referred to the "Defiance" by the Bengal Congress Committee of the Congress Working Committee.

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February 5. Mahatma Gandhi had a talk with the Viceroy at his residence for about 21 hours. 7365

- February 6. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views regarding his meeting with the Viceroy on the previous day. 7366
- February 11. Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurating the All-India Maharashtra Congress Youth Conference in Bombay, appealed to the youths of the country to discard provincialism. N.V. Gadgil presided.
- February 12. Dr. Rajendra Parsad made a statement regarding Lord Zetland's appeal to Congress leaders. 7368
- February 12. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party expressed his views on the Congress Presidential election.
- February 14. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement to the Press on the interview given by Lord Zetland to the Sunday Times (London).

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- February 15. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad led by 1841 votes to 181 against M. N. Roy in the Congress Presidential election for the Ramgarh session.

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- February 16. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee announced that Maulana Azad was elected as President of the Congress. 7372
- February 17. Gandhi visited Rabindranath Tagore, at Santinike tan. 7373
- February 17. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad made a statement in Lahore regarding the political situation in India and said that after the Ramgarh session the Congress must take a step forward. 7374
- February 20. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference met at Malikanda. 7375
- February 28. The Congress Working Committee met at Patna and discussed the political condition in India. 7376
- February 28. The Congress Working Committee decided to suspend the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for "act of defiance".
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- March 1. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution at Patna, declaring the determination of Pant to resort to Civil Disobedience unhesitatingly as soon as the organization was considered fit enough for the purpose.

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- March 2. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement said that the question had come from London as to whether the Congress had closed the door to negotiations and a compromise.

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- March 2. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Patna stated that Mahatma Gandhi like a true Satyagrahi had negotiated and was always prepared to negotiate with the British Government.

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- March 5. Mahatma Gandhi renamed Segaon to Sevagram. 7381
- March 7. Jaiprakash Narain, in a statement at Patna, made an apppeal to the Leftist to close up their ranks and maintain unity in the Congress. He was later arrested by the Government. 7382
- March 10. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress in his annual report dealt with the statement in the Congress after the Tripuri session, the disciplinary action taken against Subhas Chandra Bose, the war crisis and the resignation of Congress Ministries, the celebration of "Deliverence Day" by the Muslim League and the beneficent measures undertaken by Congress Ministries.
- March 14. Mahatma Gandhi opened the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Ramgarh. 7384
- March 14. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President met Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha. Later, the Maulana in an interview stated that they took stock of the political situation in the country and discussed the agenda before the Working Committee. 7385
- March 15. The Congress Working Committee held at first meeting at Ramgarh. The view was held that there should be only one resolution for the Congress session in view of the critical political situation.

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- March 16. The Congress Working Committee, at Wardha, had another prolonged discussion on the political situation with particular reference to the Hindu-Muslim question and the situation created by the Lahore resolution of the Muslim League.
- March 17. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution condemning the Caxton Hall outrage. 7388
- March 18. Michael O'Dwyer was shot dead at a meeting of the East Indian Association in London by an Indian Gunman. Lord Zetland was also wounded.

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- March 18. The 53rd session of the Indian National Congress was held at Ramgarh under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 7390
- March 19. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed the Anti-compromise Conference, which was held at Kishannagar (Ramgarh). 7391
- March 20. In the open session of the 53rd Indian National Congress held at Ramgarh, the Patna resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

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- March 20. The Personnel of Congress Working Committee were announced by the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

- March 22. Mahatma Gandhi, who arrived at Wardha from Ramgarh, later left for Sevagram. 7394
- March 22. M.A. Jinnah addressed the Muslim League at Lahore, demanded separate home for Muslims. 7395
- March 25. Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee issued a circular regarding sending of Indian Soldiers abroad without the consent of the Central Legislature.

- April 5. C.F. Andrews died in a Nursing Home in Calcutta- 7397
- April 15. The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha to review the political situation in the country since the Ramgarh session of the Congress.

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- April 18. Working Committee called on Congress organization to prepare for Satyagraha. 7499
- April 19. Jawaharlal Nehru about Lord Zetland's statement said that it did not carry us any further. 7400
- April 22. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President issued a statement on Lord Zetland's speech in the House of Lords on the political situation in India. 7401
- May 1. National Planning Committee met in Bombay to examine reports of sub-committee. 7402
- May 6. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a speech at Poona said that neither the Muslim League nor the Hindu Mahasabha had a positive programme. 7403
- May 10. Mahatma Gandhi, in an interview with the special correspondent of the *Times of India* said: "I could welcome a settlement which ensures peace in the honour. The Viceroy knows I am always ready".
- May 13. L. S. Amary was appointed Secretary of State for India.
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- May 18. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Working Committee, presiding over the Murshidabad and Birbhum Districts Constructive Workers' Conference held at Jijigram (Birbhum) made an appeal to Congressmen not to weaken the organisation in any way.
- May 24. Mahatma Gandhi commented on Amary's speech in the House of Commons. 7407
- May 25. Maulana Azad, in an interview at Nainital commented on Amary's statement. 7408
- June 1. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Srinagar, organized by the National Conference, deprecated the idea of dividing India into Hindu and Muslim States.

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- June 8. Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of an article in the Harijan gave advice that people in India should not get panicky, but should go on with their work in the usual way, and not withdraw deposits from banks or make haste to turn paper into cash.
- June 8. Subhas Chandra Bose, in a statement from Kurseong, expressed the opinion that Hindus and Muslims should put forward a joint demand for a provisional National Government at the Centre.

 7411
- June 10. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a meeting at Srinagar, Kashmir outlined the position of Indian States in a free India as visualized by the Congress.

 7412
- June 12. In a meeting at Nainital, presided over by Govind Ballabh Pant, former Premier of the U.P., Maulana Azad commented on the political situation in India and abroad.

 7413
- June 17. The Congress Working Committee met a Wardha and discussed the political situation in India and abroad. 7414
- June 19. The Congress Working Committee discussed the question of "Civil Guards". 7415
- June 21. The Congress Working Committee after five days' deliberations at Wardha, reached the decision that they were unable to extend the region of national defence, Mahatma Gandhi's need of non-violence.

 7416
- June 22. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi and discussed with him, regarding non-violence.

- June 23. Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement that he issued from Bombay commented on the resolution passed by the Congress Committee on Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence. 7418
- June 24. Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. in a circular letter from Allahabad, to provincial Congress Committees explained the implication of the statement issued by the Congress Committee on June 21.
- June 29. Mahatma Gandhi again had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla. The interview lasted for three hours. Later Gandhi wrote in the *Harijan*, under the caption "Both happy and un-happy".
- July 1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to Delhi after the Simla talks with the Viceroy. 7421
- July 2. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to every Briton, "to accept the method of non-violence instead of war with Hitler." 7422
- July 2. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested at his Calcutta residence on Elgin Road. Bose nominated Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher as the President of the All-India Forward Bloc. 7423

- July 3-7. Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress Working Committee meetings in Delhi. 7424
- July 4. The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi and had two meetings, one in the morning and the second in the afternoon. Madan Mohan Malaviya was present at the afternoon meeting. 7425
- July 7. The emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee concluded in New Delhi after a five-day session during which the members considered the proposals made by H.E. the Viceroy to Mahatma Gandhi at Simla.
- July 7. The Congress Working Committee deputed Bhulabhai Desai and Asaf Ali to visit Waziristan to establish contact with the Waziris and study problems arising out of tribal raids.

 7427
- July 8. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President addressing a meeting in New Delhi, spoke on the Working Committee's resolution demanding complete independence for India. 7428
- July 9. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a public meeting at Delhi said that the Congress resolution on war which was reaffirmed at the Ramgarh Congress still stood.

 7429
- July 11. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, addressing a rally of Congress volunteers of the Nainital district at Nainital, made an appeal to adhere to the principles of non-violence and discipline.

 7430.
- July 19. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made it clear in a meeting that he addressed in Ahmedabad that there is no split in the Congress.

- July 21. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President invited Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya Narendra Deo, Achyut Patawardhan, Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit and Hare Krishna Mehtab to attend the Working Committee meeting at Poona. 7432
- July 21. C.R. Rajgopalachariar urged formation of National Government at the Centre. 7433
- July 25. Congress Working Committee again met at Poona. 7434
- July 26. The Congress Working Committee in its resolution on the Orissa episode, asked G. Misra to resign his seat and held him "guilty of gross aet of indiscipline". 7435
- July 27. The All-India Congress Committee which met at Poona, gave its approval to the decision of the Party's Working Committee on the subjects of Congress creed and general policy. 7436
- July 28. The All-India Congress Committee before concluding its session at Poona endorsed by 95 votes to 47 the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee calling for a declaration of complete independence for India, favouring the formation of a National

Government at the centre and offering cooperation in the defence of the country on these terms. 7437

- July 31. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at a Press Conference in Bombay, expressad the view that the Congress had tried its utmost to retain Mahatma Gandhi's leadership which was not available to the Congress in the next struggle, if it become necessary, the congress should itself shoulder the responsibility of leadership. 7438
- August 3. Mahatma Gandhi, writing in the *Harijan* on "Pakistan" in answer to a correspondence, said: "It is not possible to attain iniquitions by non-violent means. For instance you cannot commit theft non-violently. As I understand Pakistan, I do not regard it as a worthy ideal. But since you consider it to be a worthy and, you can certainly carry on a non-violent movement in its behalf."

 7439
- August 5. Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, issued a statement, in which he asked Sardar Sampuran Singh, leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly to "fully clarify the situation" regarding certain incidents at a dinner in Patiala. 7440
- August 9. Deputation of Liberal leaders waited on the Viceroy at Poona. 7441
- August 10. The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha and discussed the latest statement of H.E. the Viceroy. 7442
- August 14. Amary opened the debate on India in the House of Commons. 7443
- August 16. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a public meeting at Banaras envisaged a World Federation of Nations. 7444
- August 20. The reply to the Viceroy's announcement was sent by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President. 7445
- August 22. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution at Wardha on H. E. the Viceroy's offer. The Committee considered that the declaration and offers not only fell for short of the Congress demand but would prove an impediment in the way of achieving of a free and united India.

 7446
- August 22. The Congress Working Committee concluded its six-day session after passing a resolution on the Ordinance on Volunteer organizations.
- August 24. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad commented on the Poona Resolution. 7448
- August 26. The Congress President, Maulana Azad in a circular letter to all Provincial Congress Committees asked the Congressmen to hold meetings in protest of the Viceregal declaration and Amary's statement in the House of Commons endorsing the Working Committee's resolution.

- August 28. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress sent copies of the three resolutions passed by the meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha to all the Provincial Congress Committees with instructions that the resolutions should be translated into the provincial languages and circulated in the provinces.
- August 29. The correspondence that passed between the H. E. the Viceroy and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was relased for publication.
 7451
- September 2. Muslim League Working Committee at Bombay welcomed Viceroy's declaration. 7452
- September 7. U. P. Congressmen were arrested for defying ban on drilling. 7453
- September 9. Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing the students of the Allahabad University said that the time of test had come. This would be a hard test, and if the University had not prepared them for it, then their education and the whole system of education was defective.

 7454
- September 13. The Congress Working Committee which met at Birla House, Bombay, discussed the present political situation in India. Mahatma Gandhi was also present. 7455
- September 14. The Congress Working Committee had another three-hour discussion on political situation. 7456
- September 15. In the meeting of the A.I.C.C. which was held in Bombay, Maulana Azad announced that Mahatma Gandhi had once again agreed to take up the active leadership of the Indian National Congress.

 7457
- September 16. The A.I.C.C. concluded its session in Bombay after passing the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the political situation.

 7458
- September 18. The Congress Working Committee concluded its session in Bombay after passing the resolution on the suspension of Civil Disobedience. 7459
- September 20. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Congress Secretary, in a circular issued to all the Provincial Congress Committees instructed that there should be no "All Provincial Day" or processions or hartals.

 7460
- September 25. Amary in a speech in London hoped for working arrangement with Gandhi. 7461
- September 27. Mahatma Gandhi met the Viceroy at Simla. 7462
- September 27. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress issued a message from New Delhi in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti.

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September 29. Muslim League declined Viceroy's offer. 7464

September 30. H. E. the Viceroy wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi, summarizing the position as it emerged after the interview which the Viceroy granted to Gandhiji at Simla.

7465

September 30. Mahatma Gandhi left Simla after having met the H.E. the Viceroy. 7466

September 30. Viceroy-Jinnah correspondence was released. 7467

October 1. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad commented on the meeting between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi. 7468

October 2. 72nd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated all over India and abroad. 7469

October 3. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement explaining Simla agreement breach. 7470

October 4. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement from Wardha regarding the British policy in India. 7471

October 6. Mahadev Desai, Secretary to Gandhiji met Subhas Chandra Bose. 7472

October 8. Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing a public meeting at Gorakhpur commented on the international situation and India's attitude towards it.

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October 9. The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the press said that the Congress had expelled Sarat Chandra Bose, from the Congress party as a result of disciplinary action against him.

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October 11. The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's Guest House. 7475

October 13. The Congress Working Committee concluded its three-day session and approved Mahatma Gandhi's plan for Individual Civil Disobedience by a limited number of Satyagrahis chosen by him.

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October 15. Mahatma Gandhi explained his scheme of individual satyagraha. 7477

October 17. Mahatma Gandhi selected Vinoba Bhave as his first satyagrahi for the Individual Satyagraha movement. Vinoba Bhave addressed a meeting at Panam of about three hundred persons and advised the audience not to help Great Britain in her war efforts. The Government took Bhave into custody.

October 22. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement after the arrest of Vinoba Bhave, advising Congressmen not to be impatient about the next step.

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- October 25. On the receipt of a notice by the editors of the papers from the District Magistrate, Mahatma Gandhi announced temporary suspension of the Harijan, the Harjan Bandhu and the Harijan Sevak.

 7480
- October 31. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Chheski (Allahabad) while he was returning from Wardha after his talks with Mahatma Gandhi. 7481
- November 3. Jawaharlal Nehru's trial began in the district jail at Gorakhpur before G. V. Mess, District Magistrate, Gorakhpur.

- November 5. The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and discussed the general political situation in India. 7483
- November 7. Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha made it clear that during the course of Individual Satyagraha the question of fast did not arise.

 7484
- November 8. News Chronicle urged immediate release of Jawaharlal Nehru. 7485
- November 8. The Congress Working Committee discussed the current political issues and came to certain tentative decisions regarding the conduct of the Congress affairs in so far as Civil Disobedience was concerned.

 7486
- November 8. The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a press statement made it clear that for the present, there was no question of Gandhiji's fast.

 7487
- November 13. Mahatma Gandhi drew up a list of nearly 1,500 Congressmen, to court imprisonment by resorting to Individual Civil Disobedience. 7488
- November 17. Sardar Patel was arrested under Defence Rules and taken to Sabarmati. 7489
- November 24. Under the Defence of India Rules, Govind Ballabh Pant, former Premier of the U. P. was arrested at Haldwani. 7490
- November 25. Govind Ballabh Pant was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. 7491
- November 25. Maulana Azad announced a Hindu-Muslim unity board in Karachi. 7492
- November 28. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was detained under Section 26 of the Defence of India Act. 7493
- December 1. Sarojini Naidu and Bhulabhai Desai were arrested in Bombay. 7494

December 2. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee and Kumar Chandra Jaina, President, Midnapore District Congress Committee were arrested and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment each under the Defence of India Rules.

December 3. Bulusu Sambamurti in Madras and K. M. Murti and Nurie in Bombay were arrested and sentenced. 7496

December 5. Subhas Chandra Bose who was arrested on July 2, in connection with the Holwell Movement agitation under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules was released from the Presidency Jail, Calcutta from detention.

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December 9. Smt. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, Nityananda Kanungo, Asaf Ali, Dr. and Smt. Subhrayan were arrested and were sentenced each of six month's simple imprisonment.

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December 10. Sarojini Naidu was ordered to be released from Yervada Jail for reasons of health. 7499

December 11. Smt. Sarojini Naidu, who was arrested in connection with the Congress Satyagraha movement was released from Yervada Jail, Poona, for reasons of health.

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December 12. Subhas Chandra Bose issued two further statements in connection with the disciplinary action taken against Sarat Chandra Bose by the Congress Executive. 7501

December 13. Tej Bahadur Sapru issued a statement regarding settling the political problem. 7502

December 15. Mahatma Gandhi allowed the resumption of Satyagraha in the Punjab under certain conditions. 7503

December 17. In reply to a letter of a political worker of Princely States Mahatma Gandhi said: "There is to be no Civil Disobedience, individual or mass, in the States".

December 25. Mahatma Gandhi suspended satyagraha from December 25, 1940 to January 4, 1941, as goodwill gesture for Christmas.

December 27. Mahatma Gandhi invited Master Tara Singh, a prominent Akali leader, to meet him at Sevagram. 7506

December 30. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in the course of an interview at Lahore said: "If India is invaded tomorrow and there is no other alternative to defend my country, I will not hesitate to take up arms and fight."

1941

January 3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, was arrested at the Allahabad Railway Station, while he was on his way from Delhi to Calcutta.

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- January 6. Edward Thompson wrote a letter to the Times stating, "I believe that Congress leaders could be persuaded to return to Office even now and waive their election right and accept Muslim Leaguers into their Cabinets which of course should be greatly enlarged. That is, India would have National Government for the war period."
- January 8. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, was sentenced by the City Magistrate, Allahabad, to 18 months' simple imprisonment under rule 38(5) of the Defence of India Act. Maulana Azad was charged with having delivered a prejudicial speech at Allahabad on December 13, 1940.
- January 9. Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a letter to a prominent member of the Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc, said that Individual Civil Disobedience movement had undoubtedly been on the issue of freedom of speech, but at the end of every issue there was the issue of independence of India.
- January 11. Mahatma Gandhi sent a message on "Independence Day" from Wardha stating, "There is to be no Civil Disobedience that day. For we must not invite disturbance over meetings, processions and *Prabhat Pheris* on that day (January 26)." 7512
- January 13. The hearing of the case against Subhas Chandra Bose (in Calcutta) under the Defence of India Rules was further postoned by the Additional Chief Magistrate, Calcutta, till January 27 in view of Bose's inability to attend the court owing to illness.

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- January 26. "Independence Day" was celebrated all over India. 7514
- January 27. Subhas Chandra Bose was missing from his house in Elgin Road, Calcutta. It was also not known when exactly he left his home. A warrant of arrest was issued by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
- January 31. M. N. Roy, in the course of an open letter to Mahatma Gandhi, made an appeal to the Mahatma to persuade his followers "to behave less violently and more truthfully." 7516
- February 3. The Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta reissued the warrant against Subhas Chandra Bose and ordered the issue of a proclamation for his arrest and for attachment of his property.
- February 9. Acharya J.B. Kripalani addressed a meeting of students in Madras. He appealed to the students to carry out the constructive programme, instead of passing resolutions as to what should or should not be done by the leaders.

 7518
- February 15. Mahatma Gandhi made a declaration in Bombay that he did not wish well to India at the expense of Britain, in the

same way as he did not wish well to Britain at the expense of 7519 Germany.

- February 20. Mahatma Gandhi replied to the Mahasabha, declining the Congress participation in Central Government reorganization so long as the Congress demands remain unconceded. 7520
- February 24. Mahatma Gandhi, replying to several satyagrahis from Calcutta who sought his advice regarding their march to Delhi said: "It would not be wrong if non-arrested satyagrahis tour the whole district for a month or two and then proceed to Delhi. Some may tour in the district and some may go to Delhi."
- February 28. Mahatma Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital at Allahabad. 7522
- March 12. On the petition of the police for an order of attachment on the property of Subhas Chandra Bose, against whom a proclamation had already been issued, the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, passed orders attaching the immovable properties of Subhas Chandra Bose as detailed in the petition. 7523
- March 18. The A.I.C.C. Office (Nagpur) published an article on 10th August, 1940 entitled "The Parting of the Ways" (between Britain and India) by Jawaharlal Nehru. 7524
- April 7. H. Siddaiya, President, addressing the 4th session of the Mysore Congress commented on the question of Office acceptance by the Congress.

 7525
- April 14. The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League adopted a number of resolutions in Madras relating to Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience movement and the change of the creed of the League.
 - April 16. Dr. Rajendra Prasad when shown the suggesstion made by Jinnah in his Madras speech that the Congress should examine the Pakistan Scheme, said at Patna: "It is no use asking the Working Committee of the Congress to consider a scheme which has not been worked out and the details of which are not known to the public."
 - April 17. M. A. Jinnah, in a statement from Madras, in reply to one made by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, asserted that the principle of partition of India should be accepted first and then only would come the question of details.

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 - April 19. Dr. Rajendra Prasad commented on M.A. Jinnah's statement dated April 17, 1941.
 7529
 - April 25. Mahatma Gandhi made a statement regarding Amary's speech in the House of Commons. 7530
 - May 4. Mahatma Gandhi's correspondence with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was released, 7531

- May 19. S. Srinivasa Iyenger, ex-President of the Indian National Congress died at "Amjad Bagh" his residence in Mylapore (Madras).
- May 29. Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a letter to Dr. Syed Abdul Latiff of Hyderabad wrote: "The Congress never refused to discuss any scheme and any proposal for bringing about a settlement of the communal problem. Our trouble has been that we have never been allowed to get to the stage where concrete suggestions could be put forward or considered."
- June 27. Mahatma Gandhi's correspondence with K. M. Munshi was released. 7534
 - June 28. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Acharya J.B. Kripalani on their return to Calcutta from Dacca, met local Congress and Mahasabha leaders as also leaders of the Muslim community to discuss with them the communal situation in the province and to devise means for restoration of communal amity.
 - July 4. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed the conference of Hindu leaders which was held in Banaras regarding the riots situation in India. Pt. Malaviya was an ex-President of the Congress.

 7536
 - July 18. Mahatma Gandhi granted an interview to the Indian Christian leaders, who discussed with him the minorities question.

 7537
 - July 22. Both Mahatma Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, reacted unfavourably to the Simla announcement regarding the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council. 7538
 - July 29. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, laid emphasis on the aspect of constructive work by Satyagrahis as well as by those Congressmen, who did not sign the pledge, in the course of a circular issued to the several Congress Committees in the country.
 - August 1. Smt. Sarojini Naidu, addressing a meeting in Bombay, expressed the hope that the day might come when Jinnah would be with Mahatma Gandhi to settle differences. 7540
 - August 4. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, commented on Amary's speech in India. 7541
 - August 12. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a statement from Banaras recommended the holding of public meetings on August 17, to report the condemnation of the communal award and separate Communal Electorates. 7542
 - August 24. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement condemning the Burma Agreement. 7543

August 26. Acharya J. B. Kripalani in an interview at Lucknow declared "If any struggle in the world is going on according to plan, it is the present Satyagraha Movement of the Congress." 7544

September 6. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, presiding over a Khadi and Village Industries Parishad held in Bombay discussed the question of centralization of industry as it affected the country at the present and in the future when India would be politically free.

September 16. Bhulabhai Desai was released from prison for reasons of health. 7546

September 18. Gandhi Jayanti week was inaugurated in Ahmedabad. 7547

September 27. M. S. Aney met Gandhi at Wardha. 7548

October 2. The 73rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated in the different parts of India. 7549

October 6. C. R. Prakasam and Gopal Reddy were released. 7550

October 15. Francis Younghusband indicted British policy regarding India in the *Times* (London). 7551

October 19. Dr. Satyapal resigned his seat in the Central Legislature. 7552

October 21. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement from Wardha, regarding the Government Communique containing the alleged correspondence and statement by Jai Prakash Narain. 7553

October 22. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress party in the Central Assembly, announced the decision of the Congress Party, to enable its members to continue their membership of the Assembly by attending the session for a day.

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October 26. Communal riots were reported in Dacca and Bombay.

October 30. Mahatma Gandhi issued a long statement from Wardha on Satyagraha. 7556

November 8. Smt. Vijay Laxmi Pandit, opening the Patna District Political Conference at Patna, made an appeal for strengthening the Congress Constructive and other programmes outlined by Mahatma Gandhi.

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November 11. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement commenting on the Indo-Ceylon Pact. 7558

November 14. Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to the Government regarding J. P. Narain's fast in Deoli, 7559

- November 29. Dr. Rajendra Prasad commented on Amery's objections to Congress suggestion for a Constituent Assembly. 7560
- December 1. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, in an interview at Karachi commented on M. A. Jinnah's ideas.

 7561
- **December 3.** The Government of India issued a communique from New Delhi announcing the release of Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

 7562
- **December 4.** Mahatma Gandhi commented on the Government decision to release Satyagraha prisoners. 7563
- December 5. Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement from Lucknow, after his release said: "The call of India continues to resound in our ears and tingles the blood in over veins. So let us go forward along the path of our choice and take all trials and tribulations with confidence and with smiling face."
- **December 7.** Dr. Rajendra Prasad, addressing a public meeting at Wardha expressed the view that it was futile to speak of changing of Congress policy as long as the Government stuck to their August declaration.

 7565
- **December 9.** Jawaharlal Nehru in a press conference in Lucknow expressed his views on the international situation. 7566
- December 18. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a mass meeting in Bombay paid a tribute to the heroic resistance of China, Russia, Britain and America against aggression. 7567
- December 19. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressing a mass meeting in Bombay explained the point of view of the Congress.

 7568
- December 23. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President and twelve members of the Congress Working Committee assembled at Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli. The Congress Working Committee met for nearly six hours and discussed the political situation in India. 7569
- December 26. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other Congress leaders addressed a public meeting at Bardoli and spoke on the political situation. 7570
- **December 29.** The Congress Working Committee at Bardoli arrived at tentative conclusions regarding the political situation and on the question of the future policy and programme of the Congress.

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- December 30. The Congress Working Committee which concluded its session at Bardoli, passed a resolution relieving Mahatma Gandhi of his leadership of the Congress.

- January 1. The Manchester Guardian in an editorial on the Congress Working Committee's resolution said: "Mr. Gandhi has asked the Working Committee of the Congress to release him from his leadership and the Committee has agreed. If, therefore, the Congress has any idea of considering fresh negotiations with the Government it is freed from what was a false position". 7578
- January 2. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, at a Press Conference in Bombay said: "Before proceeding to Bardoli to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, I had said in a speech at Bombay that nothing had happened during the last 14 months to warrant a change in the attitude of the Congress vis-a-vis the present war: after the conclusion of the deliberations of the Working Committee I must repeat the same thing."
- January 3. Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a meeting in Bombay said, "We have no sympathy with Hitler". 7575
- January 3. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Dr. Profulla Ghosh issued a statement to the Press from Bombay regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the War.

 7576
- January 5. The President of the India League in America, J. J. Singh, sent a message to Churchill from New York regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the War. 7577
- January 7. Mahatma Gandhi announced his decision to re-start the Harijan, a Weekly. 7578
- January 8. The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad issued a statement clarifying the meaning of the Bardoli resolution on War. 7579
- January 13. The Working Committee of the Congress had a brief session at Wardha and adjourned after passing two resolutions relating to the observance of the Independence Day and primary membership of the Congress.

 7580
- January 15. Mahatma Gandhi speaking on the Bardoli resolution at the All-India Congress Committee at Wardha said, "I want you to accept this resolution; I cannot compel you but I can reason with you and I can argue with you".
- January 15. The All-India Congress Committee concluded its session at Wardha after passing the Bardoli Resolution and endorsing the instructions issued by the Congress Committee to Congressmen on Constructive Programme. Only 15 members voted against the main resolution in a house of 219.
- January 17. Mahatma Gandhi addressed representatives of Provincial Congress Committee and members of the Working Committee

- at Wardha, on the immediate task before Congressmen and the constructive programme. 7583
- January 17. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in the course of a statement at Wardha denied that the Congress had rejected the path of honourable settlement with Britain. 7584
- January 21. Mahatma Gandhi while addressing the Jubilee Convocation of the Banaras Hindu University paid a tribute to the work of Madan Mohan Malaviya and deprecated the prevailing tendency to Persianize Urdu and to Sanskritize Hindi.
- January 30. Jawaharlal Nehru's statement as Chairman of the National Planning Committee, about the Eastern Group Conference, Government's policy in the industrial field and the proposed establishment of an automobile plant in Sind was contradicted in a Press Note issued by the Commerce Department.
- January 30. Maulana Azad, Congress President, addressing a mammoth meeting at Patna commented on the attitude of the Government towards the War.

 7587
- February 2. Jawaharlal Nehru in a meeting held at Gorakhpur commented on the War. 7588
- February 6. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad met the Congress Workers of Delhi Province in New Delhi and explained to them Bardoli Resolution. 7589
- February 11. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, a member of the Congress Working Committee and its Treasurer died of heart failure at his residence at Wardha.

 7590
- February 15. Jawaharlal Nehru in a Press statement clarified that it is untrue that Mahatma Gandhi refused to see Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek. 7591
- February 18. Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek met Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta and had a long conversation with him. 7592
- February 23. The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, issued a statement at the arrest of certain Congress leaders in the Punjab. 7593
- February 27. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, at Calcutta in a meeting, explained the attitude of the Congress towards the War.

 7594
- March 4. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a cable from Allahabad, to News Chronicle, London said: "Destiny itself is bringing India and China together again". 7595
- March 4. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier of the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) addressing a meeting at Haldwani (Nainital) said: "Whether of Japs or of Germans, we will face

- aggression like man and fight for the freedom of our nation to the 7596 last".
- March 16. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, commented on Sir Stafford 7597 Cripps' proposals.
- March 17. Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha. 7598
- March 19. The Congress President received a telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy stating that Sir Stafford Cripps would like to meet representatives on behalf of the Congress on or about March 26.
- March 22. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President addressing the concluding session of the Jamiat-ul-ulema Hind at Lahore gave advice to Muslims not to stand in the way of freedom by presenting different schemes and to stand on their own legs and work for the independence of their country.
 - March 22. Sir Stafford Cripps and party arrived at Karachi by plane. 7601
 - March 23. Sir Stafford Cripps at a Press Conference in New Delhi explained the reason why he came to India because he was a great admirer of the country and that he wished to settle the political question.

 7602
 - March 25. Sir Stafford Cripps met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in New Delhi. 7603
 - March 25. Mahatma Gandhi, in reply to Sir Stafford Cripps' telegram accepted the invitation of meeting Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi.
 - March 27. Mahatma Gandhi met Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi. 7605
 - March 27. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. in the course of an appeal in connection with the National Week issued a circular.
 - March 29. Mahatma Gandhi, in reply to Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya Anand of Vizianagram, wrote in the Harrjan "I am principally instrumental in securing from the Congress the recognition of the redistribution of the Provinces for Congress purposes on linguistic basis. I have always agitated for the acceptance by the Government of such re-distribution."
 - March 30. Sir Stafford Cripps, in a broadcast speech from New Delhi, made an appeal to the Indian people to get together to frame their own constitution.

 7608
 - March 31. The Congress Working Committee resumed its sitting in New Delhi. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad expressed their views at the session.

 7609

- April 2. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in an interview said that the Cripps' negotiations broke down on defence alone and Rajagopalachari's statement to the contrary was entirely baseless.

 7610
- April 4. The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi. Maulana Azad, the Congress President said that the meeting considered the situation in Bengal and Assam created by panic because of the war and discussed what lead the Congress should give the community at the juncture.
- April 5. The Congress Working Committee at its meeting in New Delhi, passed the resolution on the celebration of "The National Week." 7612
- April 6. Jawaharlal Nehru reported to the Congress Working Committee his talk with Col. Johnson, personal Envoy of President Roosevelt. 7613
- April 6. Prof. Humayun Kabir, a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference in a Press statement on the Cripps' proposals, said: "The question is not of future status or constitution, but of the transference of power here and now".

- April 9. Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement to the Press regarding the Cripps' proposals. 7615
- April 11. The Congress Working Committee rejected the British War Cabinet's proposals. The decision was unanimous. 7616
- April 11. Sir Stafford Cripps announced at a Press Conference held in New Delhi that His Majesty's Government offer to India had been withdrawn.

 7617
- April 11. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President at a Press Conference in New Delhi, referred to his interview with Sir Stafford Cripps. 7618
- April 13. Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement in Karachi commented on Sir Stafford Cripps' statement regarding the Congress leaders going to Col. Louis Johnson and his acting as mediator. 7619
- April 15. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in a Press interview at Allahabad said that he had decided to call meeting of the Congress Working Committee irrespective of the Cripps' Mission and even before Sir Stafford Cripps came to India.

 7620
- April 21. Dr. Rajendra Prasad chalked out a comprehensive programme suggesting how the people by their own initiative could deal with a situation which might arise from any hostile action on India.

- April 22. Sir Stafford Cripps, speaking at a Press Conference in London, said that he did not regard the problem of India as insoluble during the war.

 7622
- April 23. The Government of Bengal directed the Yugantar, a Bengali Daily, to suspend its publication. 7623
- April 23. The Government of the Punjab directed the Pratap, a Vernacular Daily of Lahore, to suspend its publication. 7624
- April 24. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, issued a statement on the resolution passed by the Madras Congress Legislative Party. 7625
- April 27. The Congress Working Committee met at Allahabad. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President was in the Chair. 7626
- April 30. Mahatma Gandhi discussed C.R.'s resolutions, with the A.I.C.C. 7627
- April 30. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, hoisting the Congress flag on the All-India Congress Committee pandal grounds at Allahabad observed: 'Some aggressor nations have designs to fly their flags on our soil but we will prevent that even at the cost of our lives'.

- May 1. The All-India Congress Committee passed by an overwhelming majority the resolution on war. 7629
- May 3. Sir Stafford Cripps; the Lord Privy Seal, in a broadcast speech from London, stated inter alia: "The British Government have finally and fully made clear their intention that India should have complete freedom and self-government, the moment the war is over and as soon as the Indians can themselves frame a new constitution. This is really a big thing. We have made clear to the World what I am sure is the desire of every one".
- May 8. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in a statement to the Press, referred to the reply given by L.S. Amary: Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, with regard to the banned resolutions of the Congress Working Committee. 7631
- May 14. C. Rajagopalachari, addressing a gathering in Madras said that between the Congress Working Committee and himself it was a matter of difference of opinion and not of difference in action.

 7632
- May 14. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, addressing a public meeting at Muzaffarpur enunciated the duties and responsibilities of Indians in general and congressmen in particular in the event of any aggression.
- May 17. Mahatma Gandhi spoke at a Press Conference in Bombay.

- May 20. M. N. Roy issued a statement to the Press regarding Sir Stafford Cripps' declaration in the House of Commons. 7635
- May 22. Jawaharlal Nehru, expressed his views on the political crisis in India, in a Press Conference. 7636
- June 5. Jawaharlal Nehru made an appeal to to the public for funds to help the *National Herald* of Lucknow. 7637
- June 16. Sir Stafford Cripps, in an interview in London referring to Mahatma Gandhi's repeated demand for British withdrawal from India observed: "We are not going to walk out of India right in the middle of the war, though we have no wish to remain there for any imperialistic reasons".
- June 30. Jawaharlal Nehru, presiding over the District Political Conference at Aligarh declared: "We do not want to be slaves of Japan or Germany. We would fight against any nation which wants to enslave us".

 7639
- July 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad discussed with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha the political situation in India. 7640
- July 4. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Nagpur, declared that Indians at the moment being a subject nation, could help China. 7641
- July 7. Mahatma Gandhi at the session of the Congress Working Committee neld at Sevagram, reiterated his views already expressed in the *Harijan* both with regard to his attitude towards the British Government and the communal problem.

 7642
- July 8. The Working Committee of the Congress resumed its discussion of the general political situation at Sevagram. 7643
- July 10. The Congress Working Committee held further discussion at Sevagram in Mahatma Gandhi's hut on the draft resolution on the political situation prepared by Mahatma Gandhi. 7644
- July 12. The Congress Working Committee further discussed Mahatma Gandhi's draft resolution, with particular reference to some of the objections raised against the draft.

 7645
- July 14. The Congress Working Committee released a 700 word resolution on the political situation. The resolution gave a brief resume of the stand taken by the Congress.
- July 16. Jawaharlal Nehru at a Press Conference in New Delhi explained the implications of the demand of the Congress for the withdrawal of British power from India. 7647
- July 17. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in the course of an interview to the *United Press* in New Delhi observed that the Congress would not be satisfied with anything but the immediate declaration of Independence and the transfer of full power to the hands of Indians".

- July 18. Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing a public meeting at Meerut declared that the only course open to the country is to fight British Imperialism in order to increase India's power of resistance to Fascist aggression.

 7649
- July 20. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in an interview in New Delhi, clarified the attitude of the Congress regarding the negotiations with the British Government. 7650
- July 27. Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview at Allahabad said: "We do not want to be passive spectators of a disaster in India or China that concerns us more intimately than it can concern any one else.

 7651
- July 28. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in a statement made at a Press Conference in New Delhi, referred to the various criticisms, both in Britain and America, of the Congress Working Committee's resolution, particularly the broadcast of Sir Stafford Cripps to the United States, and appealed to the United States to intervene on behalf of India.
- August 1. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting in celebration of *Tilak Day* at Allahabad said: "Struggle, eternal struggle: That is my reply to Amary and Sir Stafford Cripps." 7653
- August 3. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay. 7654
- August 5. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution in Bombay, restoring the National Demand in the light of the developments that had taken place since the adoption of the Wardha resolution.

 7655
- August 5. Prof. Humayun Kabir, member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Azad Conference supported Mahatma Gandhi's demand.

 7656
- August 8. The All-India Congress Committee passed the "Quit India" resolution as recommended by the Congress Working Committee by a large majority. Only 13 members voted against it. This was the beginning of India's 1942 movement.
- August 9. Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Smt. Sarojini Naidu and the members of the Congress Working Committee, the President and the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and twenty of the Congressmen were arrested in Bombay and taken by special train to Poona. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was arrested at Patna. 7658
- August 9. A.I.C.C. office at Allahabad was locked by the local police. 7659
- August 9. The police opened fire on a procession led by Shri Sampurnanand, which was marching towards the Dashashwamedha Ghat, Banaras.

- August 10. The police made lathi-charge three times on a procession led by a student leader. About fifty persons were injured. Most of the injured processionists were the students of the Banaras Hindu University.
- August 11. Sri Prakasa was arrested. The students of the Banaras Hindu University, who were already national-minded tookout a procession and raided the Banaras Railway Station. Among the organizers of the students of the BHU, the eminent were Shri Gerola and Shri Radhya Shyam Sharma.
- August 12. In a mammoth meeting of the students of the Banaras Hindu University it was decided to send batches of students throughout the U. P. and other parts of India to organize the movement. After the meeting was over the students took out a procession. At Assi the police made a lathi-charge but the students did not disperse. The police had to open fire by the orders of Mr. Finley. A number of students were injured. One Pandit Vaidnath Ghanpati died on the spot while Shri Surya Narain Rao received three bullets as he was leading the procession. Shri Rao was a student of the Banaras Hindu University and was hardly sixteen years of age. It was reported that the students of the Banaras Hindu University took the most active part in the "Quit India" movement.
- August 12. S. Satyamurti was arrested at Arkonam Junction.
- August 13. Smt. Vijay Laxmi Pandit was arrested at Allahabad under the Defence of India Rules. 7665
- August 17. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, in the Madras Congress Ministry, and President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, was arrested under the Defence of India Act. 7666
- August 21. The Navajivan Press was sealed and after a search, old copies of all the Weeklies were seized by the police at Ahmedabad.

 7667
- August 22. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya issued a statement from Banaras under the caption: "To my countrymen" He said: "By avoiding and discouraging acts of violence, you will be helping to save the life of Mahatma Gandhi."
 - August 29. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Editor, Devi Prasad Sharma, Printer and Publisher of the *Hindustan Times*, and Mukut Behari Lal, Editor of the *Hindi Hindustan* were discharged by the Additional District Magistrate, New Delhi. 7669
 - September 4. Zam Zam, the leading Muslim paper of Lahore wrote: "We are sorry to note that the Muslim League resolution contains more an indictment of the Congress Party, when most of its leaders are in jail, and as such cannot reply to the charges". 7670

- September 7. Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was arrested at Basawangudi at Bangalore, under Sec. 26 of the Defence of India Rules.
- August 11. Amary criticised Mahatma Gandhi during debate in the House of Commons. 7672
- September 15. Smt. Rameshwari Nehru, Vice President of the Harijan Sewak Sangha and three other lady Congress Workers were arrested at Lahore, under the Defence of India Rules 7673
- September 16. The Viceroy of India turned down the request of Hindu Mahasabha to see Mahatma Gandhi in the prison. 7674
- September 29. Sardar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, endorsed the proposal from Mahatma Gandhi that President Roosevelt should intervene in the British-India dispute.

 7675
- October 1. L. S. Amary, in the House of Commons declined to disclose the whereabouts of Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders after their arrest.
- October 18. L. S. Amary, Secretary of State for India, reiterated Britain's pledge of freedom to India. 7677
- October 23. The letter sent by Mahatma Gandhi to General Chiang-Kai-Shek before launching the Civil Disobedience Movement was published by Louis Fischer in the Nation in New York. 7678
- November 12. The Viceroy refused C. Rajagopalachari's request to see Gandhi in the prison. 7679
- November 19. G. L. Mehta said that the refusal of the Viceroy to permit Rajaji to interview Mahatma Gandhi in prison is significant as an index to the present outlook and policy of the Government of India.

 7680
- December 12. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan delivered the Kamala Lecture at the University of Calcutta on 'Gandhi's Policy and Nonviolence'. 7681

- January 24. M. A. Jinnah addressing a meeting of the Muslim Federation in Bombay declared: "The key to resolving the present deadlock primarily rests with Gandhi and the Congress leaders: if they show zeal and genuine desire it is possible to solve the problem."

 7682
- February 4. The Congress view-point regarding the political situation in India was placed before William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal Envoy, by Lala Duni Chand Ambalvi, a Congress member of the Punjab Assembly.

- February 10. Mahatma Gandhi decided to undertake a fast of three weeks' duration from the 10th of January. A Government of India Piess Communique issued in this connection said that it was to be fast according to capacity and during it Mahatma Gandhi proposed to add lemon juice to water to make it drinkable, as his wish was not to fast to death but to survive the ordeal: 7634
- February 1. The annexures containing Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy on August 14, 1943, the Viceroy's reply thereto and Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Government of India were released for publication together with Viceroy's correspondence. 7685
- February 13. Delhi moved for an All-Party Leaders' Conference on February 18, regarding Mahatma Gandhi's fast and his release.
- February 14. To relieve Mahatma Gandhi from anxiety Prof. Bhansali gave up his fast. 7687
- February 15. Adjournment motion on Mahatma Gandhi's fast talked out in the Central Assembly. 7688
- February 15. A resolution by the Central Committee of Communist Party of India, said: "Mahatma Gandhi's statement has swept off every obstacle, any prejudice, that stands in the way of great patriotic parties uniting among themselves and with the people of the United Nations".
- February 17. In sympathy of Mahatma Gandhi's fast, three members of the Viceroy's Council, Sir H. P. Mody, N. R. Sarkar and M. S. Aney resigned. 7690
- February 17. A communique issued by the Bombay Government on Mahatma Gandhi's health said: "Mr. Gandhi had a better day on the whole on Tuesday, but his general condition continues to cause anxiety."
- February 18. In a joint statement issued by Sir H.P. Mody, N.R. Sarkar and M. S. Aney, they revealed their differences with the Viceroy on Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

 7692
- February 18. The following communique was issued by the Bombay Government about Mahatma Gandhi's health: "Although Mr. Gandhi had a total of 9 hours sleep he is not refreshed nor mentally alert."
- February 19. Innumerous appeals were sent to Churchill; Amary and the Viceroy for Mahatma Gandhi's release. 7694
- February 19. The Bombay Government issued a communique regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health which stated inter alia: "There is little change in the general condition except increasing weakness."

 7695

- February 20. The Bombay Government issued the following communique about Mahatma Gandhi's condition: "Mr. Gandhi's condition has changed considerably for the worse. His condition is very grave".
- February 20. At the Leaders' Conference in New Delhi, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, moving the resolution, urging the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi said that his plea was that Mahatma Gandhi's release was essentially necessary in the interest of fairness and justice.
- February 21. The Bombay Government issued a communique stating that Mahatma Gandhi was extremely weak and if the fast was not ended without delay, it might be too late to save his life.

- February 21. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, at a Press Conference in New Delhi said: "We should be prepared for the worst but I should very strongly deprecate any demonstration leading to the disturbance of the peace."
- February 21. The Standing Committee of the Leaders' Conference held a discussion in New Delhi, Sir T. B. Sapıu presiding, on the Viceroy's reply to the resolution passed by the conference with regard to the request for the release of Mahatma Gandhi, and unanimously approved a cable to be sent to the Prime Minister, Churchill.
- February 22. It was reported by the doctors that Mahatma Gandhi's condition was better and that he slept for about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
- February 23. Ceylon Legislators urged Mahatma Gandhi's release.
- February 23. Justice Biswas made an appeal for prayers for Gandhi's life. 7703
- February 24. Churchill rejected all appeals regarding Mahatma Gandhi's release. 7704
- February 24. Labour M. P's led a deputation to Amary regarding Mahatma Gandhi's release. 7705
- February 24. The medical report on Mahatma Gandhi's condition stated that Mahatma Gandhi's general condition showed a slight improvement.
- February 24. Churchill, replying to the cable sent to him by the Leaders' Conference Committee urging Mahatma Gandhi's immediate release, endorsed the Government of India's policy.

 7707
- February 25. The medical report on Mahatma Gandhi's condition stated that he made no further progress. There was no appreciable change in his condition.

 7708

- February 26. C. Rajagopalachari met Mahatma Gandhi in the prison. 7709
- February 26. M. R. Sarkar, who resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council, issued a statement regarding his resignation.

- February 28. The Bombay Government issued a press communique on Mahatma Gandhi's condition; "Mr. Gandhi's general condition shows improvement. He is alert and in good spirits." 7711
- March 1. In the communique issued by the Bombay Government on Mahatma Gandhi's condition, it was stated that he was in good spirits. It was the 21st day of his fast.

 7712
- March 3. Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 9.34 I.S.T. All the six doctors who had been attending on him during his 21-day fast were present. Besides the doctors, only the inmates of the detention camp were present.

 7713
- March 3. The All-India Spinners' Association, Burdwan District Congress Committee, Katwa Sub-divisional Congress Committee and Katwa Town Congress Committee were declared unlawful. 7714
- March 23. M.A. Jinnah in a message to the Muslims of India on Pakistan Day says: "Today (March 23) is a day of great significance to Muslim India. On this auspicious day, 3 years ago, was declared at Lahore for the first time authoritatively from the platform of the All-India Muslim League the goal of Muslim India, which later on came to be known as the "Pakistan Scheme."
- April 1. Viceroy turned down the Indian leaders' request to provide facilities to meet Mahatma Gandhi in the prison. 7716
- April 6. Prof. Laski condemned Britain's Indian policy with special reference to Mahatma Gandhi's detention. 7717
- April 9. Begum Azad, wife of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, died at Calcutta. 7718
- April 21. Commonwealth party in England urged resumption of negotiations and release of Mahatma Gandhi unconditionally. 7719
- May 27. L. S. Amary stated in the House of Commons that the Government of India has no intention of staging the trial of Mahatma Gandhi and other detained Congress leaders. 7720
- June 1. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, in a statement in New Delhi, said: "Mr. Jinnah's statement on the Government of India's refusal to allow Mahatma Gandhi to write to him deserves more comment than the refusal."
- June 2. Jamnadas Mehta in a statement criticized Jinnah's attitude with regard to Mahatma Gandhi's letter and went on to refer to the "Wholly unconstitutional" manner in which, he said, Provincial Ministries were being received.

- June 12. Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit was released unconditionally trom the Naini Central Jail (Allahabad). 7723
- July 16. In the Bengal Legislative Council a resolution urging the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee "to resolve the Indian deadlock" was passed.
- July 18. The view that Mahatma Gandhi could alone modify the policy of the Congress was expressed at an informal meeting in Bombay of some Congressmen who were released from Jail. 7725
- July 24. The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference which met in Delhi, issued a statement appealing to the Government of India and Mahatma Gandhi to close the "dismal chapter of strife and ill-feeling" in the country.
- August 8. While speaking at Willingdon College, Sastri said that Mahatma Gandhi alone can speak for India at the Peace Table.

- August 9. In a meeting, held in London, the India League demanded Mahatma Gandhi's release. 7728
- October 2. Celebrations in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's seventy-fifth birthday which commenced in Bombay were confined mainly to selling of Khadi,

 7729
- November 25. Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, President, All-India Women's Conference giving her impressions of her tour of the flood and famine affected areas in Midnapore district said, "On returning to Bengal after two weeks I find the situation has badly deteriorated. Any statement about existing conditions involves a contradiction of everything which has been said by Amary regarding the Bengal food crisis during the past weeks."

December 18. Chiang-Kai-Shek appealed to Gandhi and Congress leaders to end the deadlock. 7731

1944

January 20. L. S. Amary, Secretary of State for India, answered a number of questions about India in the House of Commons. 7732

January 23. Smt. Sarojini Naidu issued a message on Independence Day (January 26). 7733

January 26. "Independence Day" was observed in the various parts of India and abroad. 7734

February 11. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya decided to call an All Parties Conference to meet in Delhi in March to consider the political situation in the country.

- February 20. The Government of Bombay issued the following communique: "Mr. Gandhi's condition has been deteriorating for some days past and is now very grave."

 7736
- February 22. Kasturba Gandhi passed away while she was in the Agha Khan palace prison. 7737
- March 2. In the Central Legislative Assembly, Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member in reply to K.C. Neogy's question said that the provision for the expenses of Gandhi and those detained with him in the Agha Khan Palace amounted to about Rs. 550 a month while that for the members of the Congress Working Committee amounted to Rs. 100 each.
- March 8. A fund to be called the "Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund," to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on his 75th birthday to be spent for the welfare and education of women in India was proposed in an appeal issued by some forty prominent leaders headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

 7739
- March 13. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a short statement from Allahabad said: "It is manifestly unjust to keep Mahatma Gandhi in detention for a moment longer after the Government has received his reply to the charges which it is said have been communicated to him. Truth demands that Gandhiji should be released forthwith."
- April 14. Is the hoisting of the Congress flag illegal? This point was raised by M. B. Ahmad, I.C.S., Session Judge, Fyzabad in ordering the re-trial of R. S. Bhagat, a Congressman, who had been sentenced to one year R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 for hoisting Congress flag over the Gandhi Ashram at Akbarpur.
- April 16. According to a report issued by the Bombay Government Mahatma Gandhi had an attack of malaria. 7742
- April 28. Mahatma Gandhi's health caused anxiety. 7743
- April 30. A Bombay Government communique said: "Mr. Gandhi's condition has continued to improve. No further bulletin will be issued unless necessary.........."
 7744
- May 5. Leaders appealed to the Viceroy to release Mahatma Gandhi.
- May 6. A Press Communique was issued from New Delhi, which stated "In view of the medical reports of Gandhi's health, Government have decided to release him unconditionally. This decision has been taken solely on medical grounds.......The release takes place at 8 a. m. May 6."
- May 7. Dr. Sushila Nayar issued a bulletin regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health in which she said that his condition remains the same, 7747

- May 7. C. Rajagopalachari issued a statement regarding Mahatma Gandhi's unconditional release. 7748
- May 8. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya issued a statement from Allahabad regarding Mahatma Gandhi's unconditional release. 7749
- May 9. Dr. Sushila Nayar issued a bulletin from Poona saying: "Mahatma Gandhi had a restful day yesterday". 7750
- May 11. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Juhu with his party. 7751
- May 11. Amary stated in the House of Commons that Mahatma Gandhi was released solely on medical grounds. 7752
- May 15. Mahatma Gandhi in a telegram replying to Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader, who had suggested that Congress and Muslim League leaders should meet to explore the possibility of settlement said: "My last year's request to Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah stands still and I will be ready to discuss the question of Hindu-Muslim understanding as soon as I get better."
- May 18. A letter by Mahatma Gandhi to M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League on May 4, 1943, was released for publication.

 7754
- May 19. Mahatma Gandhi visited the scene of Bombay disaster.
- May 23. In a bulletin that was issued regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health it was stated he had a restful night and he was feeling better.

 7756
- May 29. Mahatma Gandhi broke his fortnight's silence. His doctors found good improvement in his health as a result of the silence.
- May 30. Mahatma Gandhi met Yusuf Meherally, ex-Mayor of Bombay at Santa Cruz, Bombay. 7758
- June 11. A bulletin on Mahatma Gandhi's health issued under the signature of Dr. B. C. Roy and four others said: "Mr. Gandhi's health has improved although not as rapidly as desired." 7759
- June 15. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Poona. 7760
- June 17. The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, was released for publication.
 7761
- June 21. Mahatma Gandhi's reply to the Government of India's charges against him, was released for publication. 7762
- June 28. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Maharashtra Congressmen in Poona. 7763
- June 29. Inquiries in political circles indicated that the Viceroy had turned down Mahatma Gandhi's request that either he should be

allowed to contact the members of the Congress Working Committee or be permitted to discuss the entire question with Lord Wavell with a view to convincing him and the Government of the bonafides of his (Gandhiji's) intentions.

- July 1. The Viceroy refused an interview to Mahatma Gandhi.
- July 1. The full text of Mahatma Gandhi's letter of June 17 to the Viceroy and the Viceroy's reply on June 22 was released for publication from New Delhi.
- July 13. Mahatma Gandhi, in an informal talk at Panchgani, reiterating his faith in the destiny of a free India, declared: "I live for a cause and if I perish it is for the cause." 7767
- July 13. Mahatma Gandhi, in handing over to the Press representatives two statements, explained that they were two sets of notes prepared after discussion with Stuart Gelder, "News Chronicle", war correspondent in India.

 7768
- July 14. Mahatma Gandhi, in a talk with Pressmen at Panchgani said: "I have received bitter criticism of my views expressed in the Gelder interview. Some of my correspondents say that under the influence of moderates and moneyed men, I have betrayed the cause of the country."
- July 15. Mahatma Gandhi, in an interview at Panchgani observed: "My plan contemplates immediate recognition of full Independence for India as a whole."

 7770
- July 19. In an interview Mahatma Gandhi explained that his proposals were not dictated by a sense of defeatism. 7771
- July 23. Mahatma Gandhi rejected Sind Minister's allegation of revival of Civil Disobedience. 7772
- July 26. Mahatma Gandhi, interviewed on the Lords' debate said: "I have read the debate in the Lords on the Indian question with attention. I confess I am disappointed." 7773
- July 28. Amary rejected Mahatma Gandhi's offer, in the debate of the House of Commons.
- July 28. Mahatma Gandhi in a Press interview at Panchgani deplored the underground activities and sabotage work. 7775
- July 29. M.A. Jinnah showed willingness of having an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.
- July 30. Mahatma Gandhi supported the C.R. Formula. 7777
- July 30. Mahatma Gandhi, in a press interview on the House of Commons debate, emphasized that the British Government's rejection of his offer did not in any way affect the formula for a communal settlement.

- August 14. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement at Allahabad, said: "I am entirely opposed to the idea of Pakistan."
- September 1. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Spinners' Association. 7780
- September 1. Giani Sher Singh, a prominent Akali leader, said at Lahore: "If Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah finally agree upon the division of the country into Hindu India and Muslim India, the Sikhs would demand the creation of an independent sovereign Sikh State."
- September 5. Mahatma Gandhi presided over a meeting of the All-India Village Industries Association at Sevagram. It was decided to arrange for training in rural hygiene and sanitation and to carry out tests in Maganwadi to examine the possibilities of using bullocks in connection with the manufacture of paper pulp. 7782
- September 9. Mahatma Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah met at the latter's residence (Bombay). They in a joint statement said: "We have had three hours' frank and friendly talk which will be resumed at 5.30 p.m. on Monday."
- September 11. After having met M. A. Jiunah Mahatma Gandhi said in his prayer meeting at Birla House; "We are fully alive to our responsibility and are straining every nerve to come to a settlement. But we realise that ultimately the result lies in God's hands. You should, therefore, all pray that He may guide us and give us wisdom to serve the cause of India."
- September 11. Mahatma Gandhi added that M. A. Jinnah told him: "If we part without coming to an agreement, we shall proclaim bankruptcy of wisdom on our part."

 7785
- September 15. Mahatma Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah met again, and had talk an hour and 40 minutes.
- September 19. In his Id message, Mahatma Gandhi urged Hindu-Muslim unity and Independence for India. 7787
- September 19. Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah again had talks for 90 minutes. 7788
- September 24. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement referred to the publication of a report in a local paper that the Sevagram Ashram was to be disbanded.

 7789
- September 27. Gandhi-Jinnah talks ended in fiasco. Their correspondence was released to Press. 7790
- September 28. Mahatma Gandhi explained his offer to Jinnah, in a Press Conference in Bombay. 7791

- September 28. Mahatma Gandhi said at a Press Conference in Bombay: "It is a matter of deep regret that we could not reach an agreement, but there is no cause for disappointment." 7792
- October 2. Mahatma Gandhi's 75th birthday was celebrated. Thakkar Bapa presented him a purse of Rs. 85 lakhs on behalf of the public. 7793
- October 20. Jawaharlal Nehru, declined to avail himself of the permission granted to Working Committee Members by the Government of India to have interviews with relatives on domestic matters.

 7794
- October 23. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on Dr. Mahmud's correspondence with the Viceroy said: "Congressmen should read without passion Dr. Mahmud's letter to the Viceroy and his statement to the Press releasing those lectures".
- October 27. Mahatma Gandhi sent a message to the Congress Workers of Bombay. 7796
- October 28. Mahatma Gandhi in a note entitled "Hints for workers on the constructive programme" which he sent to the Conference of Congressmen in Bombay, said: "Workers should definitely realize that the constructive programme is the non-violent and truthful war of winning complete Independence".
- November 11. Mahatma Gandhi, replying to a letter from Sardar Durlab Singh, General Secretary of the Central Sikh Youth League, said: "I could never be guilty of blessing anything which is contrary to the national interest. You can certainly have the assurance that the interests of the Nationalist Sikhs, as also of all Nationalists are safe in my hands and also, I presume, in the Congress hands." 7798
- November 26. Mahatma Gandhi signed the Kasturba Memorial Trust deed. 7799
- December 24. Implicit faith in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and undivided loyalty to the Congress High Command were pledged by nearly 400 Congressmen and leaders of the Punjab who met at Ludhiana.

- January 3. Mahatma Gandhi in a reply to a letter from Dr. Ambedkar, wrote :..... "The Hindu-Muslim question is for me a life long question. There was a time when I used to think that, when the problem was solved, India's political troubles would be over. Experience has taught me that it was only partly true." 7801
- January 3. Smt. Vijaylaxmi Pandit told an Indian meeting in New York: "Whatever difference may exist between the various races of India, they cannot be ignored out so long as the British dominate the country".

- January 10. Smt. Sarojini Naidu issued a statement to the Press elucidating the constitutional position of primary members of the Congress.
- January 13. Mahatma Gandhi warned against mass gatherings on Independence Day. 7804
- January 16. M. A. Jinnah declared at a public meeting at Ahmedabad that the acceptance of the fundamental of the Muslim League's modification of the "Quit India" resolution, which the A. I. C. C. adopted in May 1942 would lend to the creation of a united front and hasten the achievement of the country's freedom.
- January 24. Mahatma Gandhi, in a letter to a local Congress worker wrote: "I do not favour any extremist programme for 26th January." 7806
- January 26. Mahatma Gandhi sent the following cable to Krishna Menon of the India League (in London): "Independence for India is essential for world peace as also peace for India. It must come but it will come earlier if England and other Powers see the obvious."

 7807
- January 26. "Independence Day" was celebrated all over India and abroad. 7808
- January 26. Smt. Vijaylaxmi Pandit, speaking at the "India Independence Day" dinner given in her honour by the Indian League of America declared that India's struggle was an experiment in history, for nowhere in the world had the people sought to achieve freedom by non-violent means.

 7809
- January 26. Ten Congress Workers including one woman, were arrested at Connaught Place, New Delhi, while attempting to hold a meeting in connection with the "Independence Day". 7810
- January 28. Smt. Vijaylaxmi Pandit, on her arrival in Washington, vigorously criticised the failure of the U.S.A. to clarify its attitude towards India.

 7811
- February 11. The Punjab Nationalist Students' Conference made a declaration of complete faith in Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme and full confidence in his leadership. 7812
- February 18. Mahatma Gandhi indicted the Bihar order. 7813
- February 18. Madan Mohan Malaviya in a statement from Banaras said: "I have already expressed my opinion that the proposals before the Central Legislative Assembly to change the present Hindu Law are quite harmful to the Hindu Society. An institution, the members of which belong to all religions and community, especially the present Legislative Assembly, has no right to bring about revolutionary changes in the personal laws of Hindus".

- February 26. Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of his message at Wardha, to the All-India Hindustani Prachar Conference said: "I see no reason why what was at one time a common language of both Hindus and Muslims should not again become the lingua franca."
- March 4. Smt. Vijaylaxmi Pandit declared in a nationwide broadcast from New York: "Asia will be the testing ground of all the theories advanced by the United Nations but the continuation of Colonial Empires will be a constant danger to world peace and the progress of humanity".
- March 4. Mahatma Gandhi, in an interview to the Orient Press at Nagpur, said: "Congressmen who have associated themselves for the fulfilment of our constructive programme need not be agitated over what Government say or do—whether their policy is merely local or represents that of the centre, they should learn to shed fear.

 7817
- March 6. Bertrand Russell advocated independence for India opposing the offer of Dominion Status while discussing the question of the future of India at a meeting in the Cambridge University.

 7818
- March 20. Mahatma Gandhi said in a special interview in Bombay "All talk of the solution of the present deadlock is useless so long as members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congress members are in detention".
- March 31. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on the National Week observed: "I feel that India was never nearer the goal of the triple expectation of achieving communal unity, full establishment of Khaddar and Swaraj than now in spite of many blunders". 7820
- April 6. Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the prayer meeting in Bombay said that the only way to achieve freedom was through the Constructive Programme. 7821
- April 16. Mahatma Gandhi's views on the caste system as expressed in his earlier writings were re-stated by him in the course of a reply to a series of questions sent to him by a friend together with extracts taken out from the Mahatma's own writings.
- April 17. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on the aim of San-Francisco Conference. 7823
- May 4. Smt. Vijaylaxmi Pandit, on behalf of the India League of America and the National Committee for India's freedom, submitted to the San Francisco Conference a memorandum calling for an immediate declaration of India's independence. 7824
- May 13. Mahatma Gandhi, in a letter to Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, said that so long

- as the Congress was an unlawful organization there could be no Congress candidate for any by-election. 7825
- May 17. Mahatma Gandhi, whose advice regarding the formation of a Congress Ministry in the Central Provinces was sought by Smt. Anusuyabai Kale, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, P. B. Gole and V. Kalappa in Mahabaleswar advised them not to take such a step so long as the members of the Congress Working Committee were in jail.
- May 22. Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the scouts at the Hindustan Scouts Association, training camp at Mahabaleswar, exhorted them to carry on the struggle for freedom without respite. 7827
- May 30. Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, in an interview in Calcutta, said: "Mr. M. A. Jinnah rejected the proposals made by Gandhiji in September last, because they were a mockery of Pakistan as Mr. Rajagopalachari seems to misrepresent".
- June 8. The freedom of India was one of the main measures advocated in the British Communist Party election programme. 7829
- June 8. The ban on the Congress organizations in Assam was lifted by the Provincial Government. 7830
- June 10. Mahatma Gandhi said at Panchgani that though he could not enthuse over the Allied Victory in Europe as a Victory of truth over falsehood, he wanted to make it clear that a victory for the Axis would have been for worse. He also said that it was his conviction that if India could win Swaraj through truth and non-violence, he would be able to bring deliverance to all the other oppressed nations.
- June 11. Bhulabhai Desai had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the Wavell proposals., 7832
- June 15. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Narendra Deva and the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were released from jail. 7833
- June 15. Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement on the Viceroy's plan to solve the Indian deadlock said that the Congress Working Committee alone was competent to declare the congress attitude to the new proposals.

 7834
- June 17. Mahatma Gandhi sent to the Viceroy a long letter seeking clarification of certain points and pressing definite views on the use of the expression "Caste Hindus" in the Viceregal broadcast. 7835
- June 18. Mahatma Gandhi released to the press a letter which he wrote to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, from Panchgani on 17th July, 1944. He wrote: "You are reported to have a desire to crush the simple Naked Fakir as you are said to have described me. I have been long trying to be a fakir and that

- naked a more difficult task. I, therefore, regard the expression as a compliment, though unintended. I approach you there as such and ask you to trust and use me for the sake of your people and mine, and through them those of the World."
- June 18. The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, received a letter from the Bengal Governor conveying to him the Viceroy's invitation to attend the Leaders' Conference at Simla on June 25.
- June 18. Jawaharlal Nehru said at Nainital: "Unless the whole political, economic and administrative systems were overhauled, with honest good man at the top holding the reins of Government, the evils would not be remedied. The good men were either in jail or sitting at home they could not 'toe the line'. 7838
- June 19. Mahatma Gandhi sent a telegram to Viceroy regarding Simla Conference. 7839
- June 19. The Viceroy released to the Press two further telegrams exchanged between himself and Mahatma Gandhi on the Leaders' Conference at Simla. 7840
- June 20. The Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in an interview, in Calcutta, said that in the Viceroy's proposals nothing had been said about the method of selecting the members of the Executive Council. If they were selected by those attending the Simla Conference jointly there should be no objection to the procedure.
- June 20. Jawaharlal Nehru expressed confidence in the successful outcome of the Simla Conference called by Lord Wavell to settle the political deadlock.

 7842
- June 21. The Congress Working Committee met in Bombay, after a lapse of nearly three years, to discuss and arrive at a decision on Lord Wavell's proposals for the solution of the Indian political deadlock.

 7843
- June 21. Jawaharlal Nehru said in Bombay; "We are seeking an interim agreement and much can be agreed upon now that could be accepted permanently".

 7844
- June 21. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, accepted the Viceroy's invitation to him to attend the Leaders' Conference at Simla and asked for an interview with the Viceroy, prior to the Conference.
- June 22. The Congress Working Committee concluded its session at Bombay. 7846
- June 23. Jawaharlal Nehru, asked about the Wavell Plan, said that it was in the nature of an interim arrangement to organize a change. He added: "It is obviously an interlude, and if I feel

that a brief temporary arrangement helps me in any way to attain my goal, I accept it".

- June 23. Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Congress Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were given full powers by the Working Committee to deal with all phases of negotiations arising out of the Simla Conference and Lord Wavell's proposals to the political deadlock in India.

 7848
- June 24. Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad arrived at the Viceregal Lodge for interviews. 7849
- June 24. Mahatma Gandhi's proposal that Maulana Azad should represent Congress, at Simla Conference, was accepted by the Viceroy.

 7850
- June 24. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a Press Conference at Bombay, referred to Indian Communists, and said: "I have every sympathy for Russia and the great advance Russia has made, but from many points of view, I do not think the nation's policy can be bound up with Russian foreign policy. The general question is whether their policy has been injurious to the cause of India."

June 25. The Leaders' Conference was opened at the Viceregal Lodge at 11.30 a.m. at Simla. All the invitees were present except Mahatma Gandhi. 7852

- June 25. Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress addressing a Press Conference on the Wavell proposals at Lucknow, said if the coalition at the Centre was to be based on Hindu-Muslim parity then elements other than the Muslim League and the Congress should also have been invited. To say that the Congress only represented Caste Hindus would not be correct. It was the only national body representing all interests.
- June 27. It was officially announced that after a one-hour session, the Leaders' Conference, at Viceregal Lodge, Simla adjourned till 11 a.m. June 29th to enable the delegates to continue their private discussions.

 7854
- June 28. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a meeting at Allahabad observed: "Individually, I take responsibility for all that happened in the country during the August disturbances. I do not want to shake off this responsibility and stand aside. But to say that the Congress organized any movement is fantastic and absolutely wrong. Whatever happened after the arrest of the leaders was spontaneous."

 7855

June 29. The Leaders' Conference met at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 12.15 p.m., it was officially announced "to enable the delegates to carry on further consultations." The Conference was expected to re-assemble on July 14, in Simla.

- June 29. Mahatma Gandhi in an interview at Simla, said that it was his hope and prayer that there would be a happy outcome of the Simla Conference in an effort to form an interim nationally based Government.

 7857
- June 30. Mahatma Gandhi surprised to hear Jinnah asking him to accept Pakistan first. 7858
- July 11. The Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi.

- September 13. Mahatma Gandhi advised the Congress Working Committee, which met in Poona to contest elections. 7860
- October 2. Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated all over India and abroad. 7861
- **December 1.** Mahatma Gandhi met Governor Casey in Calcutta. 7862
- December 10. Mahatma Gandhi met the Viceroy in Calcutta.

7863

- January 1. Mahatma Gandhi said at a prayer meeting at Contai, "Thousands of Hitlers would neither be able to win their hearts nor take away their freedom if six and half a crores of Bangalies lived peacefully as they were behaving at the prayer meeting." 7864
- January 5. The eighteen-point programme on which Mahatma Gandhi dwelt at the Workers, Conference in Calcutta, was explained in his pamphlet, "Constructive Programme, its Meaning and Place".
 7865
- January 6. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, presiding over a meeting in Bombay said, "If the I. N. A. trial had shown anything, it was the recognition under international law, that any subject country had the right to organize its own army and overthrow the ruling power.
- January 7. Mahatma Gandhi met Governor Casey again in Calcutta. 7867
- January 8. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad received a communication from the Secretary of State for India, declared through the Bengal Governor, intimating that the Parliamentary delegation would like to make his personal contact.

 7868
- January 9. Jawaharlal Nehru, at a Press Conference at Karachi, said that India was likely to dominate politically and economically the Indian Ocean region. In the natural order of events, the countries to the left and right of India would come near together for mutual protection and mutual trade.

 7869

January 13. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a public meeting at Ahmedabad, said that the Congress had decided to contest the election only to prove how far people were behind the Congress.

7870

- January 15. Jawaharlal Nehru received a telegram from the Secretary of the Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha, containing allegation of the police opening fire for ."Three hours indiscriminately" and making cavalry, bayonet and lathi charges on workers and the general public, including women and children on the 11th day of a "peaceful labour strike", at the Birla Mills, Gwalior. 7871
- January 16. Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali and Achyut Patwardhan addressed a letter to the Congress President examining the implication of the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at its Calcutta session re-affirming its policy of non-violence. 7872
- January 19. All the ten members of the British Parliamentary delegation met Congress leaders, in Bombay. 7873
- January 21. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Madras.
- January 22. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's 50th birthday was celebrated in Calcutta and in other parts of India. 7875
- January 23. British M. P.'s met Mahatma Gandhi in Madras.

7876

7874

- January 25. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Hindi Prachar Sabha Silver Jubilee meeting. 7877
- January 26. "The Independence Day" was celebrated throughout India. 7878
- January 26. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel stressed the need for unity and discipline for securing the freedom of India at the Independence Day celebration in Delhi.

- January 27. Jawaharlal Nehru in a massage to London Times, said: "The time has come for the final decision about India's freedom and the ending of colonialism and imperialism in Asia." 7880
- January 28. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress in an interview at Lucknow, observed: "There is no objection to groups being formed in the Congress provided they do not get their mandate from outside and their first loyalty is to the Congress."
- January 29. Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to the Press at Allahabad condemned the attacks on the Communist Headquarters in Bombay. 7882
- January 31. The members of the British Parliamentary Delegation met Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad, 7883

- February 3. Mahatma Gandhi visited Sri Meenakshi temple at Madura, and offered prayers. 7884
- February 3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had long discussions with G. M. Syed and Khan Bahadur Haji Maula Baksh on organizational matter of the Sind Assembly Coalition Party. 7885
- February 3. Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking at the Martyrs' Day meeting at Allahabad, declared: "I honour the dead of 1942. I am proud of them." 7886
- February 5. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, addressing a Press Conference at Karachi, said that the Congress Party would welcome the formation of an all-party Government in Sind purely on provincial basis.

 7887
- February 6. Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking at a meeting at Barabanki said that the poverty of the Indian masses was the fundamental problem facing the country. 7888
- February 7. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said in Calcutta, "The urgency of the declaration of Indian Independence by the British Government cannot be too strongly emphasized." 7889
- February 8. Acharya J. B. Kripalani declared at Mannargudi, "The freedom of India is the only issue at the moment". 7890
- February 10. Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan Weekly resumed publication after forty two months' suspension. 7891
- February 11. The Viceroy consulted Mahatma Gandhi regarding the food situation in India. 7892
- February 12. Kamaraj Nadar, resigned Presidentship of Tamilnad Parliamentary Board as a sequel to Gandhi's comment in the Harijan. 7893
- February 12. Mahatma Gandhi made the suggestion at Wardha that a National Government should be formed, respresentative of the elected members of the Central Legislature, irrespective of parties, to meet the food crisis in the country.

 7894
- February 12. A Press note issued by the Delhi Government said: "Certain allegations have been made against the local administration in a report on the disturbances in Delhi in August 1942, recently compelled by Jugal Kishore Khanna, General Secretary, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, and reproduced, in a certain section of the Press."
- February 15. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a gathering at Gorakhpur said; "India is on the threshold of tremendous changes. She is restless and fully prepared to wrest power from unwilling hands".

 7896

- February 17. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement in Allahabad explained to the Press the reason why the Congress declined to accept the offer of joining the Food Delegation going to the Britain and America.
- February 19. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in a statement, said that if the British Government failed to honour the September, 1945 declaration in letter and in spirit the Congress would consider the necessary steps for a final and decisive struggle. The Congress decision to wait and watch should not be considered as unwillingness to fight.
- February 20. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad commenced the proposed writ of the British Cabinet Delegation. 7899
- February 23. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a telegram told the British Government, made the demand that the British people should press for the abandonment of Imperialism in India. 7900
- February 25. H. H. the Aga Khan and the King of Bhopal met Mahatma Gandhi. 7901
- February 27. Jawaharlal Nehru while answering question in a Press Conference in Bombay commented on the British Delegation.
 7902
- March 2. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the Press, defined the general attitude of the Congress on the question of tackling the food problem. 7903
- March 9. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a labour rally at Howrah said that the Congress was fully prepared to meet the Cabinet Mission and talk to them frankly.

 7904
- March 12. Under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress Working Committee met in Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi was also present. 7905
- March 12. In an interview in Calcutta Jawaharlal Nehru explained the differences between the Congress idea of self-determination and Pakistan.

 7906
- March 14. The Congress Working Committee which met in Bombay discussed the food situation in India. The members also discussed the international situation. 7907
- March 15. The Congress Working Committee finalised its line of policy regarding the British Cabinet Mission after the four-day session in Bombay.

 7908
- March 17. Jawaharlal Nehru left for his tour of Malaya. 7909
- March 18. The Congress President in an interview in New Delhi, declared that he saw no reason why a resolution of the Indian problem should not be considered hopeful. 7910

- March 23. Mahatma Gandhi characterized the experiment of introduction of decimal coinage in India as "Scientific and yet manifestly against the immediate interests of the poor." 7911
- March 28. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said in Lucknow that the Indian National Congress would not agree to the proposal of setting up of two Constituent Assemblies. 7912
- April 1. Cabinet Ministers met Mahatma Gandhi. 7913
- April 2. The Cabinet Mission discussed problems of Indian States with the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and five other Princes.

 7914
- April 3. In a friendly atmosphere Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had his first interview with the Cabinet Mission. 7915
- April 3. Mahatma Gandhi made a historic remark: "It is unmanly to disbelieve the Cabinet Mission." 7916
- April 4. The British Cabinet Mission met M. A. Jinnah and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind. 7917
- April 5. The British Cabinet Mission interviewed the Sikh leaders.
 7918
- April 5. Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement made it clear that the Congress would not accept the Muslim League proposal and partition of India.

 7919
- April 7. Maulan Abul Kalam Azad declared that the Congress stands for Independence of India without its partition. 7920
- April 8. Mahatma Gandhi after having met the Cabinet Mission said that the Congress cannot accept M. A. Jinnah's proposal for Pakistan.

 7921
- April 10. Mahatma Gandhi urged the abolition of salt tax and release of all political prisoners. 7922
- April 10. Sardar Patel said in New Delhi that the Congress cannot accept the Muslim League's proposal of creating a new State of Pakistan. 7923
- April 12. The Cabinet Mission had an interview with P. J. Griffiths, leader of the European group in the Central Assembly.

 7924
- April 12. Under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi. 7925
- April 14. The Congress Working Committee held in New Delhi reviewed the talks which Maulana Azad, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel had with the Cabinet Mission. 7926
- April 15. The Cabinet Mission had an interview with the representatives of the All-India Landholders' delegation. 7927

- April 15. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad clarified the Congress stand of achieving complete Independence for India. 7928
- April 17. When Maulana Abul Kalam Azad met the Cabinet Mission for the second time he took with him Asaf Ali, a member of the Congress Working Committee. 7929
- April 24. Hoover, an ex-President of the U.S.A., met Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. 7930
- April 25. The members of the Cabinet Mission discussed among themselves the alternative proposals that might be put to the Congress and the Muslim League. 7931
- April 26. The Cabinet Mission had another Conference with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 7932
- April 28. The Congress Committee again met in New Delhi to consider the invitation by the Cabinet Mission to the Congress President for a joint sitting of the three parties.

 7933
- April 29. In the concluding session, the Congress Working Committee considered the Cabinet Mission's latest letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

 7934
- May 1. Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress delegation had arrived at Simla. Gandhi said that the Cabinet Mission had come with good intentions, but that the extent of their success would depend on their own strength and purity, if they did not have these, they are bound to be disappointed.

 7935
- May 3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad made an appeal to railwaymen in India not to take any precipitate action when delicate negotiations were going on and the country was threatened with a famine.

- May 6. Jawaharlal Nehru sent a message to Dr. Shariar, the Indonesian Premier. 7937
- May 7. Mahatma Gandhi and Jinnah saw the Viceroy and Sir Stafford Cripps at Simla. 7938
- May 11. Jawaharlal Nehru met M. A. Jinnah at Simla. 7939
- May 11. The Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi. 7940
- May 13. Mahatma Gandhi in an interview said: "The Cabinet Mission have declared their intention to remove British rule from India, I believe it must and will go." 7941
- May 14. The Cabinet Mission moved down to Delhi to resume theirs negotiation. 7942
- May 17. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement said: "The Cabinet Mission proposals contained the seed to convert this land of sorrow into one without sorrow and suffering".

 7943

- May 18. The Congress Working Committee which met in New Delhi decided to authorize the Congress President to address a communication to the Secretary of State, seeking clarification on a number of points in the Cabinet Mission proposals.

 7944
- May 22. Maulana Azad received a reply to his letter to the Cabinet Mission. 7945
- May 23. Maulana Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru met the Cabinet Mission and discussed the issues before them. 7946
- May 23. The Congress Working Committee, which met in New Delhi, discussed the Cabinet Mission's proposals in more detail than on any previous day.

 7947
- May 24. The Congress Working Committee criticised what it considered as objectionable features of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals and declared that in the absence of "A full picture of the proposed Provisional Government the Committee is unable to give a final opinion at this stage on the proposals."

 7948
- May 26. Jawaharlal Nehru met His Excellency the Viceroy in New Delhi. 7949
- May 29. Mahatma Gandhi commented on the Kashmir incidents.
 4950
- June 2. Mahatma Gandhi criticised the vital defects of the Cabinet Mission's Plan. 7951
- June 2. The Congress President, Maulana Azad, received a communication from the Viceroy clarifying certain points raised in the resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

 7952
- June 9. The Congress Working Committee resumed its deliberations in New Delhi. The entire proceedings were devoted to the consideration of the Viceroy's reply to the Congress President's letter seeking fuller definition of the status, powers and composition of the Provisional Government.
- June 11. Mahatma Gandhi who met the Viceroy in New Deihi, explained to the Congress Working Committee what took place at his meeting with the Viceroy.

 7954
- June 12. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to Europeans to keep clear of Constituent Assembly. 7955
- June 14. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru were called by the Viceroy for a further discussion on the question of the composition of the Provincial Government.

 7956
- June 14. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad wrote to the Viceroy rejecting not only his third and latest proposal for Congress-Muslim League participation in the Interim Government, but also indicated that

the Congress would reject the whole of the Cabinet Mission's longterm proposals, if they were not amended in one particular case.

7957

June 15. The Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy reviewed the entire situation in the light of Congress President's letter rejecting the proposal for Provisional Interim Government and the long-term settlement.

7958

June 16. Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with Lord Pathick Lawrence. 7959

June 17. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad saw the Cabinet Mission.

7960

June 18. Maulana Azad met the Viceroy.

7961

June 19. The Congress decided to join the Interim Government under certain conditions. 7962

June 20. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Domel following his defiance of the State ban on his entry into Kashmir. 7963

June 20. The Congress Working Committee adjourned sine die; thus the prospects of the Congress Working Committee arriving at an early decision on the formation of the Interim Government suffered a set back.

7964

June 21. The Congress Working Committee again met in New Delhi to finally decide regarding the participation in the Interim Government.

7965

June 21. Jawaharlal Nehru was released.

7966

June 22. The Congress Working Committee sent its final decision to the Viceroy. 7967

June 22. Maulana Azad asked Jawaharlal Nehru to proceed to Delhi soon and meet him. 7968

June 23. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad met the Viceroy at his residence in New Delhi.

7969

June 24. The Congress Working Committee decided not to join the Interim Government as announced by the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission.

June 25. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in a Press Conference declared that the Congress had rejected the Cabinet Mission's proposal for the Interim Government, but said that the Congress accepted the long-term proposal relating to the convening of a Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution for India.

June 26. The Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy announced that a temporary caretaker Government of Officials would be set up and the

- negotiations to form a representative Government would be adjourned for a short interval while elections to the Constituent Assembly took place.

 7972
- June 26. The Congress Working Committee concluded its session after passing a resolution rejecting the Interim Government proposal and accepting the long-term arrangement. The Committee emphasized the imperative need for setting up a Representative Provisional National Government at the earlier date.
- June 27. Mahatma Gandhi gave his blessing and fullest support to the Congress decision to enter the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for a free and Independent India.

 7974
- June 29. The names of the seven members of the Caretaker Government were announced. The Cabinet Mission left for England.
 7975
- July 3. Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Indian National Congress on his arrival at Bombay was accorded a tumultuous ovation by about 50,000 people. 7976
- July 3. The Viceroy accepted the resignations of all the members of his Executive Council on the eve of the formation of the new Caretaker Government.

 7977
- July 6. Under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the newly elected All-India Congress Committee met at Sir Cowasji Hall, Bombay, and discussed the Cabinet Mission's proposals to summon a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for a free and Independent India.

 7978
- July 7. The A. I. C. C. at its concluding session passed two resolutions, one ratifying the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee, and the second, according support to the Indian Satyagraha in South Africa.

 7979
- July 8. The Congress decided to organize a Congress Volunteer Corps under the leadership of Major General Shah Nawaz Khan of the I. N. A. 7980
- July 9. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, officially announced the names of members of the new Congress Working Committee. 7981
- July 10. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement said, that the Congress would enter the Constituent Assembly "Completely unfettered by agreements and free to meet all situations as they arise".

 7982
- July 18. Louis Fischer had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Panchgani. 7983

- July 19. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru issued a circular letter to all Provincial Congress Committees making some general instructions for the observance of August 9. 7984
- July 21. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, while addressing a public meeting in New Delhi, explained the Congress position and said that the Congress was entering the Constituent Assembly with the object of working it out and if they found that they were unable to achieve their purpose they withdraw from it and wreck it.
- July 24. Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement on the Goa Satyagraha movement, advised the people to fight for civil liberty and await for Swaraj after the whole of India is free.

 7986
- July 30. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, had a 90-minute interview with the Viceroy. The situation arising from the Muslim League's decision to reject the Cabinet Mission's Proposals was discussed.
- August 1. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru clarified the controversy on the Statute of the Constituent Assembly and the Muslim League's decision while addressing the students and professors of the Allahabad University.

 7988
- August 7. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing a workers' meeting at Jubbulpore on his way to Wardha, said that the Muslim League had no solution for the present problems in the country and consequently, they were trying to impede others' progress. "But they cannot be allowed to veto the country's progress;" he declared.
- August 9. The Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution appealing to the Sikhs to reconsider their decision regarding the Constituent Assembly and to express their willingness to take part on it.

 7990
- August 9. Raja Mahendra Pratap of Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, arrived in Madras today from Japan after 31 years' exile. 7991
- August 10. The Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution making it clear that while the Congress did not approve of all the proposals contained in the State Paper they accepted the scheme in its entirety.

 7992
- August 11. Mahatma Gandhi replied to the Portuguese Governor-General. 7993
- August 12. The Viceroy invited the Congress President, Jawahar-lal Nehru to form an Interim Government at the Centre. 7994
- August 13. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Patel met in New Delhi and discussed the proposals to be submitted to the Viceroy by the Congress President for the formation of the Interim Government,

- August 13. The Congress Working Committee concluded its six-day session after having passed three resolutions, two pertaining to labour and the third on the constitutional reforms in the Hyderabad State.

 7996
- August 15. Jawaharlal Nehru met M. A. Jinnah at the latter's residence and had a talk with him for eighty minutes. 7997
- August 18. Jawaharlal Nehru, submitted a list of names of persons to the Viceroy for inclusion in the Interim Government. 7998
- August 22. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, met the Viceroy to-day. The interview lasted 75 minutes. 7999
- August 24. The Viceroy announced the formation of the Interim Government at the Centre. He in a broadcast from New Delhi made a special appeal to the Muslim League to reconsider their policy and join the Interim Government and enter the Constituent Assembly.
- August 27. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru met the Viceroy and discussed with him about the riot situations in Calcutta.

 8001
- August 28. The Congress Working Committee, discussed the question of policy to be followed by the Interim Government and the probe facing the country.

 8002
- August 30. The Congress Working Committee concluded its session authorizing Jawaharlal Nehru to allocate the portfolios in consultation with his colleagues in the new Government and the Viceroy.

 8003
- August 31. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement, dwelt on the great task lying ahead of the Congress and called all Congressmen to rise to the occasion with a spirit of cooperation and discipline and thus lead India rapidly to goal of freedom.

 8004
- September 1. H. E. the Viceroy announed the portfolios of the new Interim Government. 8005
- September 1. Jawaharlal Nehru, on the eve of taking office made a moving statement. 8006
- September 2. The new Interim Government assumed office today.

 8007
- September 7. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his first broadcast as, Vice-President of the Interim Government, explained the free India's role in world affairs and made an earnest appeal to all people to put an end to this fratricidal strike and co-operate with each other in the difficult times ahead.
- September 7. In his post-prayer speech, Mahatma Gandhi recalled the early days of national struggle in which Hindu-Muslim

unity played a predominant part and made an appeal to M. A. Jinnah to give up his idea of violence and thus bring the Hindus and Muslims in friendly relations with each other.

Jawaharlal Nehru, member, External Affairs, September 13. Interim Government, issued orders for the stoppage of air and artillery bombardment of tribesmen in South Waziristan, (N.W.F.P.).

- September 14. Sir S. Radhakrishnan unveiled Gandhi's statue at 8011 Karachi.
- September 14. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and C. Rajagopalachari called on Mahatma Gandhi and had talks with him regarding the Interim Government and the 8012 political situation in India.
- September 16. The Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc, which met in Delhi, for the first time since the Government removed the ban, asserted that Subhas Chandra Bose was alive and would re-appear at the opportune time. 8013
- September 20. Achyut Patwardhan was elected General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party in place of Jai Prakash Narayan.
- September 21. The Congress Working Committee, at its meeting considered a three-point agenda for the A.I.C.C. session on September 23—ratification of the Working Committee's decision to form an Interim Government, Presidentship of the Congress and continuation of the members of the Interim Government as members of the Working Committee. 8015
- September 22. Under the Chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru the A.I.C.C. met at Ramjas College Hall, Delhi. The committee discussed and passed the draft resolution prepared by the Working Committee ratifying its direction to the Congress President to form the Interim Government. Later, Nehru announced his resignation of the Congress Presidentship.
- September 24. The A.I.C.C. session concluded after passing by a large majority Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution permitting members of the Interim Government to be members of the Congress Working Committee. The motion was opposed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Socialist members. The resolution was passed by 135 votes to 18.
- September 25. The Congress Working Committee accepted Jawaharlal Nehru's resignation from the Presidentship of the Congress and requested him to continue his duties till the election of the new President. 8018
- September 25. Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi.

- September 27. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Patel met Mahatma Gandhi and discussed with him the possibility of the League's participation in the Central Government.
- October 2. "Gandhi Jayanti" was celebrated all over India. 8020
- October 5. M. A. Jinnah and Jawaharlal Nehru met each other at theresidence of the Nawab of Bhopal and discussed for over three hours about the political crisis.

 8021
- October 7. M. A. Jinnah and Jawaharlal Nehru again met at the residence of the Nawab of Bhopal and had talks for 90 minutes.

 8022
- October 9. Jawaharlal Nehru had an interview with Sir Olaf Carse, Governor of N.W.F.P. and discussed with him the arrangements for his (Nehru's) visit to the Frontier.

 8023
- October 9. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was released from the prison. An order prohibiting his entry in Goa for five years was served on him.

 8024
- October 11. In a statement that was based on Colonel Habibur Rahman's letter, Jawaharlal Nehru said that all rumours suggesting that Subhas Chandra Bose, was alive, were without foundation.
- October 12. Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, the Congress Socialist leader (now Mayor of Delhi Corporation) said in Calcutta that a coalition with the Muslim League at the Centre would further injure the Congress ideology.

 8026
- October 18. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, in a statement that he made in Calcutta, said: "My first task is to exert my utmost in the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity......".

 8027
- October 20. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member, made a nation-wide appeal for grain to every peasant, producer, landlord, trader and merchant to save people of South India in view of the grave food crisis there.

 8028
- October 23-25. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at Delhi. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru presided. 8029
- October 24. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution on the Bengal situation expressing deep horror and pain at the scene of hostility and barbarity in the East Bengal.

 8030
- October 25. Acharya, J. B. Kripalani accompanied by Dr. P. C. Ghosh and others visited the riot-affected areas in East Bengal, 8031
- October 25. Smt. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit while addressing the U.N. General Assembly in New York, defined India's foreign policy which she said was opposed to racialism and exploitation. 8032

- October 27. The Congress Assembly Party elected Jawaharlal Nehru its leader at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party at Delhi.
- October 27. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, returned to Delhi after completing his tour of the riot-affected areas of East Bengal.

 8034
- October 28. Mahatma Gandhi congratulated Mrs. Pandit and Justice Chagla on preliminary success in U. N. Assembly. 8035
- October 29. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Calcutta on a visit to the riot-affected areas of East Bengal. 8036
- October 30. Mahatma Gandhi met Bengal Governor at Calcutta.
 8037
- November 1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement on the disturbances in the country said, "I feel that humanity is at stake. Hindu culture and religion are in danger. The time has come for the Hindus to unite and to vitalize source of help and to make effective self-protection and self-assertion."
 - November 3. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, in a joint statement in Calcutta, appealed for cessation of violence and for a return to the methods of peace.
 - November 5. Mahatma Gandhi resolved to go on fast if riots would not stop in Bengal and Bihar. 8040
 - November 6. Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Chandpur in connection with his six-day tour of East Bengal. 8041
 - November 9. Mahatma Gandhi began his tour of the affected areas in the interior of Noakhali.

 8042
 - November 12. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya passed away in Banaras at the age of 85. 8043
 - November 14. Jawaharlal Nehru celebrated his 57th birthday. Tributes from far and near were paid to the services of Nehru in the cause of the Motherland.
- November 15. Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, on her return to Calcutta from Noakhali, where she had been on relief work, said, "Molestation of women, intimidation and encirclement were still continuing the affected areas of Noakhali district."
 - November 19. The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Asaf Ali and discussed resolutions to be placed before the next A.I.C.C. session at Mecrut.
 - November 20. The Congress Working Committee resumed its session and drafted a number of resolutions. 8047

- November 20. Mahatma Gandhi's plan for rehabilitating refugees were outlined. 8049
- November 21. Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Congress Subjects Committee at Mcerut that the atmosphere in the new Central Government after the League's entry has become so strained that Congress members had twice threatened to resign.

 8050
- November 21-22. Meetings of the Congress Working Committee were held at New Delhi. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the meetings from 19th to 21st November, 1946, and from 22nd November onward the meetings were held under the Presidentship of Acharya J.B. Kripalani.
- November 21. The Congress Working Committee passed three resolutions condemning communal strife in the country regretting the repressive and reactionary activities of some of the Indian States and disapproving the policy of the Kashmir State in denying the people their normal liberties.

 8052
- November 21. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held on this day at the Subjects Committee Pandal, Meerut. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru presided. 8053
- November 21-22. A meeting of the Subjects Committee was held at Meerut in the Congress pandal. Acharya J.B. Kripalani presided. 8054
- November 22. Jawaharlal Nehru in the Congress Subjects Committee, moved a lengthy resolution to be placed before the open session, giving a retrospect of the events in India and the world and calling upon the people to put an end to conflict and to face internal and external danger as a united people in which they have fought in the past for India's independence.
- November 23. The 54th Plenary Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Pyarelal Nagar, Meerut under the Presidentship of Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President. The number of delegates present at the session was 1,306 out of the total of 2,950 delegates returnable from all the provinces.
- November 23. R.N. Singh, the Chairman of the Reception Committee read his welcome address.
- November 24. The Plenary Session of the Indian National Congress concluded its session after passing five resolutions, including those on the Congress manifesto, Indian States, Communal Strife in the country and the revision of Congress Constitution.
- November 25. Another meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held at the Subjects Committee Pandal, Meerut. Acharya J. B. Kripalani presided.

- November 27. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel communicated to the Viceroy the Congress decision not to accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to London for fresh political discussions. 8060
- November 28. Acharya J. B. Kripalani announced the names of members of the new Working Committee. 8061
- December 1. The Viceroy Lord Wavell accompanied by Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, M.A. Jinnah, the Muslim League President, Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member and Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member left Karachi by air for London.
- December 3. Lord Wavell accompanied by Jawaharlal Nehru and party arrived in London, 8063
- December 3. Jawaharlal Nehru declared in London that India must solve that, whatever the values of the problems they had to face, their methods and approach should be peaceful and cooperative, even though they might differ from each other.

 8064
- December 7. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh left London for India.
- December 8. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh returned to Delhi. 8066
- December 8. The Congress Working Committee met for three hours and considered the preliminary agenda for the Constituent Assembly.

 8067
- December 9. The Congress party members of the Constituent Assembly at New Delhi at a meeting unanimously decided to nominate Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the permanent Chairman of the Assembly.
- December 10. The Congress Working Committee at its meeting discussed the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. 8069
- December 11. The Constituent Assembly unanimously elected Rajendra Prasad, Food and Agriculture Member, Interim Government as its permanent President, there being no other contestants.

 8070
- December 13. Jawaharlal Nehru, in the Constituent Assembly moved a resolution, outlining the objective of the Assembly, namely the creation of a Sovereign Independent Republic of India. 8071
- December 13. The Congress Working Committee met and considered the statement of the British Government on the Constituent Assembly and the recent Parliamentary debate in India.

 8072
- December 20. The Congress members of the Constituent Assembly discussed the question of referring the dispute over Grouping provisions to the Federal Court.

December 25. Mahatma Gandhi blessed the temple-entry movement in South India. 8074

December 26. Acharya J. B. Kriplani, the Congress President, commenting on Field Marshall Smuts' speech in Pretoria said: "Racial imperialism is even more odious than the economic imperialism. So long as either of them prevails, there can be no peace in the world".

December 27. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was appointed a member of the Interim Government in the vacancy created by the appointment of Asaf Ali as India's Ambassador in Washington, U.S.A.

8076

December 27. Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Shanker Rao Dev arrived at Calcutta en route to Srirampur (Noakhali) to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

December 28. Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Shanker Rao Dev, met Mahatma Gandhi at Srirampur (Noakhali) and had long discussions.

8078

December 30. Jawaharlal Nehru, *Acharya* J.B. Kripalani, and Shanker Rao Dev, returned to Calcutta from Srirampur *en route* to Delhi.

8079

December 30. Mahatma Gandhi replied to General Smuts. 8080

December 31. While addressing the All-India Students' Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru said: "The struggle for freedom is going on as intensely as ever in many shapes and forms. Our part in it is the defeat of all reactionary elements in India which are living up with foreign elements and trying to impede our march forward". 8081

1947

January 2. Mahatma Gandhi started his village tour in Noakhali District for Hindu-Muslim Unity. 8082

January 4. Sir B. L. Mitter, Dewan of Baroda, expressed the opinion that Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution in the Constituent Assembly declaring India a Sovereign Republic is merely a statement of the ideals and aspirations of the Indian people and does not rule out the possibility of some units in the Federation choosing a different constitution.

January 4. The Congress Working Committee, which met in New Delhi, discussed the draft of a resolution on H.M. Government's statement of December 6 to be submitted to the All India Congress Committee.

January 5-6. An emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held at New Delhi in the Constitution House, Curzon Road to consider situation arising out of the British Government's statement of December 6, 1946. 231 members were present. 8085

- January 6. Sarat Chandra Bose resigned his membership of the Congress Working Committee as a protest against the action of that body in recommending to the A.I.C.C. acceptance of the British Government's statement of December 6.
- January 7. In a post-prayer meeting at Masimpur village, Mahatma Gandhi appealed Muslims to be tolerant. 8087
- January 16. Mahatma Gandhi re-installed family deity of his host at Bhatialpur. 8088
- January 20. Jawaharlal Nehru, Member for External Affairs, in a statement, replied to the charges made by the Republican foreign affairs expert, J.F. Dulles at Washington, D.C., U.S.A. that foreign power exercised a strong influence over the Nehru Government.
- January 23. The 51st birthday anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was celebrated all over the country. 8090
- January 23. The Congress President, Acharya J.B. Kripalani, in a statement, condemned the brutal police firing on students in Calcutta on the "Viet Nam Day".
- February 10. Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement which he made in the Central Assembly, said,: "Government had no reason whatever to believe that statement made by Sardul Singh Caveeshar to the fact that Subhas Chandra Bose was shot dead in the Russo-Chinese border by Allied troops, had any foundation in fact and therefore did not propose to take any further action. Government was convinced that Subash Chandra Bose, died as a result of injuries sustained in an aircraft crash".
- February 22. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement, commended the British Government on India as "a wise and courageous one" and declared that the work of the Constituent Assembly must now be carried on with greater speed.

 8093
- February 22. Acharya J.B. Kripalani made an appeal to root out the weaknesses that have crept into the Congress. He expressed his ideas while inaugurating a conference of Presidents and Secretaries of all Provincial Congress Committees which was opened in Allahabad.
- February 23. Acharya Narendra Dev, the Congress Socialist leader, in a statement at Kanpur, characterised H.M. Government's statement on India "as going back upon the Cabinet Mission's decision of May, 1946".
- February 24. The Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees at its concluding session expressed the opinion that the existence of organised political parties functioning within the Congress has seriously affected the efficiency and discipline of the Congress Organization and confused the mind of the masses.

- February 24. When Jinnah insisted on the formation of Pakistan Mahatma Gandhi called for unity.

 8097
- March 3. Mahatma Gandhi returned to Sodepore after completing his four months' continuous stay in Noakhali. 8098
- March 4. Mahatma Gandhi left for Bihar on his mission of Hindu-Muslim Unity. 8099
- March 5. Mahatma Gandhi and his party arrived in Patna.

- March 6. The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi and had general discussions on the British Government statement of February 20, the ministerial crisis in Madras and the communal situation in the Punjab.

 8101
- March 7. Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to Bihar Hindus to have confidence in Muslims. 8102
- March 7. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, announced in New Delhi his acceptance of the resignation of Jai Prakash Narain from the Congress Working Committee. 8103
- March 8. The Congress Working Committee concluded its session after adopting five resolutions on the political situation and on Congress organisational matters.

 8104
- March 12. Mahatma Gandhi began his tour of the riot-affected areas of Bihar. 8105
- March 14. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Labore and had a discussion with the Punjab Governor on the communal situation in the province.

 8106
- March 15. Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Sardar Swaran Singh, Dewan Chaman Lal and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava visited the riot-affected areas of Rawalpindi.
- March 16. Jawaharlal Nehru, made an aerial tour of the rioti affected areas of Multan and Amritsar- A Joint Peace Committee by Hindus and Muslim leaders was formed to establish cordial relations between the two communities.
- March 17. Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Delhi after paying a visit to the riot-affected areas of the Punjab. 8109
- March 26. The Inter-Asian Relations Conference adopted a point report on racial problems and inter-racial migration. 8110
- March 29. The Inter-Asian Relations Conference discussed the Group Reports on the transition from Colonial to national economy and agricultural and industrial reconstruction.

 8111
- March 30. Mahatma Gandhi left Patna for New Delhi in response to the invitation from the Viceroy.

 8112

- March 31. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in New Delhi and had an interview with the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten. The Interview lasted for two hours.

 8113
- April 1. Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the Asian Relations Confer. ence urged the delegates assembled to work for the realisation of "One World".

 8114
- April 2. The Asian Relations Conference concluded its session in New Delhi. The Conference decided to set up a permanent Asian Relations Organization and elected a Provincial General Council with two representatives from each of the participating countries. Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously elected the President of the Council.
- April 2. Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the Asian Relations Conference said: "East must conquer West by the message of truth and love."
- April 4. The fifth and the last meeting between the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten and Mahatma Gandhi concluded in New Delhi. 8117
- April 5. Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to Hindus not to harbour ill will against Muslim fanatics. 8118
- April 6. Mahatma Gandhi began his 24 hour fast in New Delhi "for sake of vindicating Swaraj through Hindu-Muslim Unity." .

 8119
- April 7. Mahatma Gandhi urged Bengal Premier to take prompt action in Noakhali, where lawlessness had increased. 8120
- April 10. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, met H. E. the Viceroy at New Delhi. 8121
- April 13. Mahatma Gandhi left for Patna.
- April 14. The need for rapid industrialization of India was stressed by Jawaharlal Nehru, while inaugurating the 7th annual session efthe All-India Manufacturers' Organization in New Delhi. 8123
- April 15. Mahatma Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah, issued a joint statement denouncing violence. 8124
- April 16. Mahatma Gandhi issued a joint appeal with Jinnah for cessation of violence.

 8125
- April 17. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, had a 75-minute interview with the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten. 8126
- April 26. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel issued a statement from New Delhi appealing to the provinces and their people to take their due and honourable share in the shaping of India's destiny by joining the Constituent Assembly.

- April 28. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, addressing the Constituent Assembly indicated that the House must be prepared not only for a division of India but a division of some provinces and for this the Assembly may have to draw up a Constitution based on such a division.

 8128
- April 30. The Constituent Assembly unanimously voted for the abolition of conferment of titles by the Indian Union. 8129.
- April 30. Mahatma Gandhi returned to Delhi from Patna. 8130
- May 1-4. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at Delhi. Acharya J. B. Kripalani presided. 8131
- May 3. Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy.

- May 4. The Congress Working Committee concluded its 3 daysession and adjourned sine die. 8133
- May 6. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's report on the Frontier situation was heard in an emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee held in New Delhi.

 8134
- May 8. Jai Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, was arrested in Hyderabad and externed from the State.

 8135
- May 9. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Member, Congress Working Committee, explained the opinion of the Congress with regard to the partition of the Punjab and Bengal.

 8136
- May 18. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, had a 3 hour interview with the Kashmir Premier Pandit Ramchandra Kak and discussed with him certain proposals for the solution of the present political impasse in Kashmir and the State's participation in the Constituent Assembly.

 8137
- May 23. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, made a demand that the Congress High Command should consider the Indian Constitutional situation in the light of M. A. Jinnah's latest demands and request to its original stand for an undivided India.
- May 24. Jawaharlal Nehru commented on M. A. Jinnah's demand for a corridore. He said: "Mr. Jinnah's recent statement is completely unrealistic and indicates that he desires no settlement of any kind."

 8139
- May 27. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Congress President, declared in a Press interview that if there is to be division of India, it should not be carried out by the British Government.

 8140
- May 31. The Congress Working Committee met at Bhangi Colony in New Delhi and discussed the political situation in the country.

- May 31. Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress executive meeting in Delhi. 8142
- May 31. Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech declared: "The Princes would be wisely advised if they join the Constituent Assembly and if the British were sincere they would see to it that there were no Princes left capable of doing mischief".
- June 1. The Congress Working Committee, at its session, discussed details relating to the division of provinces.

 8144
- June 2. The Congress Working Committee considered H. M. Government's proposals for the constitutional transfer of power to India.

 8145
- June 3. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a broadcast, declared, "We have decided to accept their (H. M. G's) proposals and recommended to our larger committee that they do likewise".

 8146
- June 6. Mahatma Gandhi met H. E. the Viceroy and discussed with him the question of partition of the Punjab and Bengal. 8147
- June 9. Mahatma Gandhi explained his attitude to H.M.G. Plan. 8148
- June 12-16. The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi to draft the resolution to be placed before the All-India Congress Committee on the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan of partition of India.

 8149
- June 15. The All-India Congress Committee concluded its session after passing the resolution, accepting H.M.G.'s June 3 statement by 15 votes to 29.
- June 18. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, arrived in Calcutta, in connection with Bengal Congress affairs. 8151
- June 29. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Member, in a press statement referred to the apprehension of minorities both in the Indian Union and the Princely States following the acceptance of the June 3 plan, and suggested a joint meeting of representatives of the two Constituent Assemblies to draw up a common charter of rights of minorities in both the States.
- July 19-20. A meeting of the Congress Woeking Committee was held at Delhi. Acharya J. B. Kripalani presided. 8153
- July 27. Mahatma Gandhi called the Princes to join the Indian Union. 8154
- August 1. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Srinagar, Kashmir. 8155
- September 1. Mahatma Gandhi went on fast at Calcutta for Hindu-Muslim Unity. 8156

- September 4. Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast after 75 hours when the peace was restored. 8157
- September 7. Mahatma Gandhi left Calcutta for Delhi. 8158
- September 9. In a post-prayer speech Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the citizens of Delhi for peace.

 8159
- September 14. Mahatma Gandhi called to Delhi people to end the mad fratricide.

 8160
- September 15. Mahatma Gandhi deplored the idea of transfer of population. 8161
- September 20. Delhi Muslims surrendered arms to Mahatma Gandhi and affirmed their loyalty to Indian Union. 8162
- September 23, 27 and October 1. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at Delhi. Acharya J. B. Kripalani presided.
- October 2. Mahatma Gandhi's 79th birthday was celebrated all over the world.
- October 17. Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to the United Nations to settle South Africa-India issue. 8165
- October 26. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to Pakistan to safeguard the rights of minorities. 8166
- October 28. Mahatma Gandhi replied to Churchill's criticism of "Fearful massacres" in India. 8167
- November 11-17. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at Delhi. Acharya J. B. Kripalani presided. 8168
- November 12. Mahatma Gandhi replied to the charge of Pakistan.
 8169
- December 4. Shankarrao Deo, the General Secretary of A.I.C.C. issued a statement regarding I.N.T.U.C. and Congress Seva Dal.

 8170

- January 13. Mahatma Gandhi went on fast unto death. 8171
- January 17. Mahatma Gandhi prescribed conditions for ending his fast. 8172
- January 18. Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast after receiving pledge signed by members of Peace Committee. 8173
- January 20. Bomb exploded near Mahatma Gandhi during the prayer meeting in the Birla House, New Delhi. 8174
- January 21. Mahatma Gandhi made a few comments on the Bomb explosion. 8175

- January 24-26. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided. 8176
- January 28. Mahatma Gandhi warned General Smuts regarding his policies in South Africa. 8177
- January 30. Mahatma Gandhi shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse, at about 5.10 p.m. while he was going to held prayer meeting in the Birla House, New Delhi.

 8178
- February 1. Homages poured for Mahatma Gandhi from all quarters of the world.
- February 2. India's Parliament paid homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

 8180
- February 12. Mahatma Gandhi's ashes were immersed in sacred rivers. 8181
- February 18-22. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided. 205 members were present.

 8182
- February 29. Ruler of Nawanager laid the foundation of Mahatma Gandhi's 79-foot statue in Bombay. 8183
- March 15-25. The Congress A.I.C.C. Office which was located in Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad, since 1927, was shifted to 7, Januar Mantar Road, New Delhi.

 8184
- March 22. Dr. P. Subbaroyan unveiled Mahatma Gandhi's portrait at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras. 8185
- April 21-22. 'A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at New Delhi and at Bombay on the 24th morning. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.

 8186
- April 24-26. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held in Bombay in a specially erected Pandal. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.

 8187
- April 26. A secret session of the All-India Congress Committee was called in Delhi to discuss the Hyderabad issue. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the meeting.
- April 30 and May 1. A meeting of the Working Committee was held at New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided. 8189
- May 27. Mahatma Gandhi murder case hearing opened in the Red Fort, Delhi. 8190
- July 1-2. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held in the All-India Congress Office, New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided. 8191
- August 15. First anniversary of India's Independence was celebrated. Jawaharlal Nehru issued a message on this occasion. 8192

- August 25. Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement about "the tune for the National Anthem" in reply to a short notice question in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi. 8193
- September 5-8. The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 a.m. on Sunday at 1, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.
- October 2. Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti Day was celebrated all over India and abroad. 8195
- November 7. Jawaharlal Nehru reported to the Congress Legislators in New Delhi, his discussion of the London Commonwealth Conference.

 8196
- November 8. Godse confessed his murder of Mahatma Gandhi but denied any conspiracy. 8197
- November 20. V.D. Savarkar, pleaded innocent at Gandhi murder trial.
- December 12-19. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 1, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad could not attend owing to indisposition. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.
- **December 10-13.** A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. 8200

- January 9-10. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 8.30 a.m. at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- January 30. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a meeting on the first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death. Offered his homage to Mahatma Gandhi along with thousands, at the Rajghat Samadhi, Delhi.
- .February 10. Judgment of the Gandhi-murder case was delivered. Godse was sentenced to death. 8203
- March 7. Gandhi Fund Trust deed was signed at New Delhi.

- April 5. The Congress Working Committee met at New Delhi at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel from 8.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided. 8205
- April 10-11. The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence. Dr., Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided. 8206

- May 17. The Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees met in a conference at the Constitution Club, New Delhi at 9 a.m. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the President inaugurated the Conference.
- May 21. Gandhi murder-case appeal confirmed sentences. 8208
- May 21-22. The Congress Working Committee met in Circuit House, (Sardar Patel's residence), Dehradun, at 10 a.m. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- May 21-22. The All-India Congress Committee met at 3 p.m. in the Convocation Hall of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Out of 399 A.I.C.C. members, 213 attended. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided. The proceedings started with "Bande Mataram". 8210
- May 22. The All-India Congress Committee met in a secret session for five hours and concluded its deliberations at 7 p.m. Some members of the Provincial Congress Committee were permitted to attend the meeting. The Party problems and relationship with Ministers were discussed.

 8211
- July 13. Jawaharlal Nehru had consultation with officials, Congressmen and Journalists at Calcutta regarding the Bengal problems.

- August 15. The Congress President issued an appeal to the people and the Government on the Independence Day.

 8213
- September 28. President Truman signed the Bill to construct Gandhi Memorial in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 8214
- October 2. Gandhi Jayanti Day was celebrated all over India and abroad. 8215
- November 7. Governor-General rejected mercy petition on behalf of Godse and Apte, sentenced to death in Gandhi murder case.

- November 15. Godse and Apte, sentenced to death in Gandhi murder case, were executed at Ambala. 8217
- November 16-17. The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's house twice on 16th November from 8-30 to 9-45 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. and again on 17th November from 3 to 5 p.m. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- November 25. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar made a speech in the Constituent Assembly of India. 8219
- November 26. Dr. Rajendra Prasad made a speech in the Constituent Assembly of India. 8220
- December 20-21. The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's house on 20th December, 1949 from 9 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and

again on 21st December from 8-30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.

December 21. The Sub-Committee of the Working Committee met on Wednesday the 21st December 1949 at 4 p.m. at Dr. Pattabhi's house.

- January 17-20. The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's house, in New Delhi. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.

 8223
- January 24. A meeting of the Consitution Sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee was held at Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's residence. The Committee considered clause 8 of the Congress Constitution and the rules framed already regarding the Primary Congress Panchayat elections.
- January 25-28. A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Working Committee, appointed to consider complaints, etc. met in New Delhi.

 8225
- January 31. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India delivered an address to the Parliament. 8226
- February 14. A meeting of the Election Sub-Committee met in Jagjiwan Ram's room in the Council House at 12 noon. 8227
- February 16-17. The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's residence from 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5.30 p.m. It again met on 17th February 1950 from 8-30 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- February 17. The Congress Working Committee appointed a Sub-Committee with Shankarrao Deo as Convener to draw up a programme for the country indicating priorities which should be given effect to during the next 12 months and to indicate in broad outline the nature of a five-year programme.
- February 18. The All India Congress Committee met at 2 p.m. in the Constitution Club, New Delhi. 198 members attended. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided. The proceedings started with "Vande Mataram". As Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was not feeling well Kala Venkata Rao read out President's opening remarks. 8230
- March 14. The first meeting of the Central Board of the Indian Youth Congres was held at 2 p.m. at 3, Electric Lane, New Delhi.

 8231
- March 29. The Election Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jagjiwan Ram at 6 p.m. 8232
- April 5-7. The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's house. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided. 8233

April 25-26. The Chief Ministers of the States and the P.C.C. Presidents met at a conference convened by the President at New Delhi to formulate an immediate economic programme for the country and to devise the best methods to implement the programme.

- April 27. A meeting of the Congress Election Sub-committee was held at 3 p.m. at Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's residence. The Committee adopted certain rules for conducting elections of Primary Congress Punchayats.
- April 28. The Congress Election Sub-Committee again met at Jagjiwan Ram's house at 3-30 p.m. 8236
- April 29 & May 1-3. The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence at 8-30 a.m. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- May 25. The Congress Election Sub-committee met at New Delhi.

 8238
- May 27. Kirli Mandir, a memorial to Gandhi was inaugurated by Sardar Patel, in Porbunder. 8239
- June 1. The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at New Delhi and arrived at certain specific decisions. 8240
- June 12-13. The Congress Working Committee met at Maulana Azad's residence at 8-30 a.m. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
 8241
- June 13. The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at New Delhi.
 The decisions arrived at by the committee were about Vidarbha,
 Delhi, Andhra, PEPS Union and Mahakoshal.

 8242
- June 19. The Congress Election sub-Committee met in New Delhi and considered about Andhra, Allahabad, Saharanpur, Wardha, Himachal, Bilaspur, Uttar Pradesh, Coorg, Madhya Bharat, Vidarbha, Rajasthan, Hazaribagh, PEPSU and General. 8243
- July 11. The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at Shankarao Deo's residence at 9 a.m. and finalized regarding Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, Narsingpur and Chhindwara.
- July 31. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India addressed the Parliament. 8245
- August 2. The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at Jagjiwan Ram's residence at 7 p.m. and finalized regarding Kanpur, Allahabad and Agra etc.

 8246
- August 15. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, issued a message on the Independence Day. 8247
- August 16. The Congress Working Committee met at 4 p.m. at Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's residence. 8248

September 3. The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence at 5 p.m. 8249

September 16-19. The Congress Working Committee met at Ram Bagh, Nasik. 8250

September 18-20. The All-India Congress Committee met at the Subjects Committee and Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya invited Purushottamdas Tandon, President-elect of the session to take the chair.

September 20-21. The Nasik session of the Indian National Congress met under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon. The proceedings started at 2-30 p.m. with Bandemataram. B. S. Hirey, Chairman of the Reception Committee read his address in Hindi. Purushottamdas Tandon then delivered his Presidential Address in Hindi and later explained the salient points of the Address in English.

September 22. The second meeting of the Central Board of the Indian Youth Congress was held at Nasik at 10 a.m. 8253

October 2. Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated all over India and abroad. 8254

November 4-5. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 p.m. at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon.

November 12. The 3rd meeting of the Central Board of the Indian Youth Congress was held at 10-30 at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. On the unanimous request of the members present, Shankerrao Deo took the Chair.

November 14. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India addressed the Parliament. 8257

November 22-25. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 8.30 a.m. at Sardar Patel's residence under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon. There were two sittings daily up to 24th, November and on 25th there was only one sitting in the morning.

December 4-5. A meeting of the Congress-Working Committee was held at 3 p.m. under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence. 8259

December 17. Jawaharlal Nehru, attended a meeting of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, in New Delhi. 8260

1951

January 25-27. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9 a.m. under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas

Tandon in the office of the All-India Congress Committee, 7, Januar Mantar Road, New Delhi. 8261

January 29. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon in Navajivan Office at Ahmedabad.

January 29-31. The All-India Congress Committee met at 2 p.m. with Purushottamdas Tandon in the chair. The Bande-Matram was sung. Two hundred and thirty six members were present.

8263

January 30. Mahatma Gandhi's third death anniversary was celebrated all over India.

January 31. The Congress Working Committee met at 3-30 p.m. in the Navajivan Office, Ahmedabad, under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon. 8265

February 25-26. The Congress Working Committee met at 2-30 p.m. at the residence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 8266

- April 7-8. The Congress Working Committee met at 8-30 a.m. at the office of the All-India Congress Committee. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.
- April 8. A meeting of the Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund Committee was held on the All-India Congress Committee Office, New Delhi at 6-30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Purushottamdas Tandon.

 8268
- May 3-4. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 8-30 a.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided. 8269
- May 5-6. The All India Congress Committee met at [2 p.m. in the Constitution Club, New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided. 277 members were present. 8270
- May 8. Acharya J. B. Kripalani accepted Jawaharlal Nehru's advice regarding dissolving the Democratic Front. 8271
- May 8. The Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Committee met in room No. 13, Parliament House at 4 p.m. Purushottamdas Tandon was in the chair.
- May 29. Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech while moving the resolution "that the Bill to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration", in Parliament, New Delhi.

 8273
- June 11. A meeting of the Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund was held at 4-30 p.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee. Purushottamdas Tandon was in the Chair. 8274

- June 12. The Congress Working Committee met at 8-30 p.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.
- July 10-12. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9 a.m. at Kumara Park, Bangalore under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon, and the sittings continued till the 12th July. There were two sittings daily on 10th and 11th while there were three sittings on the 12th.
- July 13-15. The All-India Congress Committee met at 4 p.m. in the Glass House, Lal Bag, Bangalore. Purushottamdas Tandon presided. 243 members were present. 8277
- July 14. The Central Election Committee met at 10.30 p.m. at Kumara Park, Bangalore. Purushottamdas Tandon was in the Chair. All the members except C. Rajagopalachari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were present.
- August 11-13. The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 a.m. in the office of the A. I. C. C., 7 Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi, Purushottamdas Tandon presided.
- August 12. A meeting of the Central Election Committee was held at 3 p.m. in the A. I. C. C. office, New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon was in the Chair.
- September 6-8. The Congress Working Committee met at 4.30 p.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.
- September 8-9. The All-India Congress Committee met at 5 p.m. in the Constitution Club, New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided. 299 members were present. 8282
- September 30. The representatives of the P. C. C's, and the Members of the Central Publicity Board of the All-India Congress mittee held a meeting in New Delhi.

 Com8283
- October 2. Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated all over India and abroad.
- October 15-17. The Congress Working Committee met at 10 s.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 8285
- October 17-18. The All-India Congress Committee met at Satyavati Nagar, New Delhi under the presidentship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, 237 members were present.
- October 18-19. The 57th session of the Indian National Congress was held at 5.30 p.m. at Satyavati Nagar, New Delhi. About 1,440 delegates were present. The proceedings began with the singing of Bande Mataram. Chaudhary Brahm Prakash, Chairman of the

Reception Committee read out his written address. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, then delivered his presidential address extempore, and besides the points mentioned in the address which were printed in English, Hindi and Urdu, he referred to the assassination of Late Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

828

- October 18. The All India Congress Committee meeting was held at Satyavati Nagar, New Delhi. Jawaharlal Nehru also addressed it. 8288
- October 21. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the All-India State Peoples' Conference and the Congress Session at Satyawati Nagar in New Delhi.

 8289
- October 21. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a meeting held at Kamla Nagar, Subzi Mandi, Delhi on the occasion of Satyawati Anniversary. 8290

- February 2-3. The Congress Working Committee met at 11 a.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. , 8291
- February 5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India addressed the Indian Parliament. 8292
- February 9. The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met in the All-India Congress Committee office at 5 p.m. There was general discussion which was in the nature of a stock-taking and various suggestions were made by the members for strengthening the Congress organization.
- February 29. The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. 8294
- March 7-8. The Congress Working Committee met at 11 a.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee under the President-ship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8295
- March 21-24. The Congress Working Committee met at 4 p.m. in the Working Committee Pandal at Lake Area, Calcutta under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 8296
- March 22-23. The All-India Congress Committee met at 3 p.m. in the All-India Congress Pandal at the Lake Area, Calcutta, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 183 members were present.

 8297
- May 11. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party. 8298
- May 31, June 1-2. The Congress Working Committee met at 3 p.m. at the Prime Minister's House under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8299

- June 2. A meeting of the Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund Sub-Committee was held at 5 p.m. at the Prime Minister's residence, with Jawaharlal Nehru in the chair. 8300
- June 28-29. The Congress Working Committee met at 4 p.m. at Jawaharlal Nehru's residence under his Presidentship. 8301
- July 14. The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at New Delhi at 6-30 p.m. 8302
- July 21. The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at 10 a.m. in Room No. 36 of the Parilament House. 8303
- August 10. The Congress Working Committee met at 10 a.m. at Jawaharlal Nehru's residence under his Presidentship. 8304
- August 12-13. The Congress Working Committee met at 10 a.m. at Indore, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 8305
- September 12. The Convention of Legislators including members 100 of Executive Committees of Congress Legislature Parties and Office-bearers thereof met at Gandhi Bhawan, Indore at 3 p.m. Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader, Congress Party in the Parliament presided over the Convention.
- September 13-14. The All-India Congress Committee met at 2-30 p.m. in the All-India Congress Committee Pandal at Chandrashekhar Nagar, Indore, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 255 members were present.
- November 9. The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru under his Presidentship. There were two sittings, one at 9 a.m. and the other at 6 p.m. 8308
- December 31. The Congress Working Committee meeting was held at Jawaharlal Nehru's residence, New Delhi. 8309

- January 5. Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Gandhian Seminar at Parliament House, New Delhi. 8310
- January 9. Jawaharlal Nehru invited for lunch the delegates to the Gandhian Seminar which was held in New Delhi. 8311
- January 14-15. The Hearing Committee appointed by the Congress President for the Fifty-eight session of the Indian National Congress met at 11-30 a.m. at the Working Committee Camp, Hyderabad, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 8312
- January 15-16. The All-India Congress Committee met at 3 p.m. at Naval Nagar, Hyderabad, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. The number of members present was 313. The session opened with the singing of Bande Mataram. The Congress President made his opening remarks.

January 15-16. The Congress Subjects Committee met in Naval Nagar, Hyderabad under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 313 members were present.

January 16. A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees was held at Hyderabad at 9.30 a.m. More than 50 office-bearers of the P. C. C's. of almost all the States attended the meeting. Balvantrai Mehta, Shriman Narayan, U. S. Malliah, General Secretaries of the A.I.C.C. were also present.

- January 17-18. The Fifty-eighth Session of the Indian National Congress was held at 4-30 p.m. at Naval Nagar, Hyderabad, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. About 1,700 delegates were present. The proceedings began with the singing of Bande Mataram.
- January 18. A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Congress Committees, was held at 2-30 p.m. in Hyderabad. Balvantray Mehta and Shriman Narayan, General Secretaries of the A.I.C.C. also attended.
- January 21. Several Members of Parliament and other friends who had offered to work on behalf of the A.I.C.C. for checking the accounts of the various P.C.C.'s met in the A.I.C.C. Office. Balwantray Mehta presided.
- March 8. The Congress Working committee met under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru at his residence. 8319
- March 14. The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met at 3 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office. 8320
- March 20. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Congress office-bearers at Meerut. 8321
- March 23-24. An informal meeting of the inembers of the Working Committee present in Delhi was held at 5 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8322
- March 25. A meeting of the members of the Planning Sub-Committee recently appointed by the Congress Working Committee with the members of the Planning Commission was held at 10-30 a.m. in the Committee Room of the Planning Commission. 8323
- March 26. A meeting of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee was held at 9 a.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee.

 8324
- April 1. The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met at 5 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office. 8325
- April 3-7. The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee again met at 9 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office. 8326

- April 20. The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee again met at 4 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. 8327
- April 20. A meeting of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund Committee met at 4-30 p.m. at the residence of G. V. Mavalankar.
- April 24. An informal meeting of the Congress Working Committee wes held at 5.30 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office. 8329
- May 14. The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met at 4 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office. 8330
- May 16-17. The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 a.m. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru at his residence. 8331
- May 17. The Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at 5.30 p.m. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru at his residence. 8332
- July 5-6. The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 a.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru (1, Roberts Road, New Delhi) under his Presidentship. On July 6th it met in Agra. 8338
- July 6-7. The All-India Congress Committee met at Agra. 8334
- July 6-7. The All-India Congress Committee met at 3 p.m. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru in the Laxmi Mills Hall, Agra. 213 members were present. 8335
- September 19. The Congress Working Committee met at 8-30 a.m. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru at his residence.

 8336
- September 20. A meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board was held at the redsidence of Jawaharlal Nehru at 6 p.m. under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8337
- October 3. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Political Conference of Tamilnad Congress workers at Madras. 8338
- October 22-23. The Congress Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Congress Committee met to consider affairs relating to Hyderabad State. 8339
- December 3. The second meeting of the Women's Advisory Committee was held in the A.I.C.C. Office at 9-30 a.m. 8340
- December 5. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru under his Presidentship. All members were present. 8341
- December 6. A meeting of the Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at 3-30 p.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru under his chairmanship. 8342

December 7. A meeting of women members of Parliament, women members of Legislative Assemblies present in Delhi, Ministers' wives and a few others was held at Parliament House (Room No. 63) 8343 at 4-30 p.m.

December 20. Shriman Narayan addressed a gathering in the Gandhi Grounds in Delhi on the U.S.-Pakistan Military Aid Pact.

8344

- January 20. The Congress Working Committee met in the Working Committee tent at Kalyani, West Bengal at 9.30 a.m. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 8345
- January 21. The All-India Congress Committee met at 3 p.m. at Kalyani, West Bengal under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 8346 260 members were present.
- January 21-22. The Congress Subjects Committee met at Kalyani, West Bengal, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 260 8347 members were present.
- January 22. A representative meeting of the office-bearers of the P.C.C.'s and D.C.C.'s was held at 9-30 a.m. at Kalyani. Nearly one hundred prominent office-bearers including the Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s attended the meeting. The three General Secretaries of the Congress were also present.
- January 23. The Congress Working Committee met at 12 noon in the Working Committee tent at Kalyani, West Bengal, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- January 23. Many prominent members of the Parliament and State Legislatures met at Kalyani at 9 p.m. in the Congress Working Committee Pandal, to discuss matters of common interset. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit attended the meeting.
- the All India Congress January 23. The Women Section of Committee convened an informal convention of the Women during Kalyani Session. The Convention was held on this date at 9 a.m. in the Subjects Committee Pandal and lasted for 2 hours. Over 500 ladies from various parts of India attended the meeting. 8351
- January 23-24. The 59th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at 3 p.m. at Kalyani, West Bengal under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. About 1,400 delegates were present.
- March 1. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the House of the People on the U. S. Military Aid to Pakistan. 8353
- Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Khadi Industries Exhibition at the Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi. 8354

- April 4-5. The Congress Working Committee met 9 a.m. at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8355
- April 5. A meeting of the Congress Central Parliamentary Board was held at 3-30 p.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru with him in the Chair.
- April 5. A meeting of the Central Committee of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund was held at 7-30 p.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru under his chairmanship. 8357
- May 7. Jawaharlal Nehru at a Party Meeting of the Congress Party in Parliament made a speech on the "Language Issue". 8358
- May 22. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 8-30 a.m. at the residence of the Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8359
- May 23. A meeting of the Congress Central Parliamentary Board was held at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru at 8-45 p.m. 8360
- May 26. Jawaharlal Nehru, as President of the Indian National Congress addressed a letter to the Presidents, Pradesh Congress Committees. This letter he wrote from the "The Retreat, Mashobra, Simla".

 8361
- July 23-24. The Congress Working Committee met at 9-30 a.m. in the Principal's bungalow, Mayo College, Ajmer, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8362
- July 24. A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees was held at 9 p.m. in the Principal's Bungalow, Mayo College at Ajmer. Jawaharlal Nehru Presided. 8363
- July 25. The All-India Congress Committee met in the A.I.C.C. pandal at Mayo College, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 213 members were present. 8364
- September 25. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- September 26. A meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board was held at 7 p.m. with Jawaharlal Nehru in the Chair at his residence.
- November 7. A meeting of the Constructive Work Committee of the Congress Working Committee was held at 4 p.m. in the office of the All-India Congress Committee.
- November 8. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8368

- November 26. A meeting of the Constructive Work Sub-committee of the Congress Working Committee was held at 5 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi.
- December 7. A meeting of the Constructive Work Committee of the Congress Working Committee was held at 5-30 p.m. in the All-India Congress Committee Office, New Delhi.
- December 12. A meeting of the Constructive Work Committee of the Congress Working Committee was held at 10-30 a.m. in the All-India Congress Committee Office, New Delhi. 8371
- December 16. The Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at 6-30 p.m. at 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

 8372

- January 8. The Congress Steering Committee met at 5-30 p.m. at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. 8373
- January 9. The Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. The letter of the Punjab P.C.C. recommending Mohanlal Dutt for bye-election to the Assembly from Anantpur Constituency was placed before the Board.
- January 17. The Congress Steering Committee met at 3 p.m. at Teynampat, Madras under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. 8375
- January 19. A meeting of the Constructive Workers was held on the Sarvodaya Exhibition grounds in Madras at 9 p.m., with the Congress President, U. N. Dhebar in the chair. Many prominent Constructive Workers were present.
- January 19. The All-India Congress Committee met at 9 a.m. at Avadi under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Two hundred and seventy-five members were present.

 8377
- January 19. The Congress Subjects Committee met at Avadi (Madras) under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. Two hundred and seventy-five members were present.
- January 20-21. A meeting of the Convenors of the Pradesh Youth Congress was held at Satyamurti Nagar, Avadi (Madras) during the session of the National Congress.

 8379
- January 21-23. The 60th Session of the Indian National Congress began at 4 p.m. at Satyamurti Nagar, Avadi under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. About 1,500 delegates were present. The proceedings began with the singing of Bande Mataram. Smt. S. Ambujamal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee garlanded the Congress President, U. N. Dhebar.
- January 22. The Congress Parliamentary Board met at the camp residence of the Congress President, U. N. Dhebar. At the outset,

- Madhavan Nair gave an analysis of the political situation and the party position of Legislative Assembly in Travancore-Cochin. 8381
- January 22. The Congress Legislators met in the Subjects Committee Pandal at Avadi with U. N. Dhebar in the chair. 8382
- January 22. The first meeting of the new Congress Working Committee was held at 12 noon under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar at his camp residence in Avadi. 8383
- January 22. The Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees met at Avadi with U. N. Dhebar in the chair. At the outset, Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala garlanded the Congress President on behalf of the Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s.

- March 5-6. The Congress Working Committee met at 3 p.m. under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi.
- March 6. The Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at 3 p.m. in Delhi with U.N. Dhebar in the chair. The Board had a review of the Congress Party affairs in Delhi, Pepsu, Madhya Bharat, Andhra and Travancore-Cochin.
- March 12. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Bharat Sewak Samaj convention, which met at Nagpur, in the afternoon. 8387
- March 14-16. A meeting of the Presidents and the Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees started at 9 a.m. in the All-India Congress Committee Office, New Delhi, Practically all the Presidents and the Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s were present.
- March 19. While addressing a mammoth public meeting at Chandigarh in the evening, Nehru described "basis of the Socialistic Society" which the Congress wanted to establish in India. 8389
- April 5. The Congress Parliamentary Board met in Delhi with U. N. Dhebar in the chair. The Board approved of the candidature of Jagdish Saran Agarwal for West Bareilly Assembly seat, vacated by Govind Ballabh Pant.
- April 5. The Standing Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee in accordance with the party and strengthening of the organization Resolution, met at 9 a.m. All the nine members of the Committee were present. Besides the members the two General Secretaries also attended the meeting.

 8391
- April 7. The Planning Sub-Committee of the Congrèss met at 4 p.m. in the Prime Minister's Room in the Parliament House with U.: N. Dhebar in the chair. G. L. Nanda, G. B. Pant, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Khandubhai Desai, Deogirikar and Shriman Narayan were present.
- April 13. Jawaharlal Nehru met the Zonal Organisers for Constructive work at 9-30 a.m. at his residence, 8393

- April 29. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a general meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party members which was called at short notice at the instance of Mohanlal Saksena.

 8394-
- May 4. An informal meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9 a.m. at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. 8395
- May 8. The All-India Congress Committee meeting was held at Berhampur. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the session and appealed the people of India to build up a prosperous country unitedly, forgetting all differences and quarrels.
- May 8-9. The Congress Working Committee met at 4 p.m. at the Old Imperial Bank Building, Berhampore, under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar.

 8397
- May 9-10. The All-India Congress Committee met at Berhampur (Orissa).
- May 9-10. The All-India Congress Committee met at 4 p.m. in the All-India Congress Committee Pandal at Berhampore under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. One hundred and thirty seven members were present.
- May 20. Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated a seven-day conference of Congress Women Organization in New Delhi. 8400
- May 25. Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing the tenth annual conference of the All-India Students' Congress, he advised students to take interest in the Second Five-Year Plan.

 8401
- June 2. U. N. Dhebar, the Congress President supported Jawaharlal Nehru's stand on Goa at Gondia Conference. 8402
- June 17-18. A joint meeting of the members of Constructive Programme Advisory Committee and the Zonal Organisers was held at 4 p.m. in the All-India Congress Committee office. The Congress President, U. N. Dhebar was in the chair.
- July 15. At an unprecedented ceremony a State banquet at Rashtrapati Bhavan was held in honour of Nehru, the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced the conferment of the highest national award, Bharat Ratna, on Jawaharlal Nehru tonight.
- July 18. The All-India Congress Committee Staff gave a reception to Nehru, to mark the Prime Minister's home-coming. Later, a 45 minute closed door conference on party affairs and organizational matters was held.

 8405
- July 22. The Working Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to suggest ways and means for celebrating 1857 centenary celebrations in 1957. The Sub-committee consisted of the following members;

- 688
- Dr. K. N. Katju, Jagjiwan Ram, Muhammad Hafiz Ibrahim, Balwantrao Mehta, D. K. Barooah and Shriman Narayan (Convenor).
- July 23. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi.

 8407
- September 1-2. The Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s started at 9 a.m. in the All-India Congress Committee Office with the singing of *Vande Mataram*. Earlier from 8-30 to 9 a.m. there was spinning.
- September 2. The Congress Working Committee met at 8-30 a.m. under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi. 8409
- September 2. A conference of the Presidents of the P.C.C.'s and the leaders of Congress Legislature Parties in the States was held in the A.I.C.C. office at 3 p.m. with U. N. Dhebar in the chair. 8410
- September 3. The All-India Congress Committee met in an informal meeting at 9 a.m. in the Constitution Club under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. Two hundred and ninety members were present. There was mass spinning from 8-30 to 9 a.m. 8411
- September 4. In terms of the Congress Constitution, Article XXVIII-(a) the A.I.C.C elected the following members of the Central Election Committee: Smt. Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, K. Kamaraj, Dr. B.C. Roy and U.S. Malliah.
- September 5. A meeting of the Constructive Work Zonal Organisation was held at 9-30 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office with U.N. Dhebar in the Chair. All the 6 Zonal Organizers were present. Vichitra Narain Sharma attended by special invitation. Shriman Narayan and Madhavan Nair were also present.
- September 29. The first meeting of the National Council of Youth Congress was held at 6-30 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. office, with the Congress President in the Chair. 8414
- October 12-13. The Congress Central Election Committee as held its first meeting at 3 p.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, with U.N. Dhebar, Congress President, in the chair. 8415.
- October 13-14. The Congress Working Committee met at 11 a.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru with U. N. Dhebar, Congress President, in the chair. 8416
- November 3-10. The annual camp of Congress Seva Dal, as last year, was held in Delhi, with a view to taking advantage of the presence of the Congress President and distinguished personalities in the Capital. Workers representing 18 Pradeshas attended the camp,

this showing an increased representation of two more Pradeshas over last year.

8417

November 7. A meeting of the Presidents of the P.C.C.'s was held on November 7 at 9 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office. U. N. Dhebar presided.

November 8-9. The Congress Working Committee met again. Having considered in detail the recommendations of the commission, the working committee were of opinion that, broadly speaking, the commission's recommendations shall be generally accepted, except in cases where it was possible to find alternate solutions which received a more general agreement or in certain cases of adjustment of boundaries.

8419

December 2-3. A meeting of Zonal Organizers of Constructive Work was held at 8-30 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office. Those present were U. N. Dhebar, Chheganlal Joshi, Raojibhai Patel, Dr. Sushila Nayer, Shriman Narayan and N. R. Malkani. 8420

December 10. A meeting of the A.I.C.C. representatives was held at 3 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office. The Congress President. U. N. Dhebar, the General Secretaries, Shriman Narayan and K. P. Madhavan Nair, and six zonal representatives, Mahesh Saran, K. K. Challappan Pillai, A.T. Dandavate, Prakash Chand Sethi, Sumangal Prakash and Jagatpal Singh were present.

December 23. A meeting of the Congress Planning Committee was held at 7 a.m., at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. The Congress President U. N. Dhebar was in the chair. 8422

December 23-24. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U. N. Dhebar presided.

8423

1956

February 11-12. The 61st Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Amritsar under the Presidentship of President U. N. Dhebar. The 34th Session of the Congress also met in Amritsar, in 1919 under the Presidentship of Motilal Nehru.

February 13. The Congress Working Committee met at Amritsar, appointed a "Small Savings Committee". 8425

February 22. The First Meeting of the "Small Savings Committee" met at the residence of Govind Ballabh Pant, New Delhi. 8426

February 23. The Central Election Committee met in the A.I.C.C. Office. The Committee considered the recommendation for biennial election to the Rajya Sabha from the different States and selected the Congress nominees.

- March 12. The Central Election Committee met in the A.I.C.C. Office. The Committee considered the recommendations to the Rajya Sabha from the different States and selected the Congress nominees.
- March 15. In its meeting held in New Delhi, the Parliamentary Board considered the question of admitting non-Congress members to the Congress Legislature Parties.

 8429
- March 28. The Second Meeting of the "Small Savings Committee" met at New Delhi at the residence of Govind Ballabh Pant. 8430
- April 3. The Congress Parliamentary Board considered the question of setting up candidates for the bye-elections to Bombay Legislative Assembly in the vacancies created by the resignation of some members on the issue of reorganization of Bombay State.

 8431
- April 15. The Central Election Committee met again and fixed the programme for the selection of candidates. 8432
- April 18. "The States Reorganization Bill, 1956" was introduced in Lok Sabha on this day and a Joint Committee consisting of 51 members from both the Houses of Parliament was appointed to examine the Bill.

 8433
- April 30. The first meeting of the Literature Sub-Committee met in the A.I.C.C. Office. The Congress President laid emphasis on the need to develop common thinking among Congressmen in regard to fundamental policies and suggested the publication of some socioeconomic studies in order to crystallise the ideas of the Congress.
 - 8434
- May 1. The A.I.C.C. Economic Review, entered its eighth year of publication. 8435
- May 2-4. A conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees met for three days at New Delhi. The programme of work in the *Pradeshas* was reviewed on first day. The next day various itmes were taken up for discussion. As regards the integration of the Pradesh Congress Committees, consequent on the States Reorganization, different views were expressed. Some *Pradeshas* favoured integration, some opposed, while some others favoured status quo till the elections.
- May 2-4. The procedure for the selection of candidates and their qualifications as suggested by the Central Elections Committee was discussed in a meeting of the P.C.C. Presidents and Secretaries held in New Delhi.
- May 10. The Third Meeting of the "Small Savings Committee" met at New Delhi at the residence of Govind Ballabh Pant. 8438
- May 21. The fourth meeting of the "Small Savings Committee" met at the residence of Govind Ballabh Pant, 'in New Delhi. On this day the report was finally drafted and signed by the members.

- June 2. The All-India Congress' Committee met on this day at 3 p.m. at the A I.C.C. Pandal in Siddharthnagar, Bombay. The Congress President U. N. Dhébar presided. Two hundred and forty six members attended the session. S. K. Patil welcomed the members on behalf of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee. 8440
- June 21. A meeting of the C.E.C. was held in New Delhi. The Committee considered the suggestions received from the P.C.C's. regarding the qualifications of candidates and decided the procedure for selection finally.
- August 10. On the enactment of the States Reorganization Bill on this day, 14 new States would have come into existence as from November 1, 1956.
- September 2. A note was circulated to the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees at a meeting wherein it was decided that steps should be taken to register societies for constructive work by 2nd October, 1957 to appoint one suitable person to take over the overall charge of constructive activity at the Pradesh levels.

 8443
- November 9. The All-India Congress Committee met on this day at 3 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Pandal at Beliaghata, Calcutta. U.N. Dhebar presided. The Congress President in his inaugural address said that the A.I.C.C. was meeting after five months, when the problem of the States reorganization was facing them. This problem had been solved satisfactorily and the reorganised States came into existence on the 1st November, 1956.
- November 10. A meeting of the Election Manifesto Sub-Committee, appointed by the A.I.C.C. was held on this day, in the Working Committee Pandal, Beliaghata, Calcutta. 8445
- November 10. The first meeting of the Sub-Committee of A.I.C.C. on organisational matters was held on this day in Calcutta. Lal Bahadur Shastri presided. 8446
- November 10. The Congress Organization Sub-Committee met in Calcutta, U. N. Dhebar presided. 8447
- December 10. Consequent on M. P. Bhargava's selection to the Council of States, he tendered his resignation from the post of Permanent Secretary of the A.I.C.C. Office. His resignation was accepted with effect from January 15th, 1957; P. Chakravarti later took charge as Permanent Secretary from the same date. 8448
- December 11-12. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. at 1, Teen Murti Marg, New Delhi, (residence of Jawaharlal Nehru). U. N. Dhebar presided. 8449

1957

- January 2-4. The Congress Working Committee met at 4 p.m. at Laskshmibai Nagar, Indore. U. N. Dhebar presided 8450
- January 3. Shriman Narayan, K.P. Madhavan Nair, and M.M. Choudhary presented the "Report of the General Secretaries from March 1956 to December 1956" to the All-India Congress Committee, as required under Article XXII (C) of the Congress Constitution.

8451

- January 3. The Congress Subjects Committee met at 3-15 p.m. in Lakshmibai Nagar, Indore. U. N. Dhebar presided. 8452
- January 3. The All-India Congress Committee met at Lakshmibai Nagar, Indore. U. N. Dhebar presided. One hundred and seventy-six members were present.

 8453
- January 5-6. The 62nd Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Lakshmibai Nagar, Indore under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. The session was a momentous one since many vital problems came up for deliberation and decision.

 8454
- January 15. P. Chákravarti took charge as Permanent Secretary of the A.I.C.C. Office. 8455
- February 24. The Second General Elections were started all over India. 8456
- March 15. The Second General Elections came to an end. 8457
- March 18. The Congress Parliamentary Board considered the size and composition of the Cabinets in different States and about the defeated Congress candidates in the General Elections. 8458
- March 23. The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. The Congress President, U. N. Dhebar, was in the chair.

 8459
- March 30-31. The Conference of the P.C.C. Presidents and Secretaries was held in New Delhi at the Parliament Members' Club, South Avenue. The proceedings of the Congress started at 3 p.m. on March 30, 1957. U. N. Dhebar presided.
- April 15. The General Secretary of the A.I.C.C sent a circular letter to the Presidents of the P.C.C.'s regarding the work for Minorities.

8461

- May 25. The Congress Working Committee met at 3 p.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, New Delhi, with U. N. Dhebar in the chair.

 8462
- May 25. The Congress Working Committee reviewed the food situation in India. 8463
- May 30-31. The Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s started at 9-30 a.m. in the Constitution Club, New Delhi. The proceedings started with half an hour's spinning.

 8464

- June 1. The Congress Working Committee met on this day in New Delhi. 8465
- June 1. A Constitution Sub-Committee was appointed by the Congress President at the instance of the A.I.C.C. meeting held on this date.

 8466
- June 1-2. The All-India Congress Committee met at 9-30 a.m. in the Constitution Club, New Delhi, with U.N. Dhebar in the chair. 258 members were present.
- June 17. The draft amendments prepared by the Constitution Subcommittee were circulated to all the P.C.C's. for their information and communication of their views by June 30, 1957.
- June 18. The Congress President addressed a letter to all the Presidents of P.C.Cs. giving the outline of the amendments of the Congress Constitution and the proceedings, as to how the PCC's should proceed in regard to the delineation of Mandal Committees and membership enrolment work.

 8469
- July 16. The Constitution Sub-committee met for the last time at the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. 8470
- July 18. The Congress Parliamentary Board laid down the rules and procedure with regard to admission of members elected as independents or nominees of other Parties to the Congress Legislature Parties.

 8471
- July 20. The Congress Working Committee met at 3 p.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, New Delhi. All the members were present except Smt. A. V. Kuttimalu and Dr. S. K. Sinha under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar.
- August 15. U. N. Dhebar, President. Indian National Congress issued a message to the Press on the Independence Day. 8473
- August 29. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U. N. Dhebar presided. 8474
- August 30. A meeting of the A.I.C.C. Zonal Organisers for Small Savings Movement was held at 4 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. office. Besides Congress President, U. N. Dhebar, who addressed the organizers five Zonal Organizers were present.
- August 31. The A.I.C.C. met at 9 a.m. on Saturday, at Sapru House, New Delhi, with U. N. Dhebar in the chair. 281 members attended.
- August 31. Amendments to the Constitution of the Indian National Congress were approved in this session of the A.I.C.C. 8477
- September 1. An informal meeting of the A.I.C.C. met at Sapru House, New Delhi at 9-30 a.m. and discussed economic situation and food problem.

 8478
- September 1. G. L. Nanda, Minister for Planning, prepared and presented a note to the A.I.C.C. informal session. 8479

September 1. A. P. Jain, Minister for Food and Agriculture prepared and presented a note, to the A.I.C.C. informal meeting.

8480

September 1. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, prepared and presented a note to the A.I.C.C. Informal Session met in New Delhi.

8481

September 1-2. Amendments to the Constitution of the Indian National Congress were approved in this session of the A.I.C.C.

8482

September 2. Another meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees was held in New Delhi. U. N. Dhebar presided. 8483

October 23. The Congress Parliamentary Board in its meeting held in New Delhi considered the note of Congress President relating to the holding of inquiry into allegations against Ministers and generally endorsed the procedure suggested by the Congress President to the effect that if the Board was satisfied that there was a prima facie case, there should be a regular enquiry to set at rest any doubt or suspicion in the mind of the public.

8484

November 16-17. The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru at 3-30 p.m. U. N. Dhebar was in the chair.

8485

1958

January 3. An informal meeting of the members of the Steering Committee, resident in Delhi, was held at 3 p.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U.N. Dhebar was in the chair.

January 16. The All-India Congress Committee met at Pragjyotishpur at 3 p.m. under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar. The meeting started with the singing of Vande Mataram.

8487

January 16. The Congress Subjects Committee met at 3-30 p.m. at Pragjyotishpur, Gauhati. The condolence resolution was moved from the chair. Names were read out by Shriman Narayan. 8488

January 18-19. The 63rd session of the Congress started at 2 p.m. at Pragjyotishpur, Gauhati. U. N. Dhebar, Congress President was received at the main gate and the members of the Working Committee and other prominent leaders accompanied him to the dais in a procession. At the outset Vandé Mataram was sung and was followed by a welcome song sung in chorus by girls.

8489

January 20. The Congress Working Committee met at 12-30 p.m. at the President's camp, Pragjyotishpur, Gauhati. U. N. Dhebar was in the chair.

January 20. A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees was held at 2-45 p.m. at the camp of the Congress President at the Pragjyotishpur, Gauhati. U. N. Dhebar was in the chair. All the Pradesh Congress Committees except Rajasthan, Bihar, Utkal and Delhi represented.

- January 20. An informal meeting of the delegates was held at 8-30 a.m. at Pragjyotishpur, Gauhati. The Congress President, U. N. Dhebar, was in the chair.
- February 14-15. A meeting of the persons incharge of constructive work on behalf of the Congress at the Pradesh level was held in the office of the A.I.C.C. under the Chairmanship of K. P. Madhavan Nair.
- February 22-23. A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9 a.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, 1, Teen Murti Marg, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of U. N. Dhebar.
- March 9. A meeting of the members of the Congress Party in Parliament was held in the A.I.C.C. office at 9 a.m. Nearly 150 members attended the meeting. The Congress President, U. N. Dhebar, was in the chair.
- April 5-6. The Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U. N. Dhebar presided. 8496
- April 19-20. The Conference of Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C's. started at 8 a.m. at the M.Ps.' Club, South Avenue, New Delhi. The proceedings were started with half-an-hour community spinning followed by the singing of Vande Mataram.

 8497
- April 23. S. V. Inamdar, All India Organizer, Seva Dal, issued a circular to the Presidents of all the Pradesh Congress Committees regarding "Voting by Seva Dal Officers." 8498
- April 27. Shriman Narayan, General Secretary, issued a circular regarding "Guidence to Seva Dal Volunteers", to the Presidents of all Pradesh Congress Committees.
- May 5. The Congress Working Committee met at 8 a.m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U. N. Dhebar presided. 8500
- May 9. The First Meeting of the Maulana Azad National Memorial Committee was held at 10 a.m. with Jawaharlal Nehru in the chair:

 . 8501
- May 10-12. The All-India Congress Working Committee met at Sapru House, New Delhi, three hundred and ten members attended the meeting.

 8502
- May 12. The Presidents and General Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees met at an informal conference at 3 p.m. at the All-India Congress Committee Office, New Delhi. 8503
- May 14. A meeting of the Working Committee was held at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U. N. Dhebar presided. 8504
- May 17. R. C. Pande, Offg. Permanent Secretary, issued a circular to the Presidents of all P.C.C.'s regarding Associations of Writers.

8505

May 27. U. N. Dhebar, Congress President, addressed a letter to all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding revitalizing the Congress. 8506

June 6. Sadiq Ali issued a circular regarding strengthening the Mandal Committees and the appointment of Zonal Organizers. 8507

- June 16. Shriman Narayan issued a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees requesting them not to make false complaints. 8508
- June 23. Shriman Narayan, issued a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding exclusion of Press from Congress Meetings.

 8509
- June 24. Shri Sadiq Ali issued a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding the ire-vitalsing the Congress Organization.
- July 12. U. N. Dhebar, Congress President presented a note to the Working Committee regarding the organization and function of the Mandal Congress.

 8511
- July 12. The Working Committee met at the residence of Jawahalal Nehru at 9-30 a.m. U. N. Dhebar Presided. 8512
- July 16. Sadiq Ali issued a circular to the Presidents of all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding "Active Functioning of Mandal Committees".

 8513
- July 25. Sadiq Ali issued a circular to all Pradesh and District Congress Committees regarding the International situation. 8514
- August 19-21. The conference of P.C.C. Presidents and Secretaries met at P. M. S. Club, South Avenue, New Delhi. 8515
- August 23. Sadiq Ali issued a circular regarding implementation of P.C.C. Presidents and Secretaries Conference decisions. 8516
- September 13-14. The Working Committee met at 9 a. m. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, U. N. Dhebar presided. 8517
- September 16. U. N. Dhebar, Congress President sent a note to the Presidents of P.C.Cs.' regarding discussions on the food situation by the Working Committee held in New Delhi on May 13th and 14th.

 8518
- September 20. Takhtmal, General Secretary issued a circular to Presidents of all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding the arrangements for bye-elections.

 8519
- September 23. Sadiq Ali issued a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding election time-table for Congress Committees.
- October 24-26. The A.I.C.C. met at Prakasam Nagar, Hyderabad. Among the most important, resolutions that were passed in this session were on food situation, Third Five Year Plan, Reorganization of the Mandal Congress; Kerala, etc. 8521

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This note written by Nehru some time in the middle of July, 1958, was confidentially circulated to a number of eminent Congressmen. It gives out Nehru's mind on the national and international problems which India faces today. In the concluding paragraph he said, 'In considering the economic aspects of our problems we have always to remember the basic approach of peaceful means; and perhaps we might also keep in view the old Vedantic ideal of the life force which is the inner base of everything that exists. Ibid. n. fi. Ibid. p. 6.

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"Includes Dr. Rajendra Prasad's speeches from January 1950 to May 1952, that is, from the day he was sworn in as President of the Republic of India to the day he was elected for the high office after the first General Elections in 1952."

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This book is a report on India's diverse inhabitants and their differing ways of life, her politics and her foreign policies, her statesmen, and her princes, her problems and her achievements. Includes portraits of the men who have

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A summary of the findings of the J. K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations of Lucknow University after a Socio-Economic Survey of Gorakhpur city.

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CHRONOLOGY (Contd. from page 696)

1958

November 14. Jawaharlal Nehru's "A Bunch of Letters" was presented to him on his birthday. "From all these letters—mostly from corresprondents and a few from Nehru touching on burning issues of the day—a moving complete picture of the Prime Minister emerges than was possible hitherto".

November 20. Darbara Singh was elected President of the Punjab Congress. 9122

November 22. It was reported in the Press that a liason between the Government and the Congress at all levels—from the mandal Committees to the Pradesh Committees is to be established throughout the country by the end of December, 1958 to increase food production.

9123

November 23. It was reported in the Press that U. N. Dhebar wrote a letter to Dr. H. K. Mahatab, Otissa Chief Minister, asking for a report on the factors leading to Shri Mitra's resignation. 9124

November 25. U. N. Dhebar emphasized the necessity of consolidating the Congress affairs in the Punjab. 9125

November 29. U.N. Dhebar inaugurated a workers' camp organized by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee. 9126

December 1. It was reported in the Press that the "Revolutionaries" will hold a Conference in Delhi on December 13 and 14th. Hanumant Sahay of the Harding Bomb Case and Raja Mahendr Pratap, M.P. were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively of the Reception Committee of the Indian Revolutionaries Conference.

9127

December 2. Shri U. N. Dhebar in Bombay emphasized the need to remove disparities in incomes of rural and urban population in order to build up the Socialist Pattern of Society.

9128

December 6. U. N. Dheber explained in a meeting held at Gobichetlypalayam, the reasons why the Congress adopted a Socialist Society as its goal. 9129

December 6. Darbara Singh, President, Punjab Congress opposed Master Tara Singh's move for the Punjabi Suba. 9130

December 7. U. N. Dhebar while addressing a Press Conference at Madras said: "I have always been a Congressman and will continue to be that,"

9131

December 9. It was reported that Dr. Sampurnanand wrote to U.N. Dhebar seeking his guidance for combating the latest upheaval in the Uttar Pradesh Legislature Congress Party." 9132

December 13. The Congress Working Committee to-day took almost a revolutionary step in setting the end of 1959 as the deadline for the States to exact Legislation on all stages of land reforms, including fixation of ceilings on existing holdings.

9133

December 13-14. Three hundred revolutionaries from different parts of the country met in Delhi for two-day Conference to draw a plan for compiling an authoritative version of the history of Indian freedom movement and set up a suitable memorial for the pioneers of the movement. The Conference which provided an occasion for re-union of the veterans of the revolutionary movement for the first time since independence and also finalized proposals for collecting data on the various phases of the freedom movement since 1857, both within the country and abroad. G.B. Pant inaugurated the Conference which was held in the Parade Grounds infront of the Red Fort, Delhi.

December 15. The Delhi Pardesh Congress Committee gave a reception to the revolutionaries who met in Delhi for two-day Conference. 9135

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SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS Held Between December 1885 and January 1959	Dates	Dec. 28, 29, 30	Doc. 27, 28, 29, 30	Dec. 27, 28, 29, 30	Dec. 26, 27, 28, 29	Dec. 26, 27, 28	Dec. 26, 27, 29, 30	Dec. 28, 29, 30	Dec. 28, 29, 30	Dec. 27, 28, 29, 30	Dec. 26, 27, 28, 29	Dec. 27, 28, 30	Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31	Dec. 27, 28, 29	Dec. 29, 30, 31	Dec. 27, 28, 29, 30
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ntd.)	Chairmen, Réception Committees	Baikuntha Nath Sen	V.J. Patel.	Haziq-ul Mulk Hafiz Hakim Ajmal Khan		•	and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj	Vallabhbhai J. Patel		Braja Kishore Prasad	Konda Venkatap- payya Pantulu	Gangadhar Rao	Dr. Murarilal
I January 1959 (Co	General Secretaries	Syed Mohammad and Subbarao	G. M. Bhurgri, P. K. Pillai'& Aiyar	S.N. Bose	A. K. Fazlul Huq and G. N. Mishra	,	M. A. Ansari and V.J. Patel	Motilal Nehru, C.R.	rajgopajachari and Dr. M.A. Ansari	M. A. Ansari, C. Rajgopalachari and Motilal Nehru	Maulana Mohammad Rajendra . Prasad , Ali . T.A.K. Sherwani & Gopalakrishnavya	M.R. Kambhavi, B.B.	Jawaharlal Nehru
December 1885 and	Presidents	Smt. Annie Besant	Syed-Hassan Imam	Madan Mohan Malviya	Motilal Nehru		C. Vijiaraghava- charya T.	†Hakim Ajmal Khan Motilal Nehru, C.R.	,	C.R. Das	Maulana Mohammad Ali	M.K. Gandhi	Sarojini Naidu
Summary of the Annual Sessions Held Between December 1885 and January 1959 (Contd.)	Place	Calcutta	Bombay · .	Delhi	Amritsar	Calcutta	Nagpur	Ahmedabad		Gaya	Cocanada	Belgaum	Kanpur
	Dates	Dec. 26, 28, 29	Aug. 29, 30, 31, and Sept. 1	Dec. 26, 28, 29, 30, 31	Dec. 27, 29, 30, 31 and Jan: 1, 1920	Sept. 4, 6, 8, 9	Dec. 26, 28, 30, 31	Dec. 27, 28	-	Dec. 26, 27, 29, 30, 31	Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1	Dec. 26, 27	Dec. 26, 27, 28
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	Mridula Sarabhai & Balkrishna Keskar	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Ramgarh	March 17, 18, 19	1940	53rd
	J.B. Krıpalani	•	Tripuri	March 10, 11, 12	1939	52nd
Seth Govind Das	J.B. Kripalani	S. C. Bose	Haripura	Feb. 19, 20, 21	1938	51st
	J.B. Kripalani	Jawaharlal Nehru	Farzpur	Dec. 27, 28	1936	50th
	J.B. Kripalani	Jawaharlal Nehru	Lucknow	April 12, 13, 14	1936	49th
	J.B. Kripalani	Rajendra Prasad	Bombay	Oct. 26, 27, 28	1934	48th
	Syed Mahmud & J. Daulatram	Mrs. Sen Gupta	Calcutta	April 1	1933	47th
	Tara Chand J. Lalvann	Seth Ranchhoddas Amritlal	Delhi	April 24	1932	46th
	R.K. Sidhwa and D.R. Tara	Vallabhbhai Patel	Karachi	March 29, 30, 31	1931	45th
Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew	Jawaharlal Nehru and M.A. Ansari	Jawaharlal Nehru	Lahore	Dec. 2531	1929	41th
J.M. Sen Gupta	Jawaharlal Nehru	Motilal Nehru	Calcutta	Dec. 29, 30, 31 & Jan. 1	1928	43rd
C.N. Muthunanga Mudaliar	, op	M.A. Ansari	Madras	Dec. 26, 27, 28	1927	42nd
T. R. Phookun	S. Srinıvasa Iyengar M.A. Ansari, K. San- T. R. Phookun tanam & A. Iyengar	S. Srinıvasa Iyengar	Gauhati	Dec. 26, 27, 28	1926	41st

†Special Session—December 1918. , $\ddagger Hakim$ Ajmal Khan was acting President while Shri C.R. Das President was in Jail. *Special Session-August-Sept. 1918.

816	I	ndian	Natio	nal	Congres	s:A L	escriptive)	Bi	bliogram	iphy	/
ontd.)	Chairmen, Reception Co.mmittees	Gokul Bhai Bhatt			ŕ		Gyani Gurmukh Singh Musafir	do	Mahendra Mohan Choudhary	op	Smt. Kannamwar
d January 1959 (G	General Secretáries	Shanker Rao Deo & Kala Venkata Rao	do	· op	V. Srinivas Malliah, Balvantrai Mehta & Sriman Narayan	Shriman Narayan & K. P. Madhavan Nair	Shriman Narayan, K. P. Madhavan Nair, and M.M. Choudhary	op	qo	do	Takhatmal Jain Alluri Satyanaryan Raju, Sadiq Ali
December 1885 am	${\bf Presidents}$.	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya	Purushottam Das Tandon	Jawaharlal Nehru	Hyderabad (Dn) Jawaharlal Nehru.	Jawaharlal Nehru	U.N. Dhebar	U.N. Dhebar.	U.N. Dhebar	U.N. Dhebar	U.N. Dhebar
ns.Held Between	Place	Jaipur	Nasik,	New Delhi	Hyderabad (Dn)	Kalyani (W. Bengal)	Satyamurthi- nagar (Avadi)	Amritsar	Indore	Gauhati	Nagpur
Summary of the Annual Sessions Held Between December 1885 and January 1959 (Contd.)	Dates	Dec. 18, 19	Sept. 20, 21	Oct.18,19	Jan. 16, 17, 18	Jan. 23; 24	Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	Feb. 11, 12	Jan. 5, 6	Jan. 18, 19	Jan. 9, 10, 11
Summa	Year .	1948	1950	1921	1953	1954	1955	1956	1937	1958	1959
	Serial No.	55th	56th	ut-2	58th	ŏ9th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th